

Computer expert hired

R. Bruce Briggs, now director of computing facilities at the University of California, Los Angeles, has been appointed director of the Office of Computing Activities for the UM system.

James R. Buchholz, vice president for administrative affairs, said Mr. Briggs will begin his duties in early January. Mr. Briggs, 37, succeeds Donald R. Shurtleff, who resigned in August to return to teaching.

UM computer operations serve both academic and administrative functions throughout the University system. The Office of Computing Activities is responsible for the central computer network, administrative services, health science computing and management systems.

Dr. Buchholz said Mr. Briggs will develop a systematic computing plan appropriate to UM. Individuals on all four campuses and the central administration will be involved in planning for academic, research and administrative computing activities.

A native of North Carolina, Mr. Briggs received a B.S. degree in mathematics in 1962 from the University of North Carolina and a M.S. degree in mathematics in 1966 from the University of Pittsburgh.

He has been with UCLA since 1970. From 1969-70, Mr. Briggs served as a consultant in developing a computer programming package for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.



R. Bruce Briggs

New law affects UM operations

University officials caution that on Jan. 1, a major revision of the copyright law becomes fully effective. The new law has a number of implications for University operations, particularly in the areas of photocopying of copyrighted materials, reproducing of media software, and performing of copyrighted musical works. The law grants to copyright owners the fundamental right to reproduce the work in copies or phono-records or to perform their work publicly. There are some limitations to these exclusive rights, known as "fair use."

Generally, fair use would permit a person to make a single copy of an article or a chapter from a book for use in scholarly research, in teaching, or in preparation for teaching a class, without permission from the copyright owner and without payment of a fee. There are more restrictions on the making of multiple copies for classroom use, and such copying will generally require permission from the copyright owner. In some cases where time does not permit requesting permission, multiple copying for classroom use only which does not constitute a substantial portion of the copyrighted work may be fair use. There are special restrictions on the use of photocopies on reserve in libraries, and in most cases in the future, such use of a copyright work or portion thereof will require permission from the copyright owner and possibly payment of a fee.

At this time there are still major questions about interpretation of the new law, but it is anticipated that more information and guidelines will be available sometime after the first of the year. These will be publicized to help University staff and libraries know what educational copying will probably be permissible under the law.

Emmons reports increase in grants

Grants received from various funding sources for the University system in 1976-77 increased about \$600,000 over the previous year, according to figures released this week by Ardath H. Emmons, vice president for research.

UM received \$50.9 million compared to \$50.3 million in 1975-76. More than half the funds—\$29,232,000—were from federal sources.

Humanities and social sciences claimed most of the grant dollars with

medical sciences a close second. The \$50.9 million was used for various teaching and training projects as well as research.

In his November report to the Board of Curators, Dr. Emmons said research funds so far this year are down 15 percent from 1976-77 as of October. Although past experience shows this will level out over the next few months, Dr. Emmons expressed concern.

"Support of basic research across the country is down," Dr. Emmons

told the curators. "It is down at this institution. It (the trend) is of great concern to scientific people all around the country."

The following is a breakdown of sources of funds for UM grants and where the money was spent:

Source of Funds	
Federal	\$29,232,000
State	15,172,000
Foundations	1,594,000
Industrial	1,335,000
Miscellaneous	3,592,000
	<hr/> \$50,925,000
Expenditures	
Medical Sciences	\$13,744,000
Agricultural Sciences	8,160,000
Physical Sciences	2,855,000
Biological Sciences	4,481,000
Social Sciences and Humanities	15,115,000
Engineering	6,570,000
	<hr/> \$50,925,000

Hill joins UMSL personnel office

Wyndel H. Hill has been appointed personnel officer of UMSL. The appointment follows a three-month national search conducted by a faculty and staff committee.

Hill is currently assistant to the director of UM Central Administration Personnel Services in Columbia, a post he has held since April, 1975. Previously, he served as director of affirmative action for the administrative staff at the Kansas City campus.

