

M O S A I C S

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-COLUMBIA | COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE | WINTER 2007



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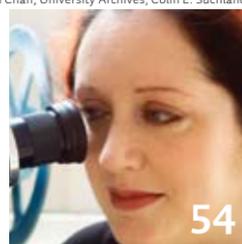


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A BIG Milestone

By Dean Michael O'Brien



As you opened this issue of *Mosaics* and looked for the familiar face smiling back at you from Page 2, you might have been startled to see that Dean Richard Schwartz had morphed into somebody unrecognizable. Not to worry. Dick did not undergo a nightmarish round of plastic surgery. Rather, there's been a change in deans in the College of Arts and Science, as Dick returned to his

passions of writing fiction and teaching English.

I am excited to be taking over as dean of the College, even more so because 2007 marks the centennial of the College of Arts and Science. The arts and sciences, of course, have always been central to the University, but the establishment of a named unit that emphasizes the core disciplines was a signal moment in the proud history of MU.

We are taking full advantage of this milestone anniversary. For example, note the center spread in this issue that chronicles just a few of the high-water marks in the history of the College. Also note the 1901 "valentine" on Page 36 that Deborah Huelsbergen of the MU Department of Art used to fashion our Arts and Science Muse, the centennial logo of the College. We also have a new tagline — one that matches our valentine-inspired muse: "The Art and Soul of Mizzou for 100 Years." Our *Mosaics* editor, Nancy Moen, came up with that line, and I love it. After all, the College of Arts and Science is the heart and soul of the campus. That's the way it's been for a hundred years, and that's the way it will be for another hundred.

I want each of you to help us celebrate this milestone, but I want you to keep something in mind. MU's College of Arts and Science is an outstanding research-and-teaching unit, one of the best in the nation. But anymore, that's not enough. We want to be at the very top of the list of peer units, and the competitive climate of higher education makes that goal more and more difficult to achieve. To get there, we have to reinforce our commitment. Together I know we can do it, but it's going to take a lot of hard work.

More about that in the future. Right now, settle back and sample some of our finest moments from the past year. As our title suggests, the College is indeed a mosaic, made up of the humanities, the fine and performing arts, the social and behavioral sciences, and the life, mathematical and physical sciences. This incredible diversity is our strength, and we're proud to celebrate it.

Michael J. O'Brien

MOSAICS

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ART DIRECTOR Blake Dinsdale

ON THE COVER: The arts and sciences have existed since Mizzou began, but the official College of Arts and Science is 100 years old this year. Photo illustration by Blake Dinsdale



Antique sports equipment decorates Michael Mulvihill's work environment. See Page 42.

The College gratefully thanks the A&S Alumni Organization for financial assistance with the production of *Mosaics* magazine.



From amphibians to anecdotes



RIGHT BRAIN OR LEFT BRAIN? Senior Rachel Mahan had a dilemma about whether to study science or creative writing.

Both of Mahan's parents work in conservation — her mom for the Missouri Department of Conservation and her dad

for the Illinois Department of Natural Resources.

Science has been a major part of their lives, yet Mahan's parents also have supported her major in English.

"I came here because of the great creative writing program and MU's investments in the life sciences," she says.

Mahan's science savvy paid off in April 2006 when she earned a spot on the Posters on the Hill program for the national Council on Undergraduate Research. Her project was one of only 60 selected for display at a poster session on Capitol Hill for members of Congress — a way to demonstrate the value of supporting undergraduate research.

She presented her research on the habitat of tree frogs,

which are common in Missouri. Under the guidance of Raymond Semlitsch, MU Curators Professor of Biological Sciences, Mahan had marked, weighed and flushed the stomachs of frogs to study their diet and habitat use.

"No frogs were harmed in this research," she says of the stomach-flushing procedure that involved sticking a tube down a frog's throat and inserting water to eject the stomach contents.

Mahan's study helps determine how much forest habitat the tree frogs need and its importance — information that can guide conservation managers as they make informed decisions on preserving biodiversity and the environment. She found some frogs as far as 200 meters from their breeding pond, an indication they were using a lot more habitat than is generally protected.

Mahan is equally as comfortable with anecdotes as she is with amphibians. She spent summer 2006 working as a publishing intern with *The Missouri Review*.

With two degrees, in English and biological sciences, completed in December 2006, this right-brain, left-brain student is planning a career that combines both of her interests — science writing.

Photo © iStock

New hand at the helm

THE LARGEST academic unit at MU has a new leader with a familiar face. Former Associate Dean Michael O'Brien became the 11th dean of the College of Arts and Science on July 1.

O'Brien came to campus in 1980 as an assistant professor of anthropology and director of the American Archaeology Division. Now with 20 years of experience as associate dean, he views the responsibilities of his new role as a public trust.

"My job as dean will be to see that that trust is never broken," he says. "I am humbled by the enormity of the job facing me." See Page 3 for a message written by O'Brien.

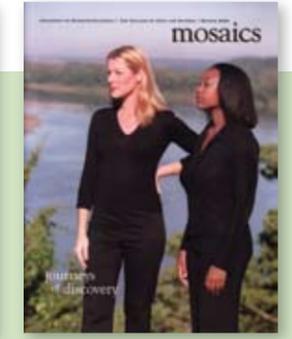
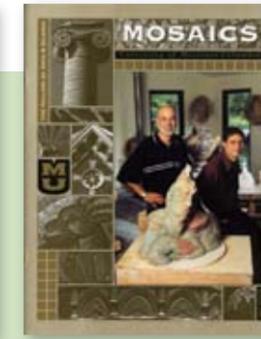
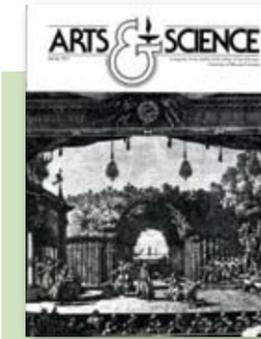
The College of Arts and Science comprises 26 departments and seven programs with about 500 tenured or tenure-track faculty members, 300 staff members, 10,000 undergraduate majors and several thousand graduate students.

O'Brien credits his two immediate predecessors, deans Richard Schwartz and Larry Clark, for teaching him what it means to be the "dean of a great college." Schwartz, who had been dean since 1998, stepped down to devote time to writing and the teaching of writing.

A distinguished author who values the art of writing, O'Brien has published several hundred articles and written or edited 24 books. Three of his books published since 1994 received Choice Book of the Year awards. He earned a bachelor's degree from Rice University and a doctorate from the University of Texas at Austin.



O'Brien joins a distinguished group of deans who served as head of A&S since the College received its official name in 1907. University Archives provided the following list of A&S deans:



How do we look?

EDITOR'S NOTE: By now you've noticed the redesign of *Mosaics* magazine. Although the new splash of color photos most likely will catch your attention first, the more contemporary layout should make your reading more enjoyable.

Talented designer Blake Dinsdale, BA '99, completed the redesign and, as an important related element, found a way to print the 46,000-piece, four-color press run at a lower price than previous black-and-white issues.

Blending the past with the present through design is an interesting process. Twenty past issues of the magazine sit on my desk as historical reminders of where we've been and insight into how to proceed in the future. You know, of course, that we use this magazine to promote our students, past and present, and the faculty who teach them. Please be sure to note our students' contributions to this 2007 issue: reporter Priya Ratneshwar, a graduate student in journalism; writer Rachel Mahan, a senior majoring in English and biological sciences; and photographer Colin Suchland, a graduate student in sociology.

In the early years of the magazine, there were fewer pages (16 to 28) and a different title. The first issue appeared in 1982 as *Arts & Science*. After a name change to *Mosaics* in 1994, a framed mosaic border soon decorated the cover, but that gave way to a cleaner cover in 2000. In 1995, the first four-color cover made its debut.

I would be remiss if I didn't thank the Arts and Science Alumni Organization, which so generously provides financial assistance to help pay printing and mailing costs. We are fortunate that ASAO leaders understand the value of communicating with fellow alumni about this remarkable college, and we are grateful.

Thank you, too, A&S readers, for your many comments, compliments and suggestions throughout the years. One of my recent favorites came from James G. Hall, BA '57, MD '61, of Laguna Beach, Calif.: "I think you are producing an exceptional magazine, and I read it from cover to cover. I have no advice, have no change to suggest and look forward to future issues. Keep up the totally good work."

And as usual, with or without suggestions for change, your comments are totally welcome at moenn@missouri.edu.

— Nancy Moen, editor

A&S Deans

1907–21 J.C. Jones

1921 Frederick H. Tisdell (acting)

1922–39 Frederick H. Tisdell

1939–40 Winterton C. Curtis (acting)

1940–46 Winterton C. Curtis

1946–55 Elmer Ellis

1955–69 W.F. English

1969–82 Armon Yanders

1982–83 Richard Wallace (interim)

1983–88 Milton Glick

1988 Larry Clark (interim)

1989–98 Larry Clark

1998–2006 Richard Schwartz

2006–present Michael O'Brien

Earthquake project will be felt globally

HALFWAY ACROSS THE WORLD from the Department of Geological Sciences, Professor Michael Underwood has been working with a team of international colleagues who plan to drill far beneath the sea floor. The scientists from 21 countries are studying earthquake zones.

Equipped with two ships and innumerable personnel, the researchers are attempting to understand the characteristics and behavior of plate-boundary faults beneath the sea floor. Underwood's specialty is lithostratigraphy, or the layering of rock and sediment.

The project will allow scientists to drill deeper than ever before, possibly to the Earth's mantle — a feat impossible until now. The significance of retrieving a sample from the mantle can be compared to space explorers bringing back rocks from the moon.

"This is the

largest single research effort in the history of earth science," says Kevin Shelton, chair of the geology department. "It's huge science, and it's a big deal that MU is involved."

The scientists are not trying to predict earthquakes. "That's science fiction, basically," Underwood says. The team seeks information to help identify areas most at risk and to monitor those areas for a better understanding of the process. The 10-year Integrated Ocean Drilling Program is internationally funded.

The targeted study area off Japan sits near the boundaries of three tectonic plates where two plates form the deep sea Nankai Trough. In the Nankai Trough Seismogenic Zone, one plate is being pushed under the other and occasionally releases energy in the form of earthquakes. Nearby, in the Japan Trench in fall 2006, Underwood and a handful of U.S. scientists helped test the \$540-million vessel Chikyu and its drilling-system technology, which will be a major part of this adventure. The 57,500-ton

ship, whose name means "Earth" in Japanese, is the largest drilling vessel ever constructed and can drill deeper than any other. In 2.5 kilometers of water, Chikyu can drill 7 kilometers below the sea floor.

Once the team extracts the valuable samples and brings them to the ship for analysis, the 10-meter-long core columns will pass through a CT scanner — similar to the process for a human body — to undergo testing. Researchers hope to find information about climate change and early life on this planet, as well as seismic activity.

In early 2008, Underwood will serve as co-chief scientist for an expedition to drill seaward of the plate-boundary fault in the Nankai Trough. There, the scientists will characterize materials in the area before moving deeper to where earthquakes occur. With the help of a smaller sister ship, the scientists aboard Chikyu will compare cores and measurements taken from the Nankai Trough with those taken from another plate-boundary fault near Costa Rica.

In addition to obtaining core samples, the scientists will insert instruments into the boreholes for "observatories" to monitor fault behavior during earthquake cycles.

Underwood is one of two U.S. professors serving as core members of the team for the Nankai Trough Seismogenic Zone Experiment. The success of the project will signal a major advance in understanding natural disasters and how human society fits into the geologic scheme of Earth.

—Rachel Mahan

Geological sciences Professor Michael Underwood works on an international project to monitor earthquake-prone areas.

Photo by James Yates



Judges of the 2006 Open Studio Competitions selected three paintings by former art student Nick Pena for a catalog of *New American Paintings*. Displayed here is Pena's "Jackknife."

Road to recognition



ALFRED HITCHCOCK would have understood Nick Pena's unusual paintings with their skewed perspectives of

family road trips.

Pena's haunting images of vintage 1970s station wagons serve as metaphors for a past society and its nuclear family of mom, dad, kids and a dog. His oil paintings create a convincing world that is memorable yet strange.

Three of the former art student's images appear in the 2006 issue of *New American Paintings* No. 65, a catalog of

winners of the Open Studio Competitions. Pena is one of only 30 artists whose work was selected from more than 1,000 entries.

Life isn't perfect on Pena's canvases. He accents the imperfections of a perfect world by juxtaposing wrecked and abandoned station wagons in picturesque landscapes that are more suited to 19th-century Romanticism.

The paintings provide sad but hopeful commentary on a culture that Pena believes has abandoned traditional family structure. "Take a road trip and participate in the American dream," Pena says in translating the message of the series.

With a camper in tow, one station wagon parks distressingly close to the edge of a precipice. Another has ended its

journey in a collision with a lamppost. A third is immobilized with a tire boot.

Pena painted the pieces for inclusion in his MFA thesis exhibition before he graduated in December 2005. He now teaches Introduction to Art as well as Beginning Painting at MU, and Introduction to Figure Drawing at Columbia College.

His most recent paintings continue to explore society through its connection to cars. This time, however, the atmosphere is more playful, and the cars are Hummers. "I see a lot of comedy in them," he says.

Pena spent his childhood in Jonesboro, Ill., in the 1980s, where he shuttled — in a sedan rather than a station wagon — between the homes of his divorced parents.



One of the nation's most coveted awards for inventors honors alumnus James Ferguson, who invented the first practical uses for LCD technology.

Photo by Chris Conroy

Inventor, innovator

OVER THE YEARS, JAMES FERGASON has amassed an impressive collection of mood rings as gag gifts from friends. He gets the joke. Ferguson, BS '56 physics, DS '01, is known as the pioneer of the modern liquid crystal display, which is the technology behind the color-changing properties of those mood rings.

