

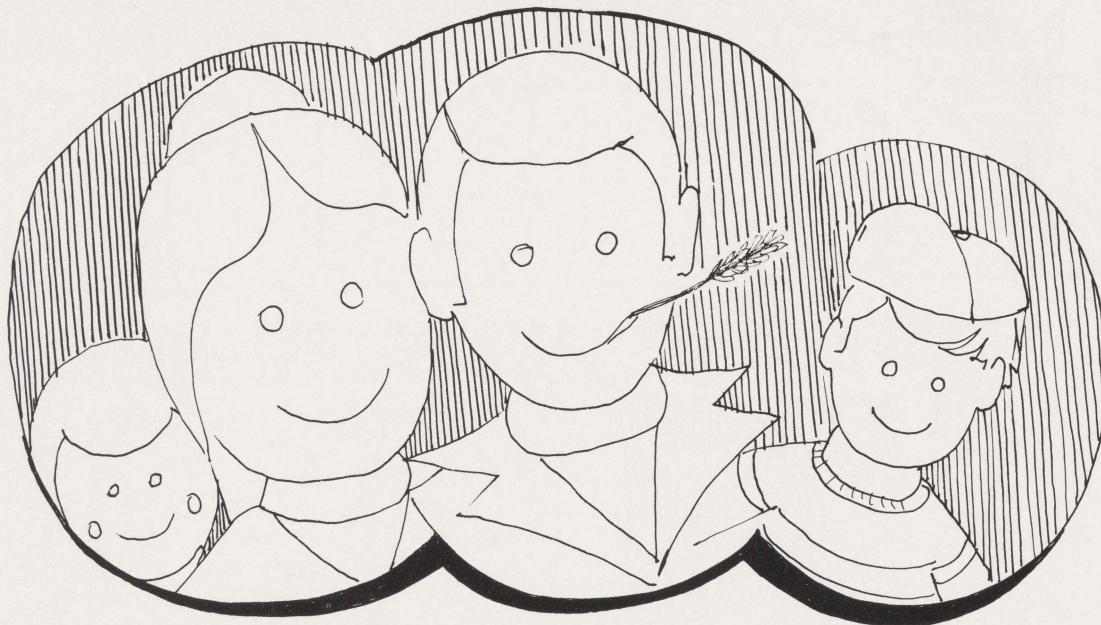
JANUARY 1976

VOLUME 25 NUMBER 5

K-STARTER



Learning by Doing



Family Camp

Fourth of July is a family holiday. Enjoy it with your family at the third annual KSU Alumni Association Family Camp.

Try horseback riding, archery or canoeing. Join the crowd at the swimming pool. Relax at the water wheel. And leave the cooking to us.

Mark your calendar for a 3-day family vacation at the Rock Springs Ranch, near Junction City.