He held several positions in Kansas City before joining the UMKC staff. He served previously as equal

opportunity officer for the Human Resources Corporation, as an equal employment opportunity specialist with Project Equality of Kansas-Missouri, Inc., and as program director of the Greater Kansas City YMCA.

Hill received his bachelor's degree in 1968 from Central Missouri State University and did postgraduate work in public administration at UMKC.

Hill has been a consultant in the areas of personnel management and equal employment opportunity for numerous firms and organizations including Model Cities of Kansas City, Mo., Allis Chalmers Corp., the Kansas State Highway Patrol and the Economic Opportunity Foundation.

Agronomy society honors scientists

The American Society of Agronomy honored two UMC agronomists during the society's annual convention in Los Angeles.

Edward Runge, chairman of the UMC agronomy department, was among 22 scientists to be named Fellows of the 9400-member society, and was also named a Fellow of the Soil Science Society of America.

UMC Agronomist Kenneth Larson received the society's Agronomic Education Award.



Wyndel H. Hill

Task force recommends position

A seven-member chancellor's task force on the Columbia campus recently recommended that UMC establish an office of deputy chancellor for academic and research affairs, thus eliminating the present positions of graduate dean and provost for academic affairs.

The task force report recommends that the position of deputy chancellor have responsibility and authority for developing and administering academic affairs and research; report directly to the chancellor and have line authority between the chancellor and the deans; and be responsible to the graduate faculty and Graduate Faculty Senate.

Chancellor Herbert W. Schooling noted that both faculty and the Council

of Deans' response to the recommendations would be necessary before any action is taken.

Dr. Schooling appointed the task force last August after UMC Graduate School Dean Lloyd Berry announced his intentions to resign the post as of January 1978. The task force was initiated to re-examine the graduate office's role, functions and relationships prior to the development of a job description for the search committee.

Olson responds to questions concerning reallocations

(Editor's note: the following are slightly condensed excerpts from a recent press conference where President Olson answered questions about reallocations.)

Q: There has been a lot of reaction to remarks that reallocations on the Columbia campus will mean faculty and personnel cutbacks. Was it your intention that these reallocations would mean cutbacks in any faculty?

A: I think what is meant is cutbacks in authorizations primarily. You see every chancellor has a large number of personnel lines (in the budget) and some of them are filled and some of them are not. The reallocation process will include necessarily a reduction in the number of people who work for the University. That is not the same as saying dismissing people. There is no way you can reallocate from your existing base in a labor intensive operation that does not include a reduction in number of people authorized.

Q: There was some complaint that this decision was made without any kind of faculty input or deliberation.

A: There has been a good deal of discussion of this decision. Actually, I first discussed it publicly in connection with the board finance committee consideration of the budget last July. There was discussion at what we call an in-house hearing in early June and at that point there were faculty present. I have discussed this with the Intercampus Faculty Council. There are procedures on the campuses for the discussion of budgetary matters. Their decision-making varies from campus to campus. The decision is an administrative decision and I assume responsibility for it. But there has been a good deal of discussion.

Q: Can you declare that there won't be any faculty members fired at the University of Missouri?

A: It is not our intent that there will be dismissals. Of course any changes that would be made would be made in accordance with the University's personnel policies which provide for the dismissal of tenured faculty only for cause . . . and only if a program is discontinued or if there is financial exigency. I could not say that in some instances persons on annual contracts will automatically have all their contracts renewed. There are many employees of the University who are not on tenure but are on term contracts.

Q: Like teaching assistants?

A: Well, teaching assistants are reviewed every year — those are only annual contracts. It will be the question of the number of teaching assistants. There could well be fewer or more depending on how the individual colleges elect to adjust their reallocations.

Q: Any non-tenured faculty member is on a contract then?

A: Every person employed by the University is employed under certain specific arrangements. The University makes no assurances beyond the time of the term for anybody in any condition. And of course, I am on the most tenuous one of all. The board can meet tomorrow and decide that they are going to have a new president.