In summer 2006, the honors became serious when Ferguson received the nation's largest and arguably most prestigious prize for inventors, the Lemelson-MIT Award.

Ferguson accepted the award – considered the “Nobel Prize for inventors and innovators” – and \$500,000 in a May ceremony at the Museum of Contemporary Art in Chicago.

Ferguson's extensive list of inventions, including more than 150 with U.S. patents and 500 with foreign patents, has generated other impressive recognition as well. In 1998, he was inducted into

the National Inventors Hall of Fame.

Although Ferguson didn't discover liquid crystals, he was the first to understand what they could do. Likewise, he invented their first practical uses, starting with digital watches, calculators and forehead thermometers that paved the way toward innovative industrial devices and consumer electronics such as LCD televisions.

Ferguson continues to work as an independent inventor. His current projects in LCDs investigate improvements for flat-panel televisions, computer monitors, rear-projection televisions and presentation projectors.

As he accepted the Lemelson-MIT Award in Chicago, Ferguson already had decided to use the monetary prize for philanthropy at Mizzou. He earmarked \$200,000 as an addition to the James L. and Dora D. Ferguson Fund for Excellence in Physics.

Shelter in a storm

IT WASN'T ONLY New Orleans students who needed temporary collegiate homes after Hurricane Katrina devastated that area. Some faculty members needed help, too.

MU's Department of German and Russian Studies gave shelter to a displaced teaching assistant from Tulane University for winter semester 2006. As an adjunct instructor, Olaf Schmidt taught two sections of first-year German courses at Mizzou.

Schmidt, who spent his childhood in the former East Germany, is from Berlin. While teaching at Tulane, he was working on his doctoral dissertation through a German university. But after Katrina hit, all non-regular Tulane faculty were not rehired, so Schmidt was stuck high and dry, so to speak.

One of Schmidt's colleagues at Tulane noted his plight and contacted Mizzou's department, says Chair Roger Cook, who invited Schmidt to join the department.

“We liked him, and he liked it here very much.”

At his new academic home in land-locked Missouri, Schmidt was able to continue his research and work on his dissertation. He returned to Tulane in May for his final year but hasn't cut the ties that



A plaque finds its place

THE SOCIOLOGY DEPARTMENT'S graduate students generated their own social movement when they turned a little-noticed sign into a symbol of support for their stock-in-trade.

Word spread in September 2005 that the handsome bronze plaque that graced the entrance to the old Sociology Building on Francis Quadrangle was to be removed during renovations of the building for a new journalism institute.

“Our students would have none of that,” says department Chair Jay Gubrium. “Characteristically, a small social movement emerged that protested the action and called for repossession of the plaque by the department.”

Graduate students Matt Lammers, Veronica Medina and David Overfelt took the lead when they feared the sign would be put into storage. Small pushes turned into gentle shoves, and the plaque was removed intact and remounted in the department's new home on the third floor of Middlebush Hall.

The students were grateful for the work of an MU Facilities crew because the embossed-lettered plaque, measuring six feet by three feet, weighs 200 pounds.

Subsequent department sleuthing, motivated by the protest action, found that the handsome bronze plaque has been following and standing guard over the department for most of the 20th century. “It's important because of the tradition,” Lammers says.

The old Sociology Building was once the MU College of Business. When that college moved to its new quarters in Middlebush Hall in 1959, the Department of Sociology became the new tenant, and the plaque took its proud place over the building's entrance.

In 2002, the business college moved again, this time into new quarters in Cornell Hall. Notwithstanding the irony of sociology tailing business, the department replaced the business college in Middlebush Hall.

Thanks to the rallying actions of sociology students, the venerable bronze plaque again watches over the department.

bound him to Mizzou.

“Olaf fit in so well and took to Columbia and the department,” Cook says. “This could lead to a longer working arrangement.”

Popular peace perspectives

JUST EIGHT DAYS after tickets were offered for the winter 2006 Peace Perspectives Lecture, the public claimed tickets for all 1,177 seats at the Missouri Theatre.

But administrators of the Peace Studies Program, which sponsors the lecture series, were prepared for the popularity

of Noam Chomsky's talks about his work in linguistics and political activism. To accommodate those who were unable to acquire a ticket for the free event, the speech was simulcast in three MU auditoriums and broadcast on a local radio station.

Appearances by former U.S. Ambassador Jonathan Dean anchored the second half of the year. In three lectures to campus audiences, Dean spoke on peace keeping and universal disarmament, based on knowledge gathered during his 35 years in the U.S. Foreign Service.

Friends of Peace Studies provides financial resources to help attract such distinguished guests.

Little museum that could

FOR 50 YEARS THIS SPRING, MU's Museum of Art and Archaeology has been the little museum that could offer an international view of the world in a small-town academic setting.

The museum possesses significant art from seven millennia and six continents, and will showcase some of its rarely seen treasures in a 50th-anniversary exhibit.

In this milestone year, new Director Alex Barker has a plan to fill the place with people. The goal is to be scholarly without being stuffy. "Museums have been doing things the same way for years," he says. "A museum our size can be a little more agile. We can try things."

Barker, who is an archaeologist, hopes to attract visitors by refreshing all the gallery spaces and offering new exhibits. He wants to change the routine of putting a painting in a room and explaining it with a small label, a method that limits the amount of art visitors can see and what they learn about it.

Technology, he says, can help engage visitors. Barker envisions the use of small LCD panels to present explanations that match viewers' interests. "We can easily change the show to suit the audience, from junior high students to professionals," he says. "The museum needs to speak to all those levels."

Already the museum is experimenting with podcasting, which allows visitors to download gallery tours presented by one of MU's curators. Next on the tech agenda is keeping the museum's virtual doors open 24 hours a day through Web tours.

"We have catalogs and guides for the collection, which are good for scholars, but the ability to browse the collections at home at 3 a.m. is very important," Barker says.

Barker knows that authentic objects are the touchstones of a museum. He was barely in place in Columbia before he embarked on a search for new objects.

His first adventure led him to Romania, where he spent the summer directing a major excavation, a Bronze Age tell near the Serbian and Hungarian borders. A key part of the museum's heritage is active field research to add to knowledge about the world's artistic and cultural traditions, and Barker is strengthening that role.

Before coming to Mizzou, he served as vice president for collections and research and chair of the anthropology section of the Milwaukee Public Museum.

He has spent the past several months becoming acquainted with MU's 14,000 individually catalogued objects as well as talking with faculty members, donors and community representatives to learn how the museum can better serve its many audiences.

Shiva Nataraja, a South Indian bronze sculpture is part of an ongoing South Asian Sculpture exhibit at the Museum of Art and Archaeology.



Shiva Nataraja, South India, 16th-17th century, Bronze, 2004.4, Gilbreath-McLorn Museum Fund

A&S awards 2006

SOME ACADEMIC MAGIC happens every Arts and Science Week in February when scholarship winners meet their benefactors, and students enjoy casual interactions with guest lecturers. As a concluding celebration, the College of Arts and Science honors the achievements and service of its alumni and friends. A committee that includes officers of the Arts and Science Alumni Organization selects the honorees. The 2006 recipients are listed below.

Distinguished Alumni

- **Allen Day Grimshaw**, BA '50 anthropology, sociology, MA '52 sociology, is a scholar-teacher who works on issues of language used in social contexts, such as arguments and negotiation, and of language used in matters of social conflict and social violence. He spent his professional career at Indiana University, where he enjoyed teaching multidisciplinary courses.

- **Darwin Hindman**, BA '55 political science, has served four terms as mayor of Columbia and is nationally recognized for his support of designing communities to promote active living and healthful environments. For nearly all of his life, he has been associated with the city and the University. He attended the University Laboratory School and earned two MU degrees, including a law degree in 1961. His practice is with Hindman and Goldstein LLC.

- **Dandi Daley Mackall**, BA '71 French, wrote her first published articles as an MU senior. Since then, she has written more than 400 books for children and adults that have sold 3 million copies in 22 countries. One of her best-known works is *Winnie the Horse Gentler*, a best-seller in teen fiction. Mackall writes for magazines as well and is a frequent guest on radio and television talk shows. She writes at home in rural Ohio.

- **Ron Mann**, BA '58 art, works with clients worldwide through his company,



Photo by Dan Glover

Recipients of A&S alumni awards, with former Dean Richard Schwartz, are, front row, Allen Grimshaw, Dandi Daley Mackall and Darwin Hindman; back row, Schwartz, Cecil Phillips, Eddie Williamson, Michael Williams and Ron Mann.

Ron Mann Design, and from his California home in Sonoma. His imaginative creations have earned him an international reputation in design. For years, *Architectural Digest* magazine has included Mann in its list of 100 top international designers and architects. He is known as a designer of furniture and accessories for the stars.

- **Cecil M. Phillips**, BA '68 history, is president and CEO of Place Properties, one of the nation's largest developers and managers of student housing communities. He also heads WebRoomz Inc., a Web-based room management software system for multifamily housing. The Missouri native has lived in Atlanta since 1971. In addition to an MU degree, he received a law degree from the University of Michigan.

- **Eddie A. Williamson**, MA '73 geological sciences, is a certified petroleum geologist whose work resulted in the location and

exploration of new reserves of natural gas. He served as chief geologist for the New Orleans region, division exploration manager for offshore Louisiana and manager of exploration operations for Amoco U.S. He later became a vice president and leader of exploration and production business units.

Recent Alumni

- **Michael A. Williams**, BA '95 political science, is an attorney who specializes in labor and employment law at Lathrop & Gage, one of Kansas City's premier law firms, and is an MU adjunct professor of labor law. He is experienced in the litigation of age, sex, race, disability and retaliation claims. The first African-American to serve on the Kansas Bar Association board of governors, Williams is committed to ensuring that attorneys become involved in pro-bono and mentoring activities.

To tackle tough issues

HOW DO PROFESSORS engage students in constructive dialogue about tough issues such as contentious political, religious, racial and cultural differences?

The Department of Religious Studies, with other MU units, is part of a national project to promote the open discussion of sensitive subjects.

Mizzou is one of only 27 institutions of higher education selected to receive a \$100,000 Ford Foundation grant to promote pluralism and academic freedom on campus. More than 675 colleges and universities submitted proposals.

The Ford Foundation created the Difficult Dialogues program in response to reports of growing intolerance and efforts to curb academic freedom at colleges and universities.

At MU, religious studies faculty are working with the theatre department, the law school's Center for the Study of Dispute Resolution and education's Counseling Psychology Program to train professors in methods of facilitating tough conversations. Roger Worthington of the College of

Education is coordinating MU's efforts.

Fifteen Ford Fellows who were trained in fall semester 2006 are using deliberative dialogue techniques in their winter 2007 classes.

Deliberative dialogue and dispute resolution techniques investigate the range of perspectives in complex issues and help groups reach consensus. "These are the basic skills of civil participation," says Sharon Welch, chair of the religious studies department. "We teach faculty and students not to run from differences but to engage them."

Welch speculates that MU was chosen to participate because of its diversity of strengths in conflict resolution, and she welcomes the opportunity to teach students that their differences can enhance each other.

"Many MU students come without experience in diversity and don't know how to interact with people of different political and religious backgrounds," she says.

Religious studies faculty members conducted a religious literacy workshop that used their expertise in these areas: Robert Baum, African indigenous religions and Islam; Patricia Beckman, history of

Christianity; and Welch, multiculturalism and religion and politics. MU law student and former Rhodes Scholar Antwaun Smith, BA '98 religious studies, provided training in first amendment issues and on religious and civil discourse.

In related training, theatre Professor Susanne Burgoyne taught interactive-theater techniques; a series of open forums modeled public discourse for undergraduate students; and the Center for Religion, the Professions and the Public offered forums for the professional schools.

Throughout the two-year initiative, MU's education faculty is evaluating the project and sharing results with the participating universities.

Difficult Dialogues is part of an effort by the Ford Foundation to understand and combat anti-Semitism, fear of Islam and other forms of bigotry in the United States and Europe.

A&S Student Council members Jena Swingle, president, at right, and Erin Gourley demonstrate why students need help understanding the complex differences in religious and political views.



Photo by Rob Hill

GOOD POINT

Senior Nicholas Dudley disliked speaking in public as a child, but he definitely overcame his fear. In spring 2006, the senior political science major became the second debater in the history of the National Forensics Association to win two consecutive national championships.

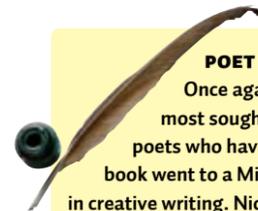


WATCHING FOR DANGER

One of the world's foremost researchers of chemical pollutants is an MU professor of biological sciences. Fred vom Saal's work makes headlines internationally as he alerts the public to the dangers of bisphenol A, a prevalent chemical in plastic products. A 2006 inaugural award from the Upstream Fund honors the distinguished researcher for his commitment to scientific integrity and the pursuit of science in the public interest.

POET DISCOVERED

Once again, one of the nation's most sought-after prizes for poets who have not published a book went to a Mizzou doctoral student in creative writing. Nicole Beer won one of four 2006 Discovery/The Nation Awards in competition against 1,500 poets. With a cash award in pocket, she flew to New York for a reading of her poetry collection at the famed Poetry Center.



ANNOUNCED IN THE NEW YORKER

Curators Professor of English Rod Santos received the 2006 Umhoefer Prize for achievement in the humanities for his book, *Greek Lyric Poetry: A New Translation*. The prize is sponsored by the Arts and Humanities Foundation and includes a monetary award, a commissioned bronze sculpture and the purchase of 300 copies of his book for distribution to humanities students and teachers.