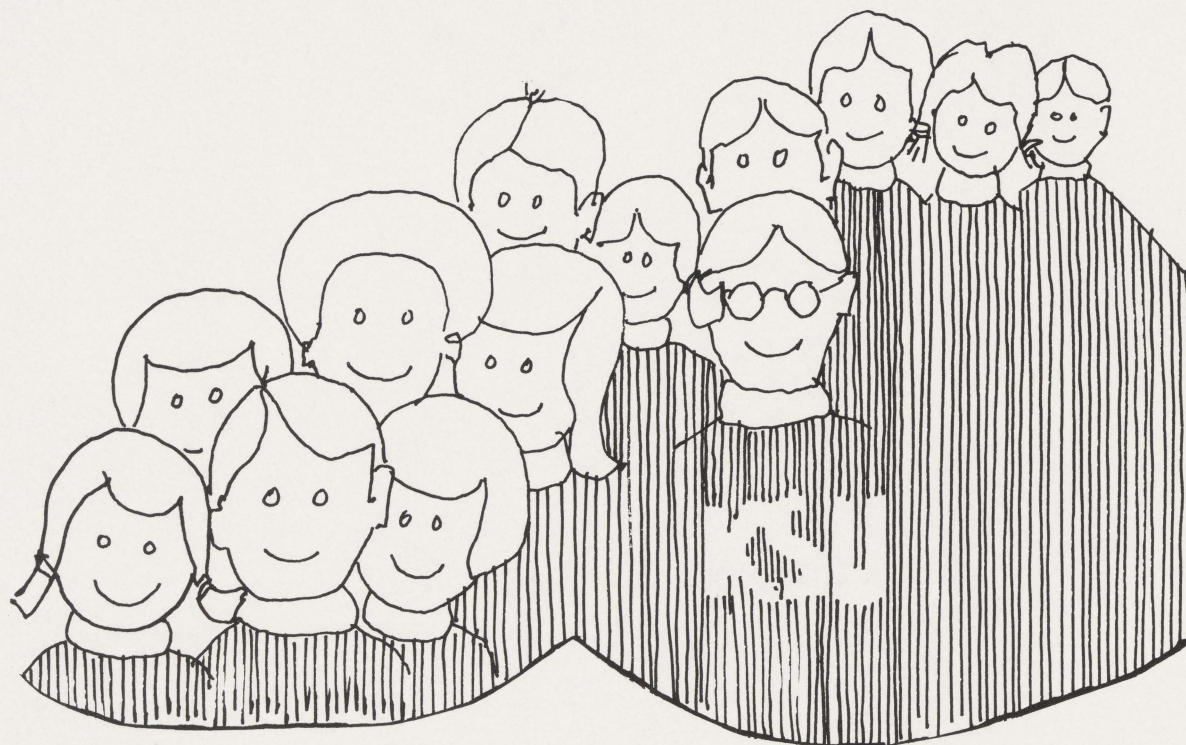
Write to the Alumni Association, Hollis House, Kansas State University, for more details.

Class Reunions

The annual Class Reunions will be held June 10 and 11 at K-State. Featured classes will be all those ending in "6" and "1" with special emphasis on 1926, 1931, 1936, and 1951.

The program includes tours of new buildings, discussions with faculty and students including the new KSU president Duane Acker, meetings with your classmates, an All-Grads Banquet, and the Circle K Club annual meeting.

Mark your calendar for June 10 and 11.



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Continental Theatre
Plays to a Full House

A welcome Homecoming



"I really like playing the small towns in Kansas," says Charles Leader, lead actor and company manager for the Continental Theatre Company. "We were in Brewster, with a population of 300, and the whole town came."

Leader is a K-Stater who has been on the road for six years traveling with this professional repertory theater company which got its start at K-State.

Continental Theatre Company began in 1969 as a program jointly sponsored by the department of speech and continuing education. During its first season it visited 30 communities, all in Kansas.

It left the University in 1972 and became an independent repertory company. CTC now maintains two administrative offices, one in Wichita and one in New York. It has three companies on tour and performs in 48 states.

The main company performed this fall as part of the McCain Auditorium Theatre Series and presented *Dames at Sea*, *Godspell*, and *Indians*. It was a welcome homecoming and the house was full both nights. *Godspell*, in particular, was well received.

"It was good to come back to K-State," explains Leader who was a student here in 1969 and 1970. "We were really surprised at the huge audiences."

His observations were echoed by Dr. Wesley Van Tassel, the founder and producer of the Continental Theatre Company. Originally a faculty member in the department of speech, Van Tassel gave up his position in 1972 to gamble on the future of the fledgling troupe. "We had a fine weekend and a wonderful time. The reception was first class, the students were marvelous," commented Van Tassel.

"But you have to understand," he continued, "that Mark Ollington has done a tremendous job building an audience. When we left here, the Auditorium program was just beginning and the audiences weren't nearly as appreciative."

Ollington, the McCain Auditorium manager, appraised the success of the troupes as "bloody amazing." He explained, "*Godspell* grossed the best of any musical we've ever had here."

No doubt about it, Continental Theatre Company is doing well. But things haven't always been so rosy. Getting a professional troupe started is a lot of hard work and a financial gamble.