Q: I think you could put a lot of faculty members at ease if you just say that there are other places we can find \$2.3 million without going to the academic phase . . . I mean how can you justify that when UMC is subsidizing a golf course?

A: The individual decisions with respect to how the reallocations are going to be made are going to be based on chancellors' recommendations. The chancellors have a great deal of freedom in making these decisions. We are basing our decisions on the notion that reallocations will be made in such a way as to maintain the strength of the University in its teaching and research functions.

I think it is important to keep in mind that this budget is providing for a major increase in faculty salaries, for a major infusion into the library resources and for a major infusion of equipment money. These are the things we badly need. Now, we have to begin to prepare for the 1980s, among other things. If there is anything that is clear, it's that universities are not going to expand, and university administrations that operate on the assumption that there is always going to be expansion — that we can always go on just exactly as we are — simply are not living up to their responsibilities. So we are going to have to continually look at our operations and I anticipate that this kind of re-look every year is going to be a part of our way of living.

Q: They (the faculty) seem to think there will be a weakening.

A: You know, the University is a very big and complicated entity. Everybody always looks at the University from his/her own vantage point. But I think we continually have to look at programs and see if indeed these are the high priority programs in the light of the needs of Missouri for higher education. We have to continue to reevaluate.

Q: What programs or departments are being looked at the most right now as possible cutbacks or needing attrition?

A: We are looking hard at the support functions, including both University system and campus support functions. I know the chancellors are trying to make sure that we are getting full value for every dollar we expend. To the best of my knowledge, there are no single departments. But the campuses will ultimately have to make these recommendations.

Q: Are there any plans to keep a quota of tenured faculty members?

A: We don't have quota plans. This is one way of going. I have not considered it.

Q: Have you made any efforts to look ahead to see which departments or which things are the most likely to be phased out?

A: You do two kinds of things. You do short-range and long-range planning. The long-range planning has to be very generalized until you approach or get near the point of the planning.



James C. Olson

I can anticipate that some things we are doing we will not be doing in the middle 80s. I really don't know precisely what those are. I would hope that the organism will maintain its viability and keep alive. By alive, I mean vibrant . . . vigorous . . . meeting the needs of society in a vigorous way. Institutions can experience atrophy just as people can.

Q: Is the University being run efficiently?

A: Every effort is being made to have the University run efficiently. Now, it's hard to know what you mean by efficiency in higher education. I would say that it is very difficult to tell whether or not a person is teaching

efficiently . . . whether or not he or she is doing his/her research efficiently . . . I think you can determine whether or not we are buying efficiently or whether or not we are keeping the sidewalks efficiently.

I think there is a danger in talking too much about efficiency in the sense of the word that is so frequently used. We have to be effective and constantly seek ways to be as cost effective as we can but we have to be very, very careful when we start measuring so-called immediate cost effectiveness in our teaching and research operations. The University is different; there is no question about it.

Press books win design awards

Two books published by the University of Missouri Press are among ten selected this year as Midwestern Books of the Year, an annual design competition open to Midwest publishers.

The books are 'Macbeth' Onstage': an Annotated Facsimile of Glen Byam Shaw's 1955 Promptbook, edited by Michael Mullin, and War and the Novelist: Appraising the American War Novel, by Peter G. Jones. Both were designed by Edward D. King, director of the UM Press.

The volume on Macbeth also won the annual graphic arts awards competition sponsored by the Printing Industries of America, Inc. and has received special recognition in this year's Book Show of the Association of American University Presses.

The press's latest publication, 'The Twentieth-Century American West: A Potpourri contains six essays on various concepts of the history of the American West. The book was written by Gene M. Gressley, director

of the University of Wyoming's School of American Studies and Western History Research Center. Copies, priced at \$12 each, are available from UM Press, 107 Swallow Hall, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. 65201.