WHAT BORDER SHOWDOWN?

A state line doesn't constitute a border in the academic world, where MU-KU border relationships are cordial. Students of art history and archaeology from the Missouri and Kansas flagship universities cooperate to host an annual symposium that attracts graduate students nationwide. The 15th annual MU-KU symposium will be held in Lawrence, Kan., in March. The host school alternates yearly across the state line.

COMMUNICATE THIS!

The Department of Communication has earned national recognition for the scholarly productivity of its faculty. The department ranks fourth in the number of faculty publications. Professor Bill Benoit is ranked as the nation's second most-prolific author in the field, according to a study published in the *Journal of Communication*.



MIX MATH WITH PSYCHOLOGY

What is David Geary, a Curators Professor of Psychological Sciences, doing on a national mathematics advisory panel? Geary may need practice on logarithms, but he can help clarify how students learn math and why they have problems with various concepts and procedures. The 23 experts report to President Bush and Secretary of Education Margaret Spellings.

PARTY TIME

English Professor Lynne McMahon's 10-minute play "The Party" was produced by the Manhattan Theatre Source at Washington Square in New York as part of the Estrogenius Festival. The production ran in early October.



HUGE INFLUENCE

An English department faculty member has played a key role in publishing an encyclopedia of African-American folklore and its influence on American art, music, film, literature and religion. Professor Anand Prahlad edited *The Greenwood Encyclopedia of African American Folklore*.



A MIZZOU ORIGINAL

Corps of Discovery: A Musical Journey will open in May 2007 with a full-stage production by Fargo-Moorhead Opera in North Dakota. Professional opera companies and university music programs in more than 10 states have produced versions of the work, which MU commissioned for the national Lewis and Clark bicentennial.

GLOBAL REACH

Within days of launching a free online site, *Oral Tradition*, the academic journal of MU's Center for Studies in Oral Tradition, attracted hits from more than 40 countries on six continents. Center Director John Foley says the journal went online to encourage scholars worldwide, especially in the Third World, where access is difficult.



TWO GOOD FELLOWS IN STATISTICS

Statistics Professors Paul Speckman and Tony Sun are among the handful of researchers elected 2006 fellows of the American Statistical Association. Founded in 1839, ASA is the leading professional association for statisticians. Speckman's research runs the gamut from environmental studies to psychology. Sun is working on statistical models of survival in AIDS research.

ghosts of language haunt good writing

BY PRIYA RATNESHWAR

SCOTT CAIRNS' FIRST TRIP to Mount Athos, a peninsula in Greece inhabited solely by Eastern Orthodox monastic communities, began rather profanely. Cairns, who is a poet and a professor of English at MU, had to ride a ferry to the port of Daphne on the peninsula and then board a bus that would take him to the monasteries he wanted to visit. He had planned to be especially conscious of the moment he first set foot on the hallowed ground of the site. Instead, he found himself battling a disorderly and aggressive crowd of pilgrims trying to clamber onto the buses.

"In that weird, frustrating circumstance, I happened to look over to the side, and there was this white-haired old monk sitting absolutely still with his prayer rope in the midst of all this turmoil," Cairns says. "He had a huge peace that was palpable, and it made me feel peaceful."

Powerful demonstrations of spiritual strength such as this inspired Cairns to write a memoir titled *Short Trip to the Edge: Where Earth Meets Heaven — A Pilgrimage*, which will be published by HarperSanFrancisco in February 2007. In the book, Cairns uses his travels to Mount Athos as a framework to explore his own lifelong spiritual journey.

The culture of Mount Athos still fuels Cairns' writing. He recently won a prestigious 2006 Guggenheim Fellowship Award and is using it to fund additional trips to the sacred site, so he can write a book of poems that will develop out of his experiences there.

Cairns is one of just 187 artists, scholars and scientists selected as a fellowship winner from almost 3,000 applicants. Guggenheim Fellows are

appointed on the basis of illustrious past achievement and exceptional promise for future accomplishments. Cairns, who came to MU in 1999, is a distinguished poet whose works have appeared in *The New Republic*, *The Paris Review* and *The Atlantic Monthly*. He also has published six volumes of poetry.

Although Cairns converted to Eastern Orthodoxy just eight years ago, he says his poetry has always been "god-obsessive." He was raised in a Fundamental Baptist family, and although he eventually grew dissatisfied with mainstream Western expressions of Christianity, his religious upbringing instilled in him a deep respect for and fascination with spiritual texts. He finds poetry and religious texts to be closely related because both are capable of generating infinite levels of meaning.

"What I love about poetry is also what I find most satisfying about sacred texts," Cairns says. "The more you know about language and languages, the more ghosts haunt even the simplest prayers."

Cairns plans to create more opportunities to bring the multifaceted richness of language to MU in his position as the new director of the MU Creative Writing Program and MU's Center for the Literary Arts (CLA). He wants to help develop a stronger creative nonfiction component for the Creative Writing Program. Cairns also wants to work with the CLA to bring more international visiting writers to the campus and to send more MU students to writing programs abroad.

"The more aware we can be of how big the world is, the better position we'll be in to be writers who attend to what's important and necessary in our writing."

Setting Out

In time, even the slowest pilgrim might articulate a turn. Given time enough, the slowest pilgrim — even he — might register some small measure of belated progress. The road was, more or less, less compelling than the hut, but as the benefit of time allowed the hut's distractions to attain a vaguely musty scent, and all the novel knickknacks to acquire a fine veneer of bone-white dust, the road became then somewhat more attractive; and as the weather made a timely if quite brief concession, the pilgrim took this all to be an open invitation to set out.

—Scott Cairns

Professor Scott Cairns' writing describes his fascination with spiritual journeys. Cairns is a Guggenheim Fellow.

Photo by Erika Petersen

surviving cancer through comedy

HEATHER CARVER WON THE PRIZE NOBODY WANTS — A BOOBY PRIZE.

IF ANYONE CAN WRITE a comedy about breast cancer, it's theater Assistant Professor Heather Carver, who is fighting the disease. Her one-woman play, *Booby Prize: A Comedy about Breast Cancer*, will make its public debut in late January at MU's Corner Playhouse.

Carver felt as though she had won the booby prize when she became part of the statistics — one woman out of every seven is diagnosed with breast cancer. Writing her own story through *Booby Prize* helped lift her spirits through a dreary year.

"Sometimes cancer and comedy have to coexist as a survival tool," she says.

As co-director of MU's Writing for Performance Program, Carver teaches writing for solo performance, and she performs to communicate about health issues that aren't discussed. "I'm in a position to talk about breast cancer to get people talking about what women are going through," she says.

Carver wrote as she endured surgery, weeks of chemotherapy and radiation, and loss of her hair and energy.

A bilateral mastectomy in October 2005 removed a large tumor. She began chemotherapy that December, followed in April by six weeks of daily radiation treatments. More recent treatments have targeted the breastbone after tests found cancer cells there.

"There's really nothing funny about breast cancer, but the women affected by it are some of the funniest I've met," she says. "With a strong sense of humor and conviction, they are overcoming the odds. Just the idea of 'We're still living,' has humorous moments."

The moment Carver found humor in her own cancer came on the disturbing day she lost her hair to chemotherapy. Her curly brown hair was falling out in clumps anyway, so Carver asked a friend to shave it off. Razor in hand, the friend shaved one strip down the middle of Carver's head that left

curly clumps on both sides.

Looking in the mirror, Carver saw Bozo the Clown, a figure familiar to her since she began "clowning" during her teenage years.

"I realized I was going to get through this by bringing in my 15-year-old clown self," she says. That very day, she still had a clown nose in her purse.

Carver started writing *Booby Prize* as a way of healing, thinking about the caregivers, listening to the stories of other cancer patients and using it as an outlet to deal with the grief she felt for herself.

She tells the story of visiting the White House with her husband, Bill Horner, resident instruction assistant professor of political science. He had scheduled a breakfast meeting with Karl Rove, and the Mizzou couple accepted Rove's invitation to watch the president leave by helicopter.

Still bald and weak from chemotherapy, Carver needed to sit during the lengthy wait for Bush. She walked to a bench, but feared the Secret Service would restrict her from the area.

"Then I thought, 'Who's going to stop a bald lady?' so I sat down." As she sat on the bench, hatless and exhausted, President Bush walked by. "Are you doing OK?" he asked the surprised Carver. "Why, yes I am," she replied.

"It was never dull, all year long," Carver says.

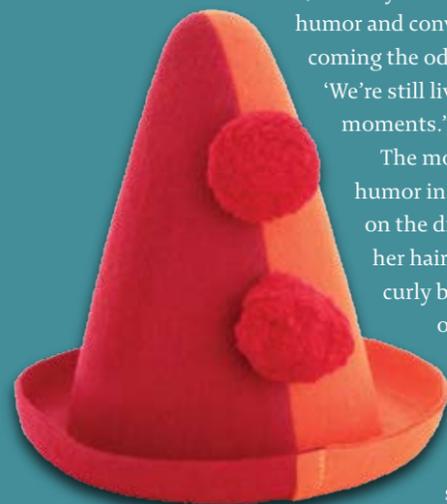
Carver craved the motivation of working with students and kept teaching. The department provided her a teaching assistant, but still she became fatigued, so concerned faculty, staff and students took turns delivering meals.

Such caring has been therapeutic and greatly appreciated, especially because this is the second time Carver has dealt with cancer. Her husband is a survivor of testicular cancer.

Several lifestyle changes have occurred in the Carver-Horner household. The family diet now centers on organic, less-processed foods, and Carver takes time to exercise, practice yoga and enjoy weekly massages.

The couple's two small daughters, Tricia, 6, and Ellie, 3, adjusted to having a bald mommy but were happy when her hair started to grow again.

When breast cancer threatened her life, theater Assistant Professor Heather Carver wrote a comedy about the experience.



american abroad: following a dream

LIVING IN DUBAI, JUNIOR PAIGE HENDRIX THRIVED ON EXPERIENCES THAT WOULD DAUNT A SEASONED TRAVELER.

EXCEPT FOR A FEW toddler years, Paige Hendrix had never lived anywhere except the state of Missouri. Then, last September, the 21-year-old MU junior said goodbye to her parents in Neosho and her friends in Columbia to spend four months on the other side of the world.

Even before she landed in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, she had to negotiate the complexities that come with the role of an international traveler. On the flight east from London's Heathrow airport, Hendrix was gazing out a window at the lights of cities she'd previously only seen on maps when she heard the words "stupid American" hurled at her by a fellow passenger.

Wonderful experiences would soon balance out the difficult ones, and Hendrix absorbed the good as well as the bad of her semester abroad at American University in Dubai. In the same day, she'd enjoy the city's beautiful beaches and extravagant nightlife, yet have to fend off the advances of men far more aggressive than the ones she was used to at home; she'd admire Dubai's wealth, yet note bigotry toward the city's working-class Asians; she'd listen to the multicultural perspectives of classmates from around the world, yet battle the stereotyping of Americans.

Hendrix was determined to learn from it all. The international studies and geography double major is on a mission to prepare herself to work on humanitarian issues in the Middle East.

Her study abroad was funded by the Institute for International Public Policy Fellowship (IIPP), which selects minority

students through the United Negro College Fund Special Programs Corporation. The program's objective is to expand interest in international service to a diverse cross-section of Americans.

Hendrix is one of two MU students to receive this multi-year fellowship. The other is journalism student Carolina Escalera.

The IIPP fellowship offers Hendrix such assistance as summer policy institutes, intensive language training, internships, graduate study funding and career development services.

In addition to her semester in Dubai, Hendrix participated in the fellowship's preparatory summer program at Atlanta's Spelman College, where she attended courses on terrorism, foreign policy, technology, international health, development and globalization. She eventually wants to pursue graduate degrees in both law and international relations. But before that, she will spend two years working for a non-governmental organization, an IIPP requirement. Hendrix's ideal NGO would be one that fights human trafficking, an issue she has studied.

According to her mother, Pamela, Hendrix has always pursued her passions with determination. Hendrix began developing her interest in political science and international studies well before college — Pamela says her daughter enjoyed talking about Ronald Reagan as a three-year-old. In ninth grade, Hendrix joined her school's debate team. During her five years as a debater, Hendrix prepared for her speeches by reading extensively about the world's social and political problems.



"I studied just about every international topic, leader and country possible, and I saw a world that was huge, fascinating and

needed help," she says. When she arrived at Mizzou, she began looking for a way to go abroad.

In Dubai, Hendrix took classes in Arabic, Islamic art and architecture, public speaking, Islamic religion and macroeconomics. But her observations of classroom culture were often as enlightening as the professors' lectures. In one class, Hendrix heard a student argue with the teacher that there was no such thing as secular Islamic art; in another, she saw students angered by the instructor's condescension toward the Shia sect of Islam.

Some lessons were less intense; Hendrix noticed that students tried to get the teacher to end class 20 minutes early; that no one waited in line; and that, in complete opposition to American coeds, students dressed up for class.

Hendrix also temporarily observed Ramadan to show respect to her Muslim friends and to gain a deeper understanding of the religious holiday. Those close to Hendrix say they know few others who dedicate themselves so steadfastly to their endeavors.

Through an international program for minority students, Paige Hendrix traded her comfortable Missouri surroundings for a landscape dotted with mosques and souks.



Photo courtesy of Paige Hendrix



As a staff member, Jennifer Arnold epitomizes the loyalty of personnel who work with students and faculty. Arnold has served the Department of German and Russian Studies for more than 10 years.

departments are like family

FACULTY ARE FASCINATING PEOPLE. NOBODY KNOWS THAT BETTER THAN THE STAFF WHO WORK WITH THEM.