Van Tassel explains that the idea for the company originated with Norma Bunton, head of the department of speech at K-State. "The original plan was that the company would provide professional performances around the state through the continuing education program and, at the same time, provide jobs for our theatre graduates." He concludes, "it was a struggle, as you can well imagine."

The University, however, wasn't in a position to provide the necessary financial support, so the company decided to become independent and raise funds from a number of sources including Kansas sponsors such as the Garveys, as well as federal and state grants.

"We had a long and difficult period. The troupe came close to dying," Van Tassel said, "but I had a commitment to this. We had a lot of good people employed and a number of cities lined up for performances. There was no choice, really. You can't be security conscious and be in this business."

It's still a personal financial sacrifice for Van Tassel, but the troupe is healthy and the budget has tripled since 1972. CTC started with 10 employees and now employs 80 people.

Currently the CTC troupe based in Wichita is performing five plays in approximately 145 cities in 27 states. A second company based in New York is performing *1776* all across the United States. In February a second *1776* company will leave New York.

K-State has to compete now to get its graduates hired by CTC. Only two of the actors in the troupe visiting Manhattan are K-Staters, Charles Leader and Mike Haley. Leader was the first actor to be employed by the company back in the continuing education days.

Mike Haley, a native of Dodge City, attended Kansas State Teachers College before graduating from KSU in 1974. "I really like performing in the small towns. They are a better audience and respond more openly—particularly to *Godspell*," Haley explains.

Haley is surrounded by a group of well-wishers in his dressing room after the CTC performance of *Indians*. This is his second year with the troupe, so he still has a lot of friends on campus.

K-State is home to Haley. He says he doesn't have a



Charlie Leader as John the Baptist (left) and Brad Murdoch as Jesus cavort in a "hat and cane" duo in the rollicking rock musical *Godspell* as presented by the Continental Theatre Company.

Continental Theatre Homecoming...

real home as such. He's either on the road performing or in a summer repertory theatre.

This past summer Continental Theatre spent five weeks in Florida and eight weeks in the Black Hills of South Dakota. In previous years, CTC was a regular summer event in the Waterville, Kansas, Opera House. "We enjoyed Waterville," Leader explains, "but we weren't financially successful. We needed a bigger house."

Another important officer in the CTC operation is a K-Stater. Mary Knecht, '68, tour director, was the first employee hired by CTC. She began in 1970 when she was a graduate student in theatre. She has been with the group as tour director since then and now maintains an office in Wichita.

"I was hired in late May," she explained, "and we wanted to put a company on the road that year. We had to get actors, plays, bookings, everything. It was hectic."

Bobbie Pray, '71, the office manager in Wichita, is another name well known to K-State theatre-goers. A native of Hope, she was a student when the company was formed and joined the group after finishing her master's degree at KSU.

The troupe is truly national in scope with members from New York, Canada, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Florida, Illinois, New Hampshire, Wyoming, North Carolina, Iowa, and Colorado.

In addition to K-State, the actors come from such schools as the North Carolina School of Arts, the Goodman School of Theatre, American Musical and Dramatic Academy, the California Institute of Arts, American Academy of Dramatic Arts and other fine educational programs.

Performers in CTC are dedicated. They have to be because a traveling theatre company is no picnic. "I live out of the bus," Leader laughed. "It's been home to me for six years now."

His parents live in Denver and his girlfriend is in Minneapolis. That's about all the roots Leader will claim.

"It's pretty good financially for us," Leader explains. "We don't have to pay rent, electricity, gas, water, etc. The only big bill is the long distance phone calls."

"I don't know if I really like it or if it's just that I'm used to it," he admitted. "I've been on the road since I

left school. Sometimes I think I might like to have a home and be in a company that's located at one place. But I'm just too busy to audition anywhere else."

A native of Colorado, Leader was planning to become a lawyer and was in school at the University of Denver when he met Van Tassel. "We did the children's musical *Rumpelstiltskin* and that did it for me. I got the acting bug and I've never lost it," he said.