Honorary selects UMR professor

Harvey H. Grice, professor of chemical engineering at UMR, has been chosen as an honorary initiate of Phi Kappa Phi, a national honorary society.

The society, which was founded in 1897, recognizes superior scholarship in all fields. The UMR chapter is the 19th oldest of the more than 200 chapters in the U.S.

Editor outlines Bakke issue

(Editor's note: the following editorial written by Norman Cousins, editor of Saturday Review, appeared in the Nov. 26, 1977 copyright issue of Saturday Review. Spectrum has received permission to reprint Mr. Cousins's editorial. Reprinting of editorial material from other publications does not signify endorsement of the views expressed therein.)

The issue posed by the Bakke case is whether the admissions policies of colleges and universities should be stretched to make up for the failure of society to provide adequate opportunities at lower educational levels for members of minority groups. Allan Bakke, a white student, contends he has been victimized by the admissions policy of the medical school at the University of California at Davis, which set aside a fixed number of places for minority students.

At this writing, the Supreme Court has not handed down a decision in the Bakke case. Even if the Court upholds UCD's policy of relaxing its admissions procedures to favor applicants from minorities, a fundamental issue will remain. That issue is whether the universities are willing to provide extra attention and facilities to help blacks hold their own in scholastic competition with whites. Widening the doorway makes it possible for underprivileged students to get started. An even bigger problem, however, is enabling them to go all the way. Here we come to the central questions: Must universities lower their academic requirements as a consistent extension of eased admission requirements? How does a university harmonize its civil and social duties with its traditions of good scholarship?

Not much has been said publicly so far about the fact, but the policy of accommodation has resulted in many universities' compromising their scholastic requirements. A striking example of the new permissiveness is the attitude toward failing students. The number of students who drop out or are dropped because of poor academic performance has fallen sharply. Medical schools today are far more lenient toward failing and borderline students than they used to be, a consequence of the national disposition to make up for past sins in the education of blacks. Indeed, some schools no longer regard poor performance as the primary basis for asking students to withdraw. Students whose work is substandard are often given the option to stay on.

The implications of the accommodationist policy are profoundly disquieting. What about graduation requirements? Should they be modified to correspond to the easing of standards up to that point? If not, is it fair to turn students back only at the diploma ceremonies?

What about state and national board examinations? Should tests be adjusted to reflect the declining level of scholarship? If so, wouldn't the main losers be the same minority groups from which the "favored" students came in the first place? What a cruel irony it would be if minority groups should be subjected to treatment by physicians who are less safe and knowledgeable than they ought to be.

These are not theoretical issues. Three black students who were dropped in 1975 from the medical

school of the University of Missouri at Kansas City because of poor scholarship demanded reinstatement. They contended that the school did not take into account the disadvantages of their earlier education. Dr. Grey Dimond, provost of the medical school, was able to persuade them to spend whatever additional time might be necessary to meet the required standards rather than involve themselves in costly and fruitless legal procedures. The students decided to take remedial studies and eventually applied for re-admission. They were accepted and went on to make good grades.

The medical school at UMKC is one of the few that has met the fundamental problem of the underprivileged student—not by reducing its standards but by providing an extensive and well-organized program of special tutoring. UMKC does not accept the proposition that the national interest is served by sacrificing academic standards. It was, indeed, the rigid application of these standards that resulted in dropping the black students who unsuccessfully sought to have the school adjust to their own inadequacies. Dr. Dimond doesn't believe that such problems are properly met by a retreat from excellence. He doesn't quarrel with the practice of setting aside a fixed number of places for applicants from minority groups. But he also believes that the obligation of the university to blacks, far from being fulfilled by a liberalized policy of admissions, actually begins at that point. He contends that the university, in the act of encouraging applications from minorities, incurs an obligation to help such students complete their studies.

Units receive reaccreditation

A UMC college and department recently passed their reaccreditation procedures with "flying colors."

The College of Education was notified by the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education that all programs have been reaccredited for 10 years. Accreditation for the department of recreation and park administration was approved for five years by the Council on Accreditation of the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA).