FOR YEARS, Administrative Associate Judy Dooley has been nurturing faculty and students in the statistics department. This time it was her turn.

Each year, the University honors staff members for significant anniversaries of their Mizzou careers, beginning with the five-year mark. Dooley passed that watermark many years ago and in May 2006 was honored for 25 years of services, all but two of those in statistics.

“I have stayed in the same department all this time because of my faculty,” she says. “They are professional, personable and treat all the staff as equals. We are like a family. I can’t ask for anything better than that.”

Dooley began her Mizzou career in the mathematics department in 1981 and has served five department chairs in statistics and one in mathematics. She has fond memories of each, some serious, some humorous.

She remembers rejoicing when statistics Chair Asit Basu, who was very sick, was able to get a new heart. She still smiles when she thinks about statistics Chair Farroll (Tim) Wright eating animal crackers in his office “because they were fat-free.”

Staff members often become the oral historians of their departments because they participate in the milestones. Dooley, for example, remembers replacing her typewriter with a computer in 1985.

Administrative Associate Mary Porter in the anthropology department recalls what it was like to work with someone locally famous after department Chair Clyde Wilson was elected mayor of Columbia. Wilson, who was at the anthro-

pology helm from 1978 to 1984, was one busy public servant for a couple of years. He was mayor from 1979 to 1981.

“He kept the two jobs separate the majority of the time,” she says, “but that didn’t keep the news media and the public from calling him at the department.”

Porter began working at Mizzou in 1971 when Bob Benfer (See Ancient Discoveries on Page 24) was chair of anthropology. Seven chairs and 35 years later, she still likes what she does. She stayed at first because she was shy and the job was in her comfort zone. Now she stays because she has a great working relationship with all the faculty, and she loves the students.

Porter was touched by the sensitivity some of the graduate students showed during a difficult time in her life as she dealt with office duties while making arrangements to care for her terminally ill mother. The students organized an impromptu social gathering to cheer her up with coffee, donuts, hugs and warm words. “It really did help me to know they cared so much,” she recalls.

A highlight for Administrative Associate Marsha Huckabey was the 100th birthday party the geological sciences department threw for Professor Emeritus Walter Keller. She contacted alumni behind the scenes and enjoyed the reunion when so many former students returned for the two-day celebration.

Huckabey has served the department for 20 years, through the tenures of four department chairs.

In psychological sciences, Business Manager Gayle Stogsdill has held the key to the office door for 22 years, and before

that she worked in veterinary medicine, where she met her future husband.

Stogsdill’s duties have evolved during the years and have provided enough variety for learning and growth. “I have benefited from many long-standing friendships during my association with faculty, staff and graduate students,” she says.

About a year ago, Administrative Assistant Jennifer Arnold received her 10-year acknowledgment for service to the German and Russian studies department. She, too, loves where she is and enjoys the foreign sounds of her faculty family even if she doesn’t understand what people are saying.

“I’m living in the middle of a symphony. Language is like music,” she says. “All around me are sounds that fit together to make a symphony: German and Russian, Chinese, Japanese, Hebrew, Korean and, next year, Arabic.”

Arnold speaks and understands Spanish and has acquired a broad taste for international sounds. In her work on visas and other arrangements for international graduate students, she feels as though she’s able to travel all around the world.

“I stay because what I do is seen as important and I’m treated as a valued and integral piece of the whole,” she says. “Nobody works harder than these people. It’s encouraging to me because I work hard, too.”

To mark Dooley’s 2006 anniversary, she received a watch, a plaque and a picture of Jesse Hall, inscribed with her name and service dates. But what mattered even more was that statistics Chair Nancy Flounoy took Dooley and a department group to lunch in celebration.

speaking frankly of discrimination

KEVIN BABBITT PRESENTED HIS ONE-MAN PLAY
AT THE ANNE FRANK CENTER USA IN NEW YORK.

KEVIN BABBITT has resurrected Anne Frank's father, Otto Frank, twice in his life. Twenty years ago, in his hometown of Joplin, Mo., Babbitt played the inspirational Holocaust survivor in a high school production of *The Diary of Anne Frank*. Then in May 2006, Babbitt, a third-year doctoral student in theater, embodied Frank again at the Anne Frank Center USA in New York City. He reprised the role as part of *Being Frank*, a one-man play he both wrote and performed.

"This time I was a lot closer in age," Babbitt, 39, says with a laugh.

He will bring Frank's harrowing story to Missouri audiences once again when he performs the play at MU's Corner Playhouse this winter.

To write *Being Frank*, Babbitt adapted an unpublished interview of Frank by New York journalist and Mizzou alumnus Arthur Unger, BJ '48. Unger, who died in 2004, donated to the Western Historical Manuscript Collection at the University of Missouri his interviews with headliners such as Frank, the Beatles, Katherine Hepburn, Mae West and Barbara Walters. Unger's lifelong friend, retired architect Raul Nuñez, contributed a \$15,000 endowment to fund the collection's curation.

Michael Kateman, former executive director for arts advancement, says Unger hoped students would turn the interviews into performances and, in the process, both learn to adapt the written works for the stage and convey ideas that contribute to the betterment of society.

Kateman approached MU theater Assistant Professor Heather Carver with the task of turning Unger's dream

to reality, and Carver thought of Babbitt, who was then taking her advanced adaptation class and who she knew had an interest in biographical performance. Carver, who directs *Being Frank*, says Babbitt is one of the actors she has most trusted in her creative collaborations.

At first, Babbitt was overwhelmed by the massive collection stored in nine big boxes, but then he spied a familiar name.

"They handed me a list of all the interviews he had conducted, and when I saw the name Otto Frank on there, I knew that's where I wanted to start," Babbitt says.

Babbitt chose the Frank interview because it was the only one in the collection with a complete recording in addition to a transcript. More important, the discussion between Unger and Frank in the interview examines questions of discrimination, censorship and oppression — subjects close to Babbitt's heart.

Babbitt used his experiences as a gay man battling with bigotry in the Midwest to connect with Frank's battles.

"When you have to deal with oppression in your own life, you see injustice around you more so than the typical white heterosexual male does," Babbitt says.

In *Being Frank*, Babbitt portrays Unger and Frank in a series of four- to five-minute monologues that depict Frank's persecution in Nazi Germany and explore other forms of oppression.

The play is a milestone in Babbitt's personal and professional journeys. Babbitt, who hid his sexuality for 30 years, says he felt voiceless in society when he had to hide who he was.

Being Frank is based on an MU journalist's interview with Otto Frank.

"It's really since I came to Mizzou that I've started to be very open about who I am and trying to reclaim my voice as a gay man."

These experiences fueled his scholarly interest in the field of performance studies, which explores how societal roles are constructed, and his work in social activism in theater. Babbitt is also assistant director of MU's interactive theater troupe, which uses interactive role-playing to help students and faculty deal with difficult social situations.

In the troupe's performances, as in *Being Frank*, Babbitt's work puts a human face on intangible concepts. "He creates characters whom audiences can both admire and relate to," Carver says. "Kevin's dynamism hooks them in immediately."

Babbitt's skills proved invaluable to the friends and family of Unger at the Anne Frank Center last May.

"I remember when Kevin began to speak in character as Arthur Unger, I could almost hear a couple of gasps of, 'It really is Arthur!' from several of his friends," Kateman says. "I think there could probably be no higher compliment to an actor."

Doctoral student Kevin Babbitt rehearses *Being Frank* for its campus opening.

Photo by Colin Suchland





ANCIENT DISCOVERIES

Students share the work and euphoria
of uncovering a significant archaeological and
anthropological find. By Nancy Moen



SIX SUMMER WEEKS

of sifting sand and lifting rocks on the side of a sandy slope in Peru was heaven on earth for about a dozen Mizzou students.

Crawling up and down the side of a hill. Dealing with fatigue and aching muscles. Fighting the cold of the morning and heat of the day. It doesn't get much better than that, especially when the payoff is being part of a team credited with uncovering important ancient treasures.

The excavation team led by Bob Benfer, professor emeritus of anthropology, unearthed a 4,000-year-old Andean temple and sculptures of unprecedented artistic style at the Buena Vista site in 2004.

The 33-foot stepped-pyramid Temple of the Fox is 1,000 years older than anything of its kind previously found. The sculptures,

which can be viewed from many angles, are known as sculptures in the round.

Benfer believes the sculptures represent some of the earliest astronomical alignments and have ties to an agricultural calendar and Andean myth. Researchers are particularly interested in the possibility that the astronomical alignments mark important farming dates. Such a discovery would suggest that people organized their lives around Andean constellations.

The story was featured in most major national newspapers as well as magazines such as *National Geographic* and *Smithsonian*. Then it went around the world — to the United Kingdom, Australia, India and elsewhere. Benfer has presented his findings in a series of lectures sponsored by the Archaeological Institute of America.

Imagine being one of the Mizzou students working on such

a project. For anthropology students, especially the undergraduates, the experience of uncovering important artifacts during a field school is in itself a lifelong treasure.

"The archaeological significance of what we found is more than I could have imagined," says field director Neil Duncan, an anthropology graduate student who has been involved for five years, from the beginning.

It was Duncan who selected the excavation sites, based on his knowledge and some intuition. "It's enormously satisfying to have found what we did, a temple and two statues, in locations I chose to excavate," he says.

Students dig the excavating chores

Duncan's conservative, cautious approach was the perfect foil to Benfer's eagerness to proceed. Benfer considers Duncan, who has been on the Buena Vista site seven times, one of the best field directors he has ever known.

A field director functions rather like a camp counselor, travel guide and teacher. Duncan recruited the students for the field school and led their preparation for the trip with the usual regimen of shots, passports and airline tickets before the real work began.

Benfer, who is 67, retired in 2003 after 34 years of teaching. Despite the challenging red tape involved in working on international projects, he wanted to devote more time to the fieldwork he loves. Duncan handled the details for him.

"Field schools are a lot of fun, but they're exhausting," Benfer says. "We moved rock and dirt from an area that was 14 feet by 20 feet long by 12 feet. That's a lot to move, and the site is on the side of a very steep hill that's 1,200 feet from bottom to top. We were going up and down four times a day."

At the excavation, Duncan organized the students and their activities. He assigned tasks to cram as many learning opportunities as possible into the experience — five weeks of excavating and one week of lab work.

"There's so much work involved in moving all the rock. You have to move your labor around before they get too tired," Duncan says. "I'd give everybody a chance to work in the temple. Then there's a lot of fine cleaning, brushing and photographing to do."

He made sure the students took turns doing excavation, which is always the most popular chore. They also shared the



The mud-plaster sculpture of a huge frowning face is part of the Temple of the Fox discovery. The disc and temple are made of clay mixed with dust, water and grass. *Discover* magazine ranked the Temple of the Fox find as one of the top 100 science stories of 2006. *Archaeology*, a publication of the Archaeological Institute of America, ranked it fifth of 10 top stories.

mapping, recording of information, measuring and drawing to scale, drafting, screening for artifacts, organizing samples, lab work and photography.

Duncan wanted the students to be proud of the calluses they acquired. He had to remind himself that the students were volunteers, not paid workers, and that they needed enough energy left at the end of the day to experience the customs and culture of Peru. Even playing a game of soccer with the Peruvian students and crew who worked with the Mizzou team was a valuable part of the experience.

"For anthropology students, especially undergraduates, the cultural experience of doing archaeology in an environment unlike any they had previously known is something they'll remember for the rest of their lives," Duncan says.

He, too, was affected by the significance of the Peruvian find. When he stood at the base of the newly uncovered 4,000-year-old temple at Buena Vista, he was overwhelmed with awe. "After millennia, the power of the site remains striking," he says.

Even with the excitement of discovery, archaeologists have to learn to be patient. It takes days to excavate artifacts, and by the time they're finally uncovered, some of the thrill has died down.

After the temple was uncovered at Buena Vista, the excitement spiked again when the largest sculpture became visible.



Photo by Keith Chan

Previous page: MU graduate student Neil Duncan, left, confers with Peruvian student Andres Ocas at the Temple of the Fox excavation site in Peru. Above: Robert Benfer directs work on the site of his recent discovery, a 4,000-year-old Peruvian temple and sculptures used to track movement of the sun and stars.



Photo by Keith Chan

“We really had no idea what the rest of it was going to look like,” Duncan says. “Nothing like it has ever been excavated for that time period.”

Other discoveries were significant, too. The team found many plants in the temple area, which provided material for carbon dating to determine the age of the artifacts. One student found an entire crushed pot and reassembled it in the lab.

Students in 2002 found intact vessels and pottery sherds, fossilized llama droppings — an important source of information on animals the inhabitants kept — and large, round river stones that early people used for grinding or shaped for use as knives.

In 2003, the team discovered the mummified remains of two people and could see the series of walls and a room with a staircase into the temple. There was too much fill for them to go deeper that year, but they excavated several houses and found hearths and cooking pits. The team unearthed the sculptures in 2005.

Kristin Smart: It was like working on Venus

The conditions at a site such as Buena Vista can be tough even for a mountain goat. The excavation area is virtually a desert with rocks.

“It was like working on Venus,” says former student Kristin Smart.

The team removed huge rocks and moved fill in bucket brigades. The students were on site from 7 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., with a break for lunch. As they worked, they watched for scorpions

Neil Duncan leads the team of students who helped excavate the Temple of the Fox. Eleven MU students participated.

and extremely large spiders. (No one was bitten.)

For some students, the physical work of a six-week field school was a new experience. They weren’t prepared to get as dirty as they did or to lift as many rocks. Still, the hardships did not deter their enthusiasm.

Smart loved the physical exertion and the excitement of discovery. The large temple complex had already been discovered when she joined the field school in 2003, but she was part of the crew that removed a lot of refuse to reveal the temple walls.