Since then, Leader has played title roles in *The Night Thoreau Spent in Jail* and *You're a Good Man, Charlie Brown*. He plays Buffalo Bill in *Indians*, Shylock in Shakespeare's *The Merchant of Venice*, and the roles of Matt, Hucklebee, and El Gallo in *The Fantasticks*. His most exacting role is Mark Twain in *The Mark Twain Traveling Sunshine Show*, a one-man show written and produced by Van Tassel for Leader.

While CTC is a professional touring company, it also offers a children's theatre program and workshops wherever it appears.

This is one of the great advantages of repertory theatre, Leader says. "You can do so many things. You play different roles; it really develops your versatility." In addition to performing, Leader also enjoys the opportunities he has to teach mime, make-up, and dance classes to students attending the workshops.

CTC is independent and non-profit and earns 80 per cent of its operating costs through sponsored performances. The rest of the budget comes from donations by private individuals and industries as well as grants from federal sources and foundations.

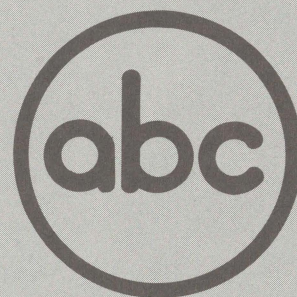
The appearance at K-State, for example, was financed through gate receipts as well as funds from various arts councils and the department of speech. One of the performances was for the theatre appreciation class which meets in McCain Auditorium on Monday evenings.

By this combination of funding sources, CTC has been able to maintain its goal to bring theatre to any community that wants a performance—regardless of size.

"We really like Kansas towns," emphasizes Mike Haley. And that's why CTC's final curtain is greeted by a standing ovation from a wildly applauding audience — in Manhattan, as well as around the country. 

LIVE FROM NEW YORK:

JOE ADAMS



How does a Belleville, Kansas, native make it in the push and crush of New York? "You learn early not to fight it," says Joe Adams '50, a unit manager for the ABC television network.

"Unless you're 6'5", you cover up your Midwestern accent. It took me four years to learn how to order coffee in this town."

Adams, a big-time television executive, has traveled all over the world. He's seen the big cities — Rome, London, Tokyo, Paris — but he still says with pride, "I'm from Belleville, the crossroads of America. Really — that's where highways 81 and 36 cross."

And then with a wry observation he concludes, "Anyway that's what the sign outside of the city limits says. All those little Kansas towns have a slogan of some sort at the city limits. It's a nice touch of pride."

Adams' office is on the second floor of a nondescript building in the ABC complex which spreads over a 3-block area on the Upper West side.

On the wall, surrounded by pictures of celebrities, is a miniature Kansas license plate and a Wildcat Club membership card.

A tour of the complex begins with a George Orwellian stairway that seems to go on forever. "You ought to see the women in this office trying to make these stairs in their platform shoes," he observed halfway down the nearly perpendicular chute with its small treads and narrow walls.

The Orwell image continues out on the street. The various buildings with their ABC symbols are windowless and gray. It's as if an institutional Tom Sawyer white-washed all the personality out of those

buildings, in contrast with the intricate 19th-Century brick and iron work decorating the other buildings on the block.

All these empty facades have something else in common, too — a uniformed cop at every door. "We've had our stars attacked outside the door and you wouldn't believe all the stuff that gets stolen from the studios," Adams explains.

ABC doesn't have to worry much about a nut commandeering a studio and demanding live camera time. That's because there's hardly anything on live television from New York anymore. "I miss those days," Adams says with a real touch of regret. "There's something about live television. It's just not the same anymore."

The computer era has hit television programming. Now the shows are shot and plugged into computers with all the lighting and camera instructions pre-programmed. The shows and commercials are set into air time by a computer — all of which is also pre-programmed and used in most local operations.

It's a new business and a new world for Joe Adams who was one of the first radio/television majors to graduate from K-State back in the early fifties. "We didn't have any television equipment and the instructors were just reading the textbooks a chapter ahead of the class. But it was exciting."