In its 70-page report, the education council noted that the UMC College of Education has exceptionally strong undergraduate-level general studies, subject area resources exceeding requirements, well-qualified faculty, a carefully selected, advised and counseled student body and "extremely strong" graduate admissions program and a graduate project evaluation of "significant strength."

The NRPA visitation team mentioned the quality of teaching and advising in the department of recreation and park administration. Both the department's undergraduate and graduate programs received accreditation, making the department the only accredited one in Missouri and one of three in the nation accredited under the new NRPA system.

Academic downgrading is the line of least resistance but also the path of greatest danger. The schools must accept primary responsibility for student performance. Faculty members at UMKC give extra attention to black students in need of it. Even with such assistance, some students don't make the grade, in which case the school reluctantly asks them to withdraw. Nothing is more misguided and even hazardous than the notion that inadequate and even shabby scholarship can be justified by the requirements of social justice.

It may be said that it is impossible for higher education to find the necessary resources to provide special facilities for all the students who would like to attend professional schools but who lack adequate educational preparation. Yet money may be less vital than initiative and imagination, as the University of Alabama has demonstrated under its young president, David Mathews. Not so many years ago, an attempt was made by the governor of Alabama to block the admission of blacks. Today, more

black students are enrolled in the University of Alabama than in Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Dartmouth combined. The governor had sought to limit black enrollment by requiring applicants to pass relatively stiff entrance examinations. The response of the university was to send UA seniors throughout the state to tutor black students who might not otherwise pass those tests. In the final analysis, the most important ingredient in such a program is not money but heart.

Something on the order of a mobilization of conscience may be required if the nation's educational establishments are going to repair accumulated past deficiencies in order to make educational opportunity more than a slogan. Justice for the nation's blacks does not require that a university education be cheapened through the promiscuous distribution of diplomas. There is a need, however, to expand the role of the university in going far beyond its traditional functions in nurturing and developing the nation's human resources.

Minority enrollment increases during two-year period

UM's full-time minority enrollment increased by 28.6 percent from fall 1974 to fall 1976, according to a recent report prepared by UM Director of Institutional Research Joe Saupe.

The report compares 1976 UM system enrollment figures with those recently released by the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges. During the same '74-'76 period, full-time minority enrollment at NASULGC member institutions increased by 16.8 percent.

Minority students comprised 12.8 percent of the total enrollment at NASULGC institutions during 1976. During that year, minority students at UM campuses totaled 7.8 percent of the enrollment, according to Saupe.

NASULGC reports that the percentage of black enrollment at the

undergraduate level was down from 8.4 percent in 1972 to 7.3 percent in 1976. During the same period, the percentage of black undergraduates at UM increased from 4.4 percent to 6.7 percent.

The percentage of blacks in the first professional and graduate levels on NASULGC campuses during 1976 remained about the same with 4.8 and 5 percent respectively. Saupe notes that during the same year UM showed a slight increase with 2.6 percent black enrollment in first professional level and 4.2 percent in the graduate level. This compares with 2 percent and 4 percent respectively in 1972.

Enrollment by ethnic group at state universities and land-grant colleges and UM for fall 1976 was as follows:

	Non-Resident Alien	Black Non-Hispanic	American Indian	Asian Pacific Islander	Hispanic	White	Unclassified
SU&LGC	69,831 2.38%	196,398 6.70%	16,131 .55%	57,722 1.97%	104,866 3.58%	2,424,293 82.67%	63,355 2.15%
UM	1,282 2.49%	3,103 6.03%	233 .45%	329 .64%	254 .49%	46,196 89.88%	-
UMC	726 3.11%	644 2.76%	78 .33%	125 .54%	38 .16%	21,714 93.09%	-
UMKC	170 1.51%	844 7.85%	97 .86%	152 1.35%	180 1.59%	9,774 86.83%	-
UMR	344 6.60%	164 3.15%	20 .38%	27 .52%	20 .38%	4,634 88.96%	-
UMSL	42 .36%	1,411 12.16%	38 .32%	25 .22%	16 .14%	10,074 86.80%	-

UMR ranks high in council's report

UMR was sixth nationally in the number of graduates with B.S. degrees in engineering during 1975-76 and 13th in full-time undergraduate enrollment. The Rolla campus had ranked seventh in undergraduate engineering degrees granted the previous year and 13th in full-time undergraduate enrollment.