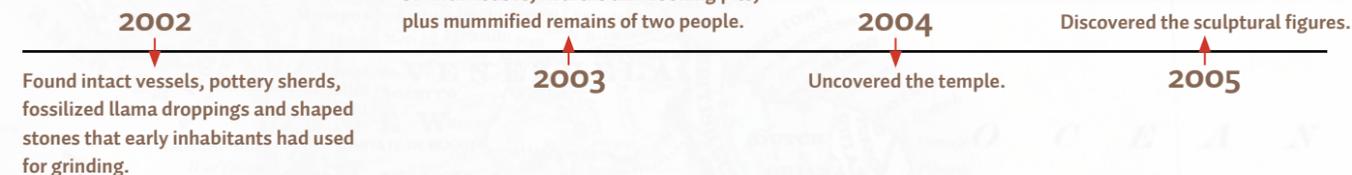
The mornings were chilly (it was winter in that hemisphere). Temperatures usually rose to 70 or 75 degrees during the day, but the sun became intense, so wearing sunblock was essential. The workers had to deal with a powdery dust so fine that it seeped through their clothes and filled their shoes while sticking to their skin and thickening their hair with grime.

“You get absolutely filthy,” Smart says. A laundry woman in town showed the students how to use a bar of lye soap and a brush to scrub their jeans. As a treat for themselves, they’d sometimes leave their laundry for her to do by hand. But if the sun didn’t shine, they knew they’d be wearing dirty clothes for a few days.

On one occasion, the students were assaulted by hordes of black flies and the smell of manure after area farmers fertilized their valley fields.

The students lived in several rooms at Sophia, a small hotel

DISCOVERY TIMELINE



and restaurant at the base of the mountain. Living there was more comfortable and safer than camping, although the amenities were sparse. The running water was unheated, and electricity was available only when the owners ran the generator. When the students craved a hot shower, they would go to a hostel in Lima.

One of the greatest benefits of the experience was being immersed in Peruvian culture. While living and working together, the students from Mizzou and Peru were learning about each other’s lives.

“Field schools always have some romance,” Duncan says. “It’s fun to watch, rather like a soap opera drama. It’s good to have an equal male-female distribution.”

After work, the American and Peruvian teams played foosball games and ate together. They would dance to salsa music and play zappo, a game with coins that competitors throw into the open mouth of a metal frog. On the Fourth of July, the Peruvian students surprised their American counterparts by bringing a cake and several small American flags to the site.

The Mizzou students learned a lot of Spanish, and when language failed, they resorted to gestures. “The experience teaches you to be adaptable,” Smart says. “To be open-minded is a skill that’s transferable to any job.”

A typical field meal consisted of soup, rice, beans and meat, and the students learned to enjoy the traditional, filling Peruvian fare. For Smart, who’s a vegetarian, eating was more of a challenge than for most of the students. As most of the students did, she declined to order the stir-fried beef tripe, but occasionally she would sample some meat because she knows it’s an important part of the culture.

“It’s a very meat-centric culture, but the people were kind to me and creative, making up things for me to eat,” she says.

On weekends, the team would go into Lima in search of a change of scene and different restaurants. The students learned to judge the quality of the restaurants by the number of people waiting for tables. They looked for souvenirs typical of the region and bought handicrafts — silver jewelry and textiles.

But mostly, they collected memories. A favorite was the evening a waitress at Sophia surprised Mizzou student Chris

Hoog with a decorated birthday cake and candles. Duncan describes Hoog as a “big, strong guy” but says even he was wiping away tears at the thoughtful gesture on his birthday.

“It’s such a wonderful place and people with a rich history,” Smart says. “What I took back was the experience.”



Photo by Neil Duncan

Bernardino Ojeda traces the outline of a fox that gave the temple its name. Ojeda is a Peruvian archaeologist who worked with MU’s team.

THE ART & SOUL OF MISSOURI FOR 100 YEARS

JUST A CENTURY AGO, MU's largest unit changed its name from the Academic Department to the College of Arts and Science.

But to say the College has been around since April 1907 is only part of the story. The history of A&S reaches back to the very establishment of the University of Missouri. Since 1839, the arts and sciences have carved themselves into the foundation of Mizzou with a core curriculum to serve all students.

Even the first two graduates of MU — honored at the premiere commencement in 1843 — earned bachelor of arts degrees. That year, just 78 students were enrolled at the entire University.

Students of the 1800s selected courses from 13 units in subjects that still shape the undergraduate curriculum. In classrooms appointed with chalkboards, the formally attired students studied English, Latin, Greek, modern languages, mathematics, physics, chemistry, geology and mineralogy and biology.

Other early courses, such as Hebrew, Sanskrit, comparative philology and metaphysics, are no longer offered. By 1908, several new subjects expanded the A&S curriculum: philosophy, history, economics, political science, sociology, graphics (art) and music.

Three decades later, the College included 18 departments and 2,010 students who took courses taught by a faculty of 129 teachers.

Today the College of Arts and Science is the largest college on campus and in the state of Missouri. More than 450 tenured and tenure-track faculty members teach and mentor nearly 10,000 undergraduate and graduate students. The students choose courses from 34 departments, programs, schools and divisions that offer a vast array of studies leading to bachelor's, master's and doctoral degrees. Visit the Web site at coas.missouri.edu.

A&S graduating classes have grown from that class of two in 1843 to 1,785 in 2005 and have produced 52,000 living alumni worldwide.

Missouri Alumnus, April 1967



Ambassador Rosemary Ginn, Missouri Alumnus, Sept.-Oct. 1976



Dean J.C. Jones, University Archives, c.6/1/5



Chancellor Richard Wallace, University Archives, c. 6/1/5



Senior Helen M. Johnson, 1907 Savitar



Marching Mizzou 1936, MU Publications file



Dean Elmer Ellis, University Archives, c.6/1/5



Mort Walker, Missouri Alumnus, Jan.-Feb. 1977

The Early Years

WITHOUT THEIR PARENTS and unburdened by computers, refrigerators or even hair dryers, many University of Missouri students from the class of 1907 arrived for the year at the train station in Columbia.

There were no Michaels, Madisons, Taylors or Jennifers in the group. Students registered with the trendy names of their generation: Mable, Adeline, Bertha, Nettie, Clara, Ina, Cecil, Elwood, Walter, Herbert, Homer and Vernon.

They stepped from safe high school lives and family environs onto a narrow depot platform teeming with the excitement of new and returning students. Porters helped the students with their grips and bundles as they headed toward campus and a new intellectual life.

Among the incoming crowd were 42 seniors — 24 men and 18 women pictured in *The Savitar* — who returned to campus for their final year as members of the class of 1907.

Timorous and unsophisticated, many of the students had lived most of their lives on farms and scarcely ventured outside their counties. Their travel to

A&S FAST FACT

Nine of the top 10 undergraduate courses by enrollment are in A&S:

- General Psychology
- English Exposition and Argumentation
- Interdisciplinary Proseminar
- General Principles and Concepts of Biology
- Principles of Microeconomics
- Introduction to Sociology
- American Government (political science)
- Survey of American History Since 1865
- Survey of American History to 1865
- Career Exploration in Journalism.



Columbia was probably the first journey of any length that most of them had ever taken.

Richard W. Gentry, on the faculty at that time, recognized the students' potential for uninhibited activities. He submitted a front-page opinion piece in the April 13, 1907, issue of *The Independent* that urged students to keep their "youthful spirits" in check.

"The trouble with the average university student is that he has seen so little of the world," Gentry wrote. "He left his front yard and plumped (stet) into his college town with the wandering naïve expression of a playful pup."

The majority of those seniors hailed from Missouri. Although the class

Student writers produced this 1904 campus periodical, *The Independent*, also known as the *M.S.U. Independent*.

included men from Kentucky and Kansas, a woman, Anna Wolfrum of Duluth, Minn., traveled the farthest. As the train pulled away, the students found their way to the University.

An unidentified *Savitar* writer described arriving for the freshman year: "We went up the shady walk in front of the Quadrangle and saw for the first time the buildings of the University of Missouri. It all seemed very strange and unfamiliar and imposing that first time we saw it. It will seem different to us when we, for the last time as students, look back upon it."

Big Smallpox Problem

THE STUDENTS WHO ENTERED Mizzou just after the turn of the century struggled with problems that are unimaginable to today's generation of students. On limited budgets and isolated from contact with their families, members of the class of 1907 faced the serious threat of contracting typhus.

Their fears abated somewhat after a doctor told a student assembly that Columbia's water had been tested and was found to be safe. Still, "Boil the snow," a student entry in *The Savitar* cautioned. There was good reason for caution. In May 1907, the bubonic plague broke out in San Francisco, and a few years later, an influenza epidemic spread nationwide during World War I.

Serious health problems occurred again in 1914 when the Santa Fe Railroad

chose MU's award-winning University Glee Club for a national performance tour to Los Angeles. The singers' return trip was interrupted in Albuquerque, N.M., when three students came down with smallpox. Health officials ordered the sick men from the train and detained them in a "pest-house" for four weeks. They did recover.

Officials fumigated the rail cars and quarantined the rest of the group in their car for two days. The bored singers — living in what may be called close harmony — received care from city residents who visited the site out of curiosity and concern.

As the gathering crowds grew larger, the undaunted Mizzou singers took the opportunity to amuse the public as well as themselves. The glee club presented impromptu performances of songs, variety

acts, university yells and violin and mandolin solos while vigilant police officers made sure no one crossed the roped-off areas.

The students were released and headed home in good spirits, but when they arrived on campus, they were escorted to a large tent for confinement until officials determined they were not contagious.

As a final note to the story, the songsters again began to perform whenever 300 or more students gathered near their tent. They later gave a final concert in Jesse Hall. Thereafter, the singers referred to themselves as the Smallpox Club.

Fifty years later, in 1964, the Smallpox Club held a reunion at Mizzou. There's no record to indicate any official confinement for that gathering.

Members of the nationally recognized 1914 men's glee club named their group the Smallpox Glee Club after a harrowing concert tour.



A&S
THROUGH
HISTORY

1839

University of Missouri founded



1842

MU enrollment reaches 74

1843

BA degrees awarded to first two graduates



1867

MU admits first woman

1872

Women allowed admission to all units

1892

Fire destroys Academic Hall
Academic Schools become Academic Departments

1900

Postal carriers begin mail delivery



Smart Entertainment

FOR SOCIAL FUN in the early years, Mizzou students participated in extracurricular groups that centered on the arts and sciences. They competed against each other in literary, elocution and debate societies and sang in glee clubs.

By 1901, 17 literary societies offered such academic entertainment, and their popularity spanned the first 50 years of the University.

Students drew praise for their oratory and literary skills, and, most likely, those talented individuals were the unnamed writers who produced such campus publications as *The Savitar*, *The M.S.U. (Missouri State University) Independent*, *The Index*, *The Tiger*, *The Argus*, *Intelligentsia* and *The Asterisk*.

For as little as 10 cents, readers could purchase campus-produced news and literary magazines, which offered poems, plays, essays and narratives, as well as information on campus activities. For 25 cents, students could buy a third-floor balcony seat in Jesse Hall to hear a visiting speaker.

In the music realm, the 1906 *Savitar* mentioned a great rush for seats at glee club performances. The social-singing trend as a pastime reached a zenith in the 1920s when the University Glee Club captured regional and national honors. The most recognized voice of the group was Jane Froman, who

became a national radio, stage and television personality.

Later, the students formed organizations based on their scholarly pursuits, such as the Chemical Society, History Club and German Club.

Another source of entertainment grew out of the required instruction in military science, which had been part of the University since its establishment. Even drills became occasions for students to gather for amusement.

Established by Brig. Gen. Enoch Crowder, LLB 1886, the military band of the Cadet Corps marched into history as the forerunner of Marching Mizzou.

Crowder, who developed a national military registration and draft, is memorialized on campus through Crowder Hall, home to MU's aerospace studies and military science programs.

Eventually, as students shifted their entertainment activities from academic to athletics skills, the University began to offer classes in oratory, elocution and argumentation. Those 19th-century courses led to the establishment of a Department of Speech and Dramatic Art, forerunner of the



University Archives, c.0/47/1

An elocution class circa 1900 prepares students for literary, debate and elocution competition, a popular campus entertainment.

Department of Communication and the Department of Theatre.

By the 1930s, a drama group had formed the Missouri Workshop Theatre. The group staged productions that featured set designs by Professor/Director Donovan Rhynsburger and gave promising students, such as Oscar-winning actor George C. Scott, a stage.



Donovan Rhynsburger

A&S FAST FACT
Lowry Hall, the former Bible College building on Ninth Street, is the administrative and advising center for the College of Arts and Science.

Photos courtesy of University Archives

Campus Names You Know



John Pickard

University Archives, c.6/1/5

AS STUDENTS WENT about the business of being scholars, faculty and administrators determined which courses were best suited for their academic enlightenment.

By the turn of the century, the College included departments of archaeology, astronomy, biology, chemistry, economics, elocution, English, geology, Germanic languages, Greek, history, Latin, mathematics, philosophy, physics and Romance languages.

The faculty roster in the 1906 *Savitar* lists 68 professors and instructors of the arts and sciences, which included eight women. It was quite a growth from the 15 arts and science faculty listed in the first *Savitar* of 1894.

Among the 1907 faculty was John Pickard, a distinguished professor who functioned as a one-man department of archaeology and art history. It was Pickard's motion at a faculty meeting — in his powerful voice with its New England accent — that championed the building of a memorial tower to honor the 118 MU students who died in World War I. MU later bestowed the professor's name on Pickard Hall, the modern home of the Museum of

Art and Archaeology.

Other 1907 faculty members whose presence is honored architecturally on campus today are zoology Professor George LeFevre, physics Professor O.M. Stewart and chemistry professors Paul Schweitzer and Herman Schlundt.

LeFevre, who was considered a brilliant teacher, planned the elegant biology building on the white campus that later received his name. Modern students of physics and astronomy enjoy the benefits of a lecture series and scholarships in Stewart's name, but Stewart Hall, which was named for him, houses the departments of biology and geography.

Schweitzer Hall honors MU's first full-time professor of chemistry, and Schlundt Hall memorializes the internationally known expert in radioactivity, whose work brought him in contact with Madame Marie Curie.

There weren't nearly enough architectural treasures on campus to honor the scholarly successes of the large arts and science faculty. Other early professors are remembered through references in history books.

Former University President James Olson's 1988 history of the University of Missouri mentions the national reputations of English professors Henry M. Belden for his scholarly writings on the literature of the frontier and Arthur H.R. Fairchild for his expertise on Shakespeare.

But it is English Professor George A. Wauchope who may have found the most unusual way to keep his name connected to the University. Wauchope wrote the lyrics to MU's alma mater, "Old Missouri, Fair Missouri." So credit him for those music-laden breezes wafting through the second stanza.

Diversity in History

The College of Arts and Science took a major step toward diversity when Professor Arvarh Strickland joined the history department in 1969 as MU's first black faculty member.

Black students began attending Mizzou in the 1950s, at a time when there were no black professors to help soften the educational and cultural transition to university life. Strickland's impact was far-reaching. He became a leading historian of African-American culture and earned a national reputation for research, writing and his efforts toward diversity in education.

During a 26-year career at MU, he was a powerful, positive influence who helped transform the University into a place of opportunity for all students.

Through Strickland's efforts, MU increased its enrollment of black students from 642 in 1993 to 1,018 in 1996. He held numerous administrative positions: associate vice president for academic affairs, two-time interim director of the Black Studies Program and chair of the Department of History.

Among Strickland's many honors, the *St. Louis American* named him Educator of the Year in 1995. At his retirement in 1996, a group of alumni and friends established the Arvarh Strickland Distinguished Professorship in history, which is held by Professor Wilma King.

Student pictured in the 1977 *Black Book*.

University Archives, c.22/19/1



A&S THROUGH HISTORY

1901

First phone installed in MU president's office

1905

First automobile appears in Columbia



1906

University enrollment reaches 2,000
City paves Broadway

1907

Academic Department becomes College of Arts and Science

1914

World War I begins
Average cost of a meal at University Commons is 13 1/2 cents
Biology building opens; MU enrollment at 3,400

1926

A&S enrollment is 1,836

Engendering a Coed Campus

WOMEN WERE WELCOME to study at MU as early as 1869 but only in education, which then was called the Normal Department.

According to University of Missouri historian William Switzler, the University Curators “boldly” opened the doors to female students in all departments (except military science and tactics) by 1872 after observing that the women “did no manner of harm” in the Normal Department. Women gradually acquired many of the privileges given to men, including the same library hours.

Each year on Valentine’s Day in the early years, the coeds — also known as the varsity girls — took over publication of *The Independent*, a student newspaper, to present the feminine side of campus life.

Although many of those published

items seem quaint today, some articles expressed quite liberal views of women in academia. It wasn’t until 1938 that a woman — A&S student Anne Fuqua of Columbia — was elected editor of *The Savitar*.

Female students had an advocate in Latin Professor Eva Johnston, MA 1895, one of the most respected women to study at Mizzou. Johnston received the appointment of adviser of women (forerunner of the dean title) in 1912 and cultivated a 43-year relationship with the University.

Under the direction of a professor at the University of Koenigsberg, Germany, Johnston earned a doctorate in 1905. In the European tradition of the time, she rode in a carriage about town to allow Latin professors to approach her with questions on her thesis.

Johnston — Miss Eva to students — knew French, Italian and German and drove a Model T Ford. She crossed the Atlantic 22 times and loved to tell humorous stories of her adventures, such as riding a camel in Egypt.

She is remembered for her kindnesses to students who endured life away from home. Her academic achievements and feisty spirit served as inspiration to Mizzou women of the time.

In June 1951, MU named Eva Johnston Hall in her honor and most recently put her name on Eva J’s, a popular campus dining spot. There’s reason to believe



Missouri Alumnus, March 1957

Eva Johnston, MA 1895, a Latin professor and mentor to female students, became the first dean of women. Left: Female students edited the 1901 valentine issue of the *M.S.U. Independent*, which was usually written from a male perspective.

Johnston would be delighted to know that in fall 2007 the Department of Women and Gender Studies will become the newest department of the College.

A&S FAST FACT

Switzler Hall, completed in 1872 and named after University historian Col. William Switzler, was built as the Agriculture Building and used as the School of Journalism before becoming home first to the Department of Anthropology and then to the Department of Communication.

No Spittoons, Please

EVEN BEFORE the turn of the century, the town-gown connection enhanced Columbia’s economy. From the railway porters, to the landladies who operated boarding houses, from the butchers to the purveyors of laundry services, Columbia served Mizzou’s students.

Student living spaces typically included a bed, table, chair and lamp as modern conveniences but no towels, soap or spittoon. Men could buy a hat in town for \$3, a suit for \$15 to \$30 or a gold watch for \$25.

Students may not have had a grand selection of clothes, but they did dress well for class in the early years. Men wore formal suits and ties. Women selected high-neck, white blouses over long skirts and arranged their hair in Gibson Girl styles.

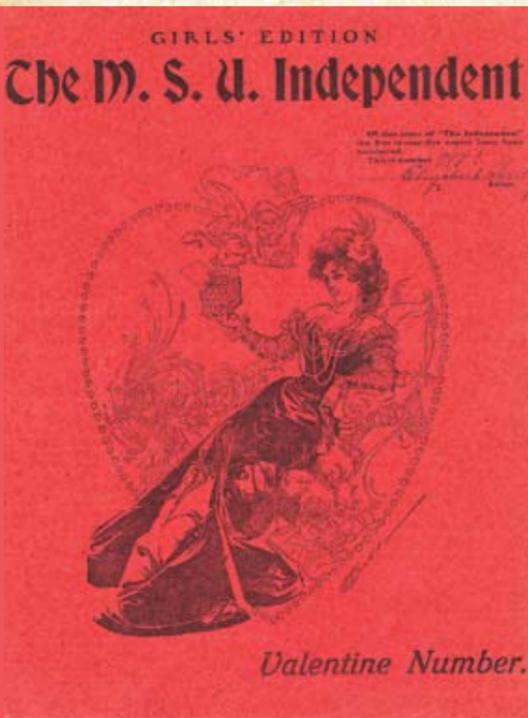
The former frontier town of the 1800s was evolving into a modern university town. Fast-arriving new advances amazed community residents and students alike. The president’s office received the University’s first phone in 1901, and mail service soon brought convenience in communication.

An especially memorable date occurred on Oct. 1, 1907, when the city paved its first street. Broadway, the main drag through town, received its dust-free topping just one year after the first car was spotted in Columbia. 🍷

An advertisement in the 1907 *M.S.U. Independent* offered suits for \$15 to \$30 and hats for \$3.



A&S FAST FACT
MU’s first full-time art professor was George Caleb Bingham, a noted American Regionalist Painter.



A&S
THROUGH
HISTORY

1929

First observance of Arts and Science Week

1938

A&S contains 18 departments with 2,010 students

1941

Japan bombs Pearl Harbor
MU enrollment is 5,725



1943

MU enrollment is 1,938

1950

First African-American student admitted to MU

1969

Arvarh Strickland is first African-American professor

2006

MU enrollment is 28,253



2007

College of Arts and Science is 100 years old

NEW YORK MEDIA MASTERS

How Three Alumni Shape Your Entertainment

By Nancy Moon



communicating cool

Brothers Aaron and Brent Stoller are twin talents at MTV.

THE STOLLER TWINS, BA '98 communication, admit they were cut-ups in class when they were undergraduate students at Mizzou. They're still cut-ups, but now they get paid for it.

The fun-loving brothers found careers with a company where clowning around may be in the job description: MTV. Aaron works as director and senior producer, and Brent is director and executive producer of the on-air promotions department at the cable network.

The Stollers steal an hour from their hectic routines to double up on an interview in their New York offices. Aaron throws a few videos off the sofa in his office to make room for a reporter and photographer, and then he calls Brent into the office.

It isn't destined to be a serious encounter. This is, after all, MTV.

"Aaron and Brent were both majors in communication, both cards, great cut-ups in class and very, very creative," says Associate Professor Michael Porter, who remembers them from his mass media course.

The twins laugh when they hear Porter's description of

them as students. "He just gave us three C's," Aaron says. And they laugh again.

There's been a lot of sibling togetherness since the two, as they put it, shared a womb. Aaron claims to be the oldest twin. "It was a C-section," Brent says in objection. "We both saw light at the same time."

The St. Louis natives both decided on Mizzou as the best value for the quality of the education. They selected the same classes, challenged the same professors and earned the same degrees.

Now they work in offices just a few steps from each other, yet none of that sibling closeness seems to bother them. In fact, they still socialize together. The night after the interview, they attend a bowling birthday party for another MTV colleague, producer Matt Giulvezan, BA '00 interdisciplinary studies.

Both Stollers reflect on the Mizzou experience and are amazed at their professors' tolerance of their youthful exuber-

ance, which they now describe as "over the top." Brent recalls that Porter used to say in class, "I don't know what you're talking about, but I appreciate the effort."

They laugh at the recollection.

Aaron credits Dave Dunkin for grounding him in the technical part of his job. Dunkin, who directs MU's Academic Support Center, taught a field production class that Aaron absorbed, along with Dunkin's dry sense of humor. "I loved him," Aaron says.

"I love Mizzou!" Brent adds.

Who's on first?

The Stoller brothers have the cool job of crafting the image of MTV, the way the channel looks and its attitude. "It beats working," Brent says.

As producers, they take concepts and make them happen with the assistance of talent that includes such A-list celebrities as Tom Cruise, Ashton Kutcher, The Black Eyed Peas, Beyoncé, Coldplay, Kanye West, Ashanti, Jessica Simpson, P. Diddy and others.

Aaron creates the commercials that promote all things MTV. His spots develop through detailed ideas that start as documents, often as long as 15 pages, and he collaborates with such clients as Disney, PepsiCo and Paramount Pictures.

Using his technical skills and wild imagination, Aaron crafts engaging concepts and characters while having fun working with the celebrities. In addition to his position with MTV, he works as a director with the Los Angeles-based company Backyard Productions, where he creates commercials for some highly visible accounts: Bud Light, Nintendo, Burger King and others.

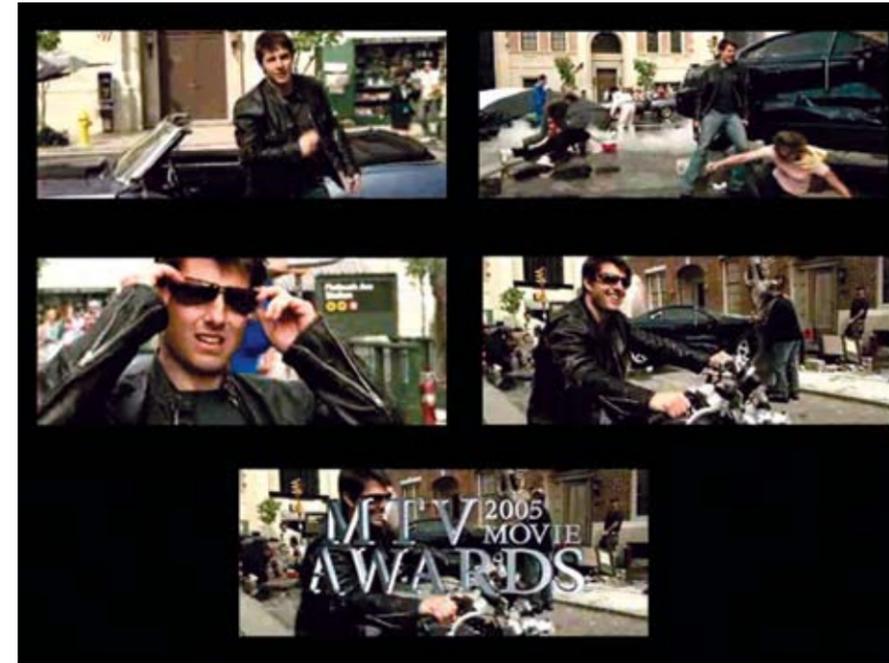
Backyard's East Coast representative, Chris Zander, says Aaron is "new, brilliant and hot — a fresh, hyper-contemporary, future A+ comedic superstar with an award-winning personality."

Brent directs MTV's on-air promotions department and manages 80 people who do the writing, editing, design, strategizing and marketing. He shoots his long-format shows in Los Angeles with celebrity talent.

Brent's previous work has included larger-scale MTV productions such as the Video Music Awards, the Super Bowl halftime show (not "nipplegate," he stresses) and Movie Awards. Before his promotion to executive producer, he also produced all of Aaron's gigs, which Giulvezan has taken over.

"Brent has risen quickly in the ranks here at MTV because he has that careful balance of straight-ahead business acumen coupled with intuitive creative chops," says Kevin Mackall, senior vice president of MTV.

A 2005 Clio award sits on the top shelf of a metal display unit in Aaron's office. He won it for the "If MTV were



Video image courtesy of Aaron Stoller

The Stoller brothers craft promotional pieces for MTV. Aaron produced this spot with images of Tom Cruise.

a Foosball Player" campaign.