Statistics come from a recent annual report made by the Engineering

Manpower Commission of the Engineers Joint Council. The group surveys almost 300 colleges and universities which grant degrees in engineering.

THIS & THAT, HERE & THERE

JOBS

The following administrative, professional and academic vacancies were listed with *Spectrum* as of Nov. 29:

UMC: Assistant/associate professor, agronomy; department chairperson, animal husbandry; assistant professor, art; assistant/associate professor, biochemistry (2); assistant professor, biological sciences (2); professor, business; assistant professor, computer science; assistant professor and state specialist, dairy husbandry; assistant professor, English; extension pest management specialist and assistant/associate professor, extension; Medical social worker and clinical instructor, family & community medicine; associate professor/professor, finance; assistant professor, forestry fisheries & wildlife; assistant professor, geography; associate professor and assistant professor, geology; assistant professor, history; assistant instructor, hospital school;

Instructor, human nutrition, foods and food systems management (2); assistant instructor and dietitian, HNFFSM; associate professor/professor, HNFFSM; professor, law; Earl F. Nelson Professor of Law; association professor, law; assistant dean and lecturer, law; librarian I; librarian IV and law librarian;

Assistant/associate professor, marketing; professor, marketing; assistant/associate professor, mathematics (4); assistant professor, community nursing; assistant professor, maternal-child nursing; associate professor, medical surgery; assistant professor, nursing methods (2); assistant professor, pediatrics (2); assistant professor, psychiatric nursing (2);

Professor and chairperson, pathology; assistant professor, physics; assistant professor, clinical psychology (2); assistant professor of Italian, Romance languages; assistant professor, speech & dramatic art; assistant/associate professor, Whiteman MBA program.

Archaeologist I (2); assistant editor, business policy and procedure manual; computer programmer/analyst II (2); counseling psychologist; director, End State Renal Disease Network 9; food service supervisor I; group leader (2); health physicist; research specialist (3); sr. research chemist; supervisor building services; systems analyst (2).

UMMC: computer project manager; head nurse (5); nurse practitioner (2); registered medical technologist (3); sr. systems analyst; staff nurse (33); supervisor, nursing unit; supervisor, tumor registry.

UMR: assistant professor, chemistry; assistant/associate professor, engineering mechanics.

UMSL: manager, constituent relations.

Concerts

UMR Chamber Choir and Orchestra—Madrigal dinners' Christmas music, 6:30 p.m., Dec. 9, 10; Centennial Hall, UMR.

Wazuri Singers — 8:15 p.m., Dec. 10; Stover Aud., UMKC.

Answer Line

Questions to be answered in this column should be addressed to Answer Line, 424 Lewis Hall, Columbia. Correspondents need not identify themselves, but they are urged to do so, should some clarification be required. The editor guarantees absolute anonymity. Questions should be brief.

Q—Since working at the University of Missouri-Kansas City, I have found many situations which exist to be somewhat overwhelming. However, the fact which I find most appalling in its irritation is the parking permit situation. I cannot fathom how the powers that be . . . the chancellors, the deans, the under-deans, the over-deans, the near-deans, the trustees, etc.—can in all good conscience allow the employees who are so poorly salaried . . . excepting, of course, the chancellors, the deans, the under-deans, the over-deans, the near-deans, the trustees, etc., to be charged a monthly parking fee. It would seem to me since the clerical staff . . . the clerks, typists, secretaries, etc., do most of the actual work required to keep this University functioning . . . and, since they are paid just slightly above starvation wages . . . the University would at least offer them free parking.