Other trophies and awards honoring Aaron's spots are scattered around his work space. There's recognition from the Association of Independent Commercial Producers, One Show, the Art Directors Club and Communication Arts, which showcases outstanding work worldwide. Some of Aaron's work is part of the permanent film collection at New York's Museum of Modern Art.

Brent, too, has a slew of honors: an Emmy nomination for a public service announcement, a 2005 Telly Award and 2003 Peabody and Beacon awards. In his collection, there's also an award from the National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences. He knows it's there. It's just lost somewhere on the shelving amid statues of St. Louis Cardinals baseball players. Oh well.

Beyond their appreciation of having fun jobs, the brothers are most proud of their commitment to creating public service announcements. Early in 2006, they learned that an MTV campaign for sexual health, which they produce annually in partnership with the Kaiser Family Foundation, had elicited some major behavior changes. Research indicated that 49 percent of young people exposed to the PSAs had talked with a boyfriend or girlfriend about safer sex.

"Quite a mind-blowing statistic," Brent says.

The twins are clearly touched by the significance of the power of their productions, but any serious discussion on the quality of their work is brief.

Aaron: "I'll take credit for anything good."

Brent: "If it's bad, I didn't do it."



In a rare serious moment, twins Aaron, left, and Brent Stoller reflect on awards they received for MTV productions.

Photo by Karen Johnson

communicating big time

When you turn on your TV on Sunday afternoon and say to yourself, “What idiot chose to put this game in this market?” Michael Mulvihill says he’s that guy.

Every Sunday during football season, Michael Mulvihill watches the professional games on eight large-screen plasma TVs in the National Football League suite at Fox Sports in New York.

Groupings of comfortable lounge chairs afford great views of the wall-mounted televisions, and a refreshment bar offers an inviting assortment of treats. For a die-hard sports fan, this is the perfect job.

Mulvihill, BA '94 communication, is vice president of research and programming strategy for Fox Sports. He schedules the professional NFL and Major League Baseball games, NASCAR races and, starting in January 2007, college football's Bowl Championship Series.

Through research that includes watching as many events as possible, Mulvihill determines which programs Fox affiliates run in their market areas.

“We come in here and have every set on a different game. I try to see as much of every game as possible to get a better feel for what’s going on in the league,” he says.

When making programming decisions, Mulvihill factors in team rankings and news around the league. He also notes which teams are just plain fun to watch. Some of the scheduling choices are obvious, such as showing the Rams in the St. Louis area and the Green Bay Packers in Brett Favre’s hometown near Biloxi or capitalizing on the many Chicago retirees living in Arizona by running the Bears’ games in that market.

“When you get to the Super Bowl or baseball postseason, you feel like you’re working on things that a lot of people care about,” he says. Judging the success of his decisions is another matter. Mulvihill says he’s often not sure how he’s doing until he makes a mistake.

One of his most memorable miscues generated an avalanche of disgruntled fans calling from markets in Iowa, northern Missouri and southern Illinois. Mulvihill had pulled a bunch of Midwest markets from a “blowout” Vikings game before it ended.

The network generally will pull away before a game ends if it becomes one-sided, and, he says, most of the time fans appreciate that. But not that time.

Stress is a part of the game plan for Mulvihill. It spikes during the baseball postseason with games every night and heightened fan interest. He worries then about whether the games start too late and how to gain the most favorable publicity for Fox’s coverage.

The NFL season brings another round of stress with five to nine games that need to fit their viewing areas on a single day. At times Mulvihill agonizes over the decisions.

“There are many, many judgment calls, and people care passionately about the NFL,” he says. “We have to be as thorough as possible in making the right choices for every market.”

I want your job!

Growing up in Pittsburgh and cheering for the Steelers, Mulvihill knew at an early age that he wanted to go into the media business. Although he played basketball in high school, he preferred broadcasting a sports radio show.

At MU, Mulvihill learned how to manage relationships through his communication classes and extracurricular jobs at *The Maneater* and KCOU, the campus radio station, where he was student manager for a year.

He enjoyed what he called the raucous environment at KCOU with people who were bright, committed and talented. He remembers the KCOU atmosphere as chaotic anarchy that was thoroughly applicable to the professional world.

“A lot of it was managing relationships, being a conduit between the students and the University,” he says. “That’s a lot of what I do now, being a conduit between the network and the leagues while trying to line up advertisers.”

As a student, Mulvihill completed two internships in Los Angeles with Fox through the Academy of Television Arts and Sciences — the people who do the Emmys — and one in New York through the International Radio and Television Society. The internships helped him secure an entry-level market-research job with Fox 10 years ago, and he just kept rising through the ranks.

Recently, Mulvihill received an unusual nod of appreciation for his work when *Sporting News* magazine named him to its 2006 list of the “Young and Powerful” in sports. 



Photos by Karen Johnson



Left: Michael Mulvihill uses the Fox Sports NFL suite for marathon game sessions during football season. Right: Even the artwork is on a grand scale at Fox Sports in New York.

hot talent

44 | 2007 mosaics

Mizzou music students composed pieces that won honors in two of the nation's most distinguished competitions for student composers. By Nancy Moen





A national music association named John Ernst the student composer of 2006. His winning composition, "The City Awakens," will be featured at Mizzou on Tour March 23 in Weill Recital Hall at Carnegie Hall.

Photo by Justin Kelley

how inspiration strikes

Student composer pursues his dream to write music.

JOHN ERNST GREW UP in a rural town of 4,000 people but took inspiration from the sounds of a big city to write the music that earned him a national student composer's award.

Ernst is the 2006 winner of the National Young Artist Composition Competition of the Music Teachers National Association.

As a high school graduate from Bonne Terre, Mo., Ernst ignored his musical inclination to study computer science at Georgia Tech in Atlanta. It didn't work. He would wander around the campus

looking for a piano to play, even an out-of-tune instrument.

"The pull was too strong. I found myself drawn back to music," he says. "You go to school with the expectation of getting on a path to job security and throw your dreams in the trash. I decided to do what I really wanted to do."

That was to write music. The young man who grew up listening to classical music transferred to Mizzou to major in music composition. Still, that experience with big-city life in Atlanta stayed with him as inspiration for his winning MTNA composition, "The City Awakens."

Ernst was a guest of honor when the piece made its national debut March 28, 2006 at MTNA's annual meeting in Austin, Texas. He watched three faculty members from MU's School of Music play the piece: Paul Garritson, clarinet; Stefan Freund, cello; and Karen Larvick, piano.

"I'm really being spoiled to have my teachers play this," Ernst says. "I feel very privileged. I attribute my success to their nurturing influence." Ernst attended the conference and accepted a prize of \$3,000.

"The City Awakens" is the first movement in a set of three character pieces inspired by an urban landscape. The music evokes images of a city gathering momentum at the beginning of a day. People and traffic at first trickle and then pour onto the streets and sidewalks as the day progresses.

One of the strong points of the piece is how it builds energy. The instruments talk back and forth in a sort of dialogue. "You hear the exchange as we would converse," Ernst says.

Growing up, Ernst was fascinated by composers who could write a symphony with so many instruments playing together. He says he constantly hears music in his head and that the composing process is almost intuitive. He may write something underneath and hear a melody that goes on top of it, and his ear suggests what comes next.

When he composes — usually on a computer — Ernst imagines the form of the piece by dividing it into sections and determining how it will make sense logically. He develops an idea and lets it evolve through different methods such as moving into a new key.

Ernst started piano lessons in elementary school and continued the study through his senior year at North County High School, where he graduated as salutatorian. At MU, he studied violin, oboe, percussion and voice, and he sang with the University Singers.

Ernst's mentor, Professor Thomas McKenney, says the music school's comprehensive program produces talented students who, like Ernst, can compete at a national level.

Ernst received an MU bachelor's degree in May 2006 and is working toward a master's degree in music composition at the University of Oklahoma. His goal is to write music that he loves and that other people will love to hear.

Music of the Future

The School of Music has developed a reputation as a nurturing environment for the creation of new music.

John Ernst is MU's fourth student to win the National Young Artist Composition Competition. Previous winners are Marc-Andre Bougie, MM '01, who won in 2001; Keith Kolander, BM '79, in 1978; and Jay Jacobs, MA '73, in 1971.

David MacDonald is the third MU student to win a BMI Student Composer Award. Previous winners are Ricardo de Souza, BM '97, MM '99, who won in 1999, and Gene Marshall, BM '90, in 1989.

Professor Thomas McKenney has guided all four Mizzou students to the Young Artist title as a mentor, and he himself was the 1970 Distinguished Composer of the Year, an award for established composers.

"The students' successes are due to the accumulative efforts of the entire music faculty," says McKenney, who teaches composition and theory. "Classes in music history, for example, add to the students' knowledge and consequently make an impact on their writing. Ensembles and applied lessons enhance their musicianship and interpretive abilities."

Among the faculty members who were instrumental in teaching the 2006 student-composition winners is Assistant Professor Stefan Freund. Freund's own honors include the 2005 Distinguished Composer of the Year award and two BMI Student Composer Awards, to name a few.

sounds like a winner

MacDonald's edgy music reflects his humor.

‘YOU OUGHT TO SEND THAT TO BMI,’ music Assistant Professor Stefan Freund said to senior David MacDonald when he first heard MacDonald's composition “Elegy.” Broadcast Music Inc. is a performing rights organization for songwriters, composers and

music publishers. Judges of the national BMI Student Composer Awards look for pieces that push the limits, and they have a good record. Eleven former winners have won Pulitzer Prizes.

The judges traditionally reward experimental, edgy works. MacDonald's piece fits both bills. He composed “Elegy” in an atonal, contemporary concert style. “You won't like it,” he's likely to warn people with untrained ears who ask to hear the music.

But the judges did like it and honored the Mizzou student from St. Louis with one of the most coveted awards for young composers in the Western Hemisphere. The judges, who themselves are historically important American composers, select eight to 10 winners each year from a field of 400 to 500 entries.

A relative newcomer to composition, MacDonald had been composing for only three years when he learned he would be traveling to New York in May 2006 to accept a BMI award.

His start hadn't been easy. MacDonald enrolled at Mizzou to study trumpet performance after failing the theory test for entry to Indiana University. At Mizzou, he soon discovered he had an aptitude for and love of composing.

“David has one of the most creative minds of any student who has studied with me,” Tom McKenney, professor of composition and theory, says. “He has a great sense of humor and is liable to do something totally bizarre. His sense of humor is reflected in a lot of what he does.”

MacDonald's winning effort was anything but humorous. He composed the piece as a musical version of Professor Rod Santos' poem “Elegy for My Sister,” which Santos wrote as a memorial after the death of his sister.

“This piece is a bit more experimental than other student pieces, and it has an occasional improvisatory feel to it. It's ethereal,” McKenney says.

Creating “Elegy” stretched MacDonald as a composer. It took him a year to write the 20-minute piece for horn, string quartet and two voices. For contrast, he used both singing and speaking voices. The baritone performs as the primary singing voice; the soprano sings syllables as though she were part of the instrument

ensemble, and she sings commentary to represent Santos' sister.

Although MacDonald and Santos had exchanged e-mails, they had never met face-to-face before the public performance of “Elegy.” MacDonald didn't know for sure, but he suspected Santos would be in the audience at MacDonald's senior composition recital when “Elegy” made its debut in Whitmore Recital Hall.

At the end of the piece, MacDonald gestured into the darkened hall in hopes that the poet would stand and take a bow. No one stood. But as the performers and composer went offstage, Santos found them and gave MacDonald a huge hug.

“He was moved by the performance, and I was moved by the reaction,” MacDonald says. “He had tears in his eyes.”

Santos was impressed by MacDonald's insight into the poem and precocious understanding of the nature of elegies. “How could someone so young have understood loss, grief and mourning so deeply? It's really a brilliant piece,” Santos says.

MacDonald received a bachelor's degree in music performance and composition in May 2006. He is working on a master's degree in composition at Michigan State University. 

“It was about as good a music education as I could get. The faculty are fantastic!”

— David MacDonald

How MU Celebrates Student Success

Mizzou on Tour will feature works by Ernst and MacDonald in a performance of new music at Carnegie Hall's Weill Recital Hall on March 23. The School of Music rewards exceptional student achievements with appearances at prestigious venues such as Carnegie Hall. Gifts from alumni and friends make this magic happen.

Hear for Yourself

Listen to the winning compositions, John Ernst's, “The City Awakens,” and David MacDonald's, “Elegy,” at coas.missouri.edu/AdvanceAS/events/news-music.htm.

While a senior, David MacDonald won an international award for music composition. MU faculty members will present the world premiere of MacDonald's newest piece, “Emulsion Quintet,” March 23 in Weill Recital Hall at Carnegie Hall.



Mathematics Professor Elias Saab developed the online math tests site that Google ranks near the top of millions of similar sites worldwide.



global factor in math

AN MU MATHEMATICS WEB SITE IS AMONG THE TOP SITES WORLDWIDE FOR ONLINE MATH TESTING.

MORE THAN 20 MILLION Web sites offer assistance for improving mathematics skills through online practice tests, and MU's site is one of the most important.

Google and Yahoo rank mathonline.missouri.edu, developed by mathematics Professor Elias Saab, among the top listings that offer online tests in algebra, calculus and mathematics.

Saab developed the site as a placement aid for prospective students seeking entry to first-year calculus, algebra or remedial math courses at Mizzou, and he began testing the site online in 2004. Interest in the Web math tests quickly spiraled into huge numbers of "hits" that demonstrate a reach far beyond Mizzou.

Students and teachers use MU's online algebra and calculus tests as learning and assessment tools for students considering enrollment in such courses at any university. Also popular are the practice tests for high school algebra, geometry and trigonometry.

To access the site and check its page ranking, do a Google search of "online math tests," "online algebra tests" or "online calculus tests." The number of Web sites will appear at the upper right.

Saab especially likes the site's ability to serve as a self-evaluating tool. "Students enroll at a university with many different backgrounds in math," he says. "These tests help students achieve a common core of mathematical skills and provide a tool for schools and teachers to assess their students' readiness in math to come to Mizzou or go to any college."

Unlike many sites that offer tutoring services, MU's math testing site is free, thanks to the generosity of some alumni. The Miller family of Miller's Professional

Imaging provided the financial support to develop the Web pages as well as to maintain and expand the site.

At mathonline.missouri.edu, students can practice the types of math problems they will encounter in university placement exams. Site visitors can begin with easy problems and move to more challenging examples.

You, too, can do the math. You may take the tests in two different formats, either multiple-choice or single answers, so select your preference. Then choose the number of problems you want to work and click on your answer to each problem.

When you finish the problems, you will receive immediate feedback on your work, including the correct answers and detailed solutions. If you don't do well on a test, you can repeat the same test or practice new problems on the same concept. Because the site has a large database of problems, you can try again and again.

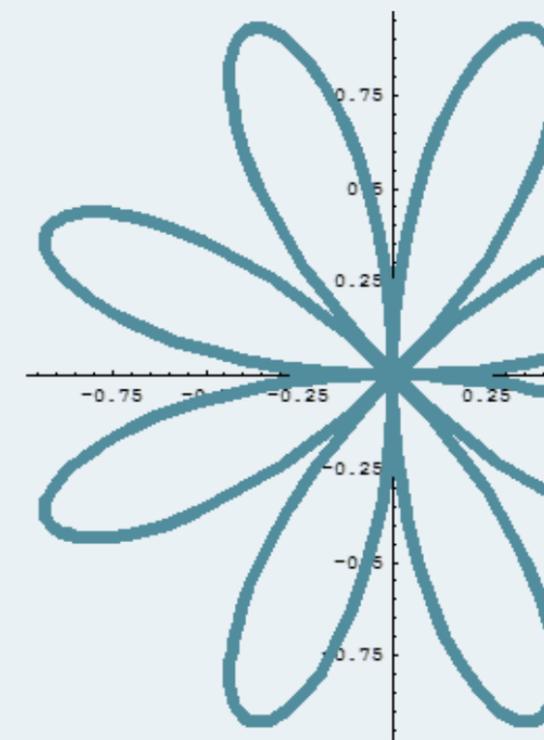
Such practice, Saab says, is an invaluable method of learning mathematics. "Teaching experience has shown that the majority of students learn mathematics by doing practice problems, not simply by reading lecture notes," he says.

Saab believes the site can be especially helpful to students in rural areas who may not have specialized teachers for all math courses, and, of course, he hopes the testing experience will help MU attract some of the most-promising students.

The tests also benefit high school math teachers who need material for their computer labs. At MU's mathonline, teachers can give all their students the same problems with identical parameters, or they can offer problems at the same level of difficulty but with different parameters.

"High school students and their teachers have figured out how useful this site is for students preparing for college exams," says mathematics department Chair Mark Ashbaugh. "A huge number of hits will come from junior high and even younger students who are being exposed to advanced mathematics."

Google, by the way, uses a math formula to objectively measure the importance of Web pages. That equation involves more than 500 million variables and 2 billion terms. It's not available for practice tests online.



violence in the virtual world

BRUCE BARTHOLOW'S RESEARCH ON HOW VIOLENT VIDEO GAMES AFFECT PLAYERS HAS SPARKED INTERNATIONAL INTEREST. BY PRIYA RATNESHWAR

IN THE CORNER of an airy office in MU's McAlester Hall, 10-year-old Jackson Bartholow furiously punches the buttons of his PlayStation Portable. Engrossed in his video game, he is oblivious to the fact that just a few feet away, his father is discussing his own rather different fascination with the medium.

Bruce Bartholow, 36, an assistant professor of psychological sciences at MU, came of age just as video games were beginning to seize the imagination of American youths.

"I had friends who had Atari and old-school games," Bartholow says. "I would play at other kids' houses." By the time he was in junior high school, he added Pac-Man and Donkey Kong to his repertoire. "I played a lot of Donkey Kong as a kid."

But the ultra-realistic and often violent games available today are a far cry from those Bartholow played as a teenager. Because violent video games are one of the fastest-growing segments of this multibillion-dollar industry, Bartholow and other researchers have been studying whether the damage inflicted in these virtual worlds extends into reality.

Bartholow began studying the effects of violent video games 10 years ago, when he was a doctoral student at MU. His most recent research with colleagues at the University of Michigan and the University of North Carolina was published in summer 2006 by the *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*. The two-part study deals with whether frequent exposure to violent video games desensitizes players to real-life violence and if this desensitization affects behavior.

Thirty-nine male undergraduates who regularly played video games participated in the study. They answered questionnaires in which they listed their five favorite video games, assessed how violent each game was and estimated how often they played them. Bartholow and his team assigned each participant a "video game violence exposure score" based on the questionnaire responses. Participants who played many violent video games frequently had higher scores than those who played infrequently or who played primarily non-violent games.

Bartholow fitted participants with electrodes and showed them a series of images of three types: neutral pictures, such as a coffee cup; negative but non-violent images, such as a visibly ill baby; and violent images, such as a man holding a gun to another man's head. The violent images were unstaged, documentary photos. Researchers monitored the subjects' neurological responses to viewing these pictures. The electrodes measured a part of the brain wave called P300, which increases as people respond to arousing or emotionally evocative stimuli.

The study found that participants with higher exposure scores showed smaller P300 levels while viewing the violent images than participants with lower exposure scores. But P300 levels were the same for participants with high and low exposure scores when they viewed the negative, non-violent images.

"There was a very specific deficit in the brain's response to violence that high-score people showed," Bartholow says. "It wasn't just an overall dampening of

their response to negative things."

The second part of the study tested how this change in the brain's response might affect behavior. The researchers concocted a ruse in which they asked subjects to compete with an unseen opponent to see who could click their computer mouse button fastest in response to a series of audio cues. The participants were told that the winner could blast the loser with a noise and that he could decide the volume and length of the noise.

"The level of noise they set is a common measure of aggressiveness," Bartholow says. "It's a way for us to measure an aggressive behavior in an ethical way that doesn't actually involve people having a fistfight or something."

Subjects who had smaller brain responses to violent images in the first part of the study set longer and louder noise blasts for their opponents.

"That was a really exciting finding because, prior to this, no one had really demonstrated any relationship between how the brain responds to violent stimuli and subsequent aggressive behavior," Bartholow says.

This novel finding may be a result of Bartholow's creative methodology that



Bruce Bartholow oversees son Jackson's video games.

combines traditional social-psychological techniques with neuroscience.

"One of the things that he does that's very unusual and very important in today's world is he's well trained both as an experimental social psychologist and as a cognitive neuroscientist," says Ken Sher, an MU psychology professor who has worked extensively with Bartholow. "He's able to characterize brain processes and relate them to social phenomena."

When news of the desensitization study emerged in November 2005, domestic news outlets covered it during the Christmas shopping season. In early 2006, the study went international. A murder in England involving video games was making headlines; two teenage boys killed another, and their violent gaming may have motivated their crime. In a House of Commons discussion, a representative in Britain's Parliament asked Prime Minister Tony Blair if he was aware of the University of Missouri study showing a link between violent gaming and aggressive behavior.

While he works on other projects, Bartholow plans to continue his video game research. In the future, he hopes to recruit female subjects – a difficult task because far fewer women than men play violent video games. He is also interested in examining how a person's gaming history affects his or her response to a single exposure to a violent video game.

Bartholow is honored that his study has garnered official attention, but he doesn't aim to influence legislation. "I simply hope people will stop and think about the potential effects that video games or other forms of media can have

on their behavior or on the behavior of their kids," he says.

He also doesn't want to be mistaken for an anti-video game crusader; in fact, he and Jackson regularly engage in games of virtual baseball. But Bartholow does keep his own research in mind when choosing games for Jackson.

"We don't buy or play any violent games," he says. "We try to choose games that are still exciting and have an element of strategy."

stardust inspector

A LITTLE DUST on her office shelves doesn't bother Angela Speck. The assistant professor of astrophysics focuses her research telescopes on dust that exists around stars — circumstellar stardust.

Speck was part of an international team of scientists who discovered that massive-star supernovae — the explosive death of stars — are major sources of space dust. With her collaborators, Speck co-wrote an article that appeared in the June 8, 2006 “Science Express” edition of the journal *Science*.

As light as the subject may seem to non-scientists, the investigation of space dust is important because those tiny particles are considered the building blocks of planets and life.

A supernova occurs when a massive star dies after thermonuclear reactions cease. The resulting explosion expels stellar material with great force. Because such events are rare, Speck says it's difficult for scientists to study whether space dust is formed in the aftermath.

“The implication is that supernovae may have contributed significant amounts of dust to the early universe, which is important for successive generations of stars and for planetary and life formation in the early universe,” she says.

Like a tracking device, circumstellar dust helps researchers understand the evolution of the universe, Speck says. In its cyclical life, dust is liberated when stars die and contributes to the formation of new stars. That's a pretty impressive role for something as small as a wavelength of light and located much farther from Earth than the former planet known as Pluto.

Dense dust clouds can also obscure stars, and that's where Speck's work,

called radiative transfer modeling, comes in. “Think of dust as a fog that may not completely obscure the central star,” she says. Scientists can observe the properties of the light emitted from the central star, even though it is dimmed by the dust cloud.

Speck's work centers on the creation of models used to estimate the size and type of dust around stars. For the supernovae project, she helped to create hundreds of models, each one a hypothesis containing educated guesses on subjects such as the amount of dust involved and the materials forming it.

Astronomers previously suspected supernovae of being major space-dust factories but were unable to prove such speculation until now because of limited technology. Scientists need extremely sensitive telescopes to study supernovae, which dim and expand into space quickly.

To observe a supernova that took place 30 million light years away in 2003, Speck and the team used NASA's Spitzer Space Telescope. The team also used the Hubble telescope and the Gemini North Telescope in Hawaii.

Although she studies outer space, Speck is a down-to-earth favorite of students. She has a talent for making even non-astronomers feel at ease talking about exploding stars and speculating on the eventual death of the sun.

Visitors to her non-dusty office are likely to be visually attracted by colorful posters of expanding nebulae, or possibly by the bright orange streak in her black hair. Speck enjoys being as unpredictable as the particles she studies.

Senior Rachel Mahan contributed to this story.

Astrophysicist Angela Speck searches outer space for research on stardust as part of an international effort.

Photo by Colin E. Suchland

alumni enjoy this work

SATISFACTION. That's what alumni like about working for their alma mater. And that's why the Arts and Science Alumni Organization is a vibrant service and philanthropy group.

ASAO grew out of A&S Leaders, a collection of alumni and friends of the arts and sciences who united in the mid-1990s to serve the College and its individual units as volunteers and donors.

Margrace Buckler, BA '78 English, was the founding president, followed by Beverly Hughes Yarger, MA '66 English, and current president Chris Stevens, BA '91 communication.

An ASAO Executive Committee assists the president. Members of that committee are Buckler; Marie Hunter, BA '92, MA '96 art history and archaeology; Don Laird, MA '97 geography; Marc Long, BA '91 history and political science; Wally Pfeffer, BGS '89; R.D. Ross, MA '75 history; and Lucille Salerno, PhD '92 psychology, all of Columbia; John Shaw, BA '73, MA '77

English, of Leawood, Kan.; Debbie Snellen, MA '80 communication, of Wildwood, Mo.; Yarger of Versailles, Mo.; and staff members Lindsay Young Lopez, A&S, and Carrie Lanham, MUAA.

ASAO earns its budget from the Mizzou Alumni Association by working with the A&S Student Council and by co-hosting A&S projects such as membership campaigns, alumni events and the alumni awards program. The group receives funding from the Dean's Office and through membership fees.

As alumni join ASAO, the organization earns financial assistance from MAA for two major projects: The Heart of Mizzou Endowment, which supports scholarships and faculty development, and Faculty Incentive Grants.

Faculty Incentive Grants, awarded annually by ASAO since 2005, have supported the teaching and research of 21 faculty members. Ranging from \$500 to \$1,500 each, the awards are open to all A&S faculty. Members of the ASAO select recipients based on written descriptions of the special projects.

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how A&S says "thank you"

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Founded in 2000, the society's honor roll now lists 276 alumni and friends.

Donors become members through gifts or pledges to any A&S department or program. At the inaugural Mosaic Society dinner in 2000, then-Chancellor Richard Wallace and then-Dean Richard Schwartz inducted a group representing 82 charter members of the giving society.

Members attend annual dinners to celebrate the induction of new members and enjoy entertainment provided by students, faculty and alumni of the College.

The Mosaic Society recognizes donors of outright gifts or pledges as annual members for gifts of \$1,000 during a calendar year and as sustaining members at six levels of giving: member, \$25,000; fellow, \$50,000; distinguished fellow, \$100,000; very distinguished fellow, \$250,000; diplomat, \$500,000; and ambassador, \$1 million.

Donors who pledge testamentary gifts receive the following designations: member, \$50,000; fellow, \$100,000; distinguished fellow, \$200,000; very distinguished fellow, \$500,000; diplomat, \$1 million; and ambassador, \$2 million.

Arts and Science philanthropists who are eligible for membership in the Mosaic Society also may join the Jefferson Club.

For more information on how to join the Mosaic Society, contact A&S development officers Anne Weller, 573-884-2632; Suzanne Flanegin, 573-882-9762; or Myles Hinkel, 573-882-8461.



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