I have heard many and varied reasons from the "bosses" as to this permit situation . . . and, I have found them all to be at best . . . A COP-OUT. Now, it is possible, of course, that the University aristocracy has not yet been told that Mr. Lincoln did free the slaves. However, if that is not the case . . . then I ask you for the answer to the following question . . . an answer which I might find acceptable.

"WHY DO EMPLOYEES HAVE TO PAY FOR PARKING?"

Name Withheld

A—Dale O. Bowling, UM system vice president for business management, says it is only because of parking fees that the University is able to provide parking lots.

Only a limited amount of state funds have been available to build employee parking facilities at the four campuses. Since general operating funds are limited, the only alternative has been to assess a monthly charge, which is substantially less than fees charged by public and private parking lots.

Contemporary Music Ensemble — 8:15 p.m., Dec. 12; Stover Aud., UMKC.

UMKC Civic Chorus with the Kansas City Philharmonic — 8:15 p.m., Dec. 13; & 14 Music Hall, Kansas City.

Conservatory Wind Ensemble — 8:15 p.m., Dec. 15; Pierson Hall, UMKC.

Conservatory All Choir Christmas Gala — 8:15 p.m., Dec. 18; Pierson Hall, UMKC.

Monday Night at the Opera — 8:15 p.m., Jan. 23; Stover Aud., UMKC.

Flutist Jean-Pierre Rampal — 8:30 p.m., Jan. 24; J. C. Penney Auditorium, UMSL.

Bookshelf

EDITOR'S NOTE: If you are the author or editor of a new or recently published book, please provide us with full particulars so that we may list it in the "Bookshelf" column. Please include the book's full title, the publisher's name and the price, as well as your name and title, and perhaps a few words describing the book's purpose or nature. We regret that we cannot list articles or papers.

DEPRESSION: CONCEPTS, CONTROVERSIES AND SOME NEW FACTS, co-authored by Bernard Lubin, professor and head of UMKC's psychology department. In addition to providing a comprehensive critique of the concept of depression, it also presents the findings of the National Depression Survey. The book was the subject of the lead review in the May issue of *Contemporary Psychology*.

THE SYMBOLIC IMAGINATION: COLERIDGE AND THE ROMANTIC TRADITION, by J. Robert Barth, associate professor of English at UMC. (Pub. by Princeton University Press.)

CARSON McCULLERS, by Richard M. Cook, assistant professor of English at UMSL. A literary biography of the novelist. (Pub. by Frederick Ungar Publishing Co., Inc.)

FROM TOBACCO ROAD TO ROUTE 66: THE SOUTHERN POOR WHITE IN FICTION, by Sylvia J. Cook, UMSL instructor in English. A study of the literary tradition which has been built up around the figure of the American Southern poor-white. Nominated for the 1976 James Russell Lowell Prize, awarded to the best book published by a member of the Modern Language Association. (Pub. by North Carolina University Press.)

Conservatory Woodwind Quintet — 8:15 p.m., Jan. 28; Unitarian Church, Kansas City.

Thilde Beuing, German Lieder Masterclass — 8:15 p.m., Jan. 30; Stover Aud., UMKC.

Exhibitions

Computer-Aided Design Class—9 a.m.-5 p.m., through Dec. 17; Stanley Hall Gallery, UMC.

Master's Candidates Exhibition — Dec. 11-17; Fine Arts Gallery, UMC.

Paintings, Sculptures of Leonard Koenig and Louis Cicotello — Dec. 11-Jan. 18; UMKC Art Gallery.

Theatre

Ladyhouse Blues—8 p.m., Dec. 9; Rockhurst College's Sedgwick Hall (UMKC University Playhouse).

Two Gentlemen of Verona — 8 p.m., Dec. 10; Rockhurst College's Sedgwick Hall (UMKC University Playhouse).

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UM
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