"I can remember one time when Paul DeWeese and Dev Nelson and I were on the air with a radio broadcast and we got the giggles. You know how nothing you say comes out right. Every time someone would try to read a line, we'd garble a sentence or



Joe Adams interviews Dwight D. Eisenhower several years after graduating from K-State.

mispronounce a word. We were in old Nichols then and we just went down in the shower room and lay on the floor and laughed till we ached."

Ah, yes, there was something about live air time.

Back at ABC, we are standing in one of the few studios used for live production. This room is the size of a fieldhouse with thousands of lights in tracks across the ceiling and bundles of wires covering the floor like huge spaghetti.

The set is a familiar one: The ABC Wide World of Sports. On the side is row-on-row of boards with the names of last Saturday's teams. The scores give the finals of victory and defeat on that Saturday.

Adams has frequently been assigned unit manager to handle the regional football games, which the network calls "Wildcard Games." He explains the country is divided into four regions and one particularly interesting game in each region is chosen for network television. In 1968 Adams suggested to ABC that the KU-KSU game, a long-standing rivalry, would be a good "Wildcard."

A dedicated Wildcat, Adams was in heaven in Philadelphia last spring when the basketball team made the Eastern semi-finals and finals. He promised his friends they would see some great basketball.

"Just think, we were within five seconds of going to nationals," he said. His Eastern friends were impressed, not only by K-State's basketball, but also by the school's spirit.

"You should have heard them talk about the band with the director on crutches. And then that incredible

kid who played basketball with a broken nose and a face mask. They were really impressed."

Leaving the monolithic gray building of the Wide World of Sports, we go next door to an attractive old hotel, the *Des Artistes*. "This used to be a haven for artists and musicians, which," Adams explains, "gave it its name."

It still looks like an artists' retreat with windows covered with hanging plants and stained glass. The lobby is dark walnut paneling and the registration booth and elevator are both 18th-century wrought iron.

In the basement of this classic old building are the studios for Harry Reasoner's evening news program. "We use this space for his news show, nothing else. That way we don't have to bother with changing sets. Also it's kind of a nice environment for interviewing dignitaries. Former Mayor John Lindsay lives upstairs and a lot of other big names have lived in this hotel at one time or another."

Adams can drop names with the best of them. For many years he was unit manager for the *Dick Cavett Show* and met hundreds of greats and near-greats.

He was also manager for the late-night rock show, *In Concert*, and met the stars of that world. The tapes for *In Concert* are stacked in a corner of his office. "They will be valuable some day. Some of those groups have gone on to become really famous. Others have folded." Adams explained that was the first network television program to be recorded in stereo, which is another reason he values the tapes.



Jack Benny entertains Joe Adams (center) and co-workers from ABC at a recent interview.

Another of Adams' favorite programs was *Dark Shadows*, a late-afternoon program of the weird and macabre. He's also worked with Howard Cosell, whom he describes as a "great guy."

He says Barbra Streisand isn't the snob she's sometime characterized. "She's just a typical New Yorker. One time she came back stage where we had ordered some pizzas for the stage crew. She said, 'Oh, good, pizza.' I told her it was cold, but she said that it didn't matter. She just wanted some pizza."

So what does it mean being a unit manager? Adams explains his job is mostly administrative. "I make all kinds of arrangements for the program, in addition to balancing the budget.

It's a desk job, but Adams likes it because he does get to travel. "I guess if I had my choice, I would like to go back to directing live television. But we're not doing live TV anymore. What we are doing live is on the West Coast, except for soap opera. Furthermore directors don't seem to travel as much as unit managers."

His traveling includes an hour of daily commuting on the subway from northeastern New Jersey where he makes his home with his wife, Norma, and four children.

"The commuting doesn't bother me much," he responds to an exclamation from his Midwestern interviewer. "After all, when I lived in Kansas City and worked for WDAF, I had to drive 20 minutes to get to work. Now I can sit back and read a magazine or a newspaper. I would be doing that anyway at

home. The good thing about it is that I don't have to fight the traffic."

In addition to WDAF in Kansas City, Adams has also worked for stations in Indianapolis; San Francisco; Ames, Iowa; and Manhattan, Kansas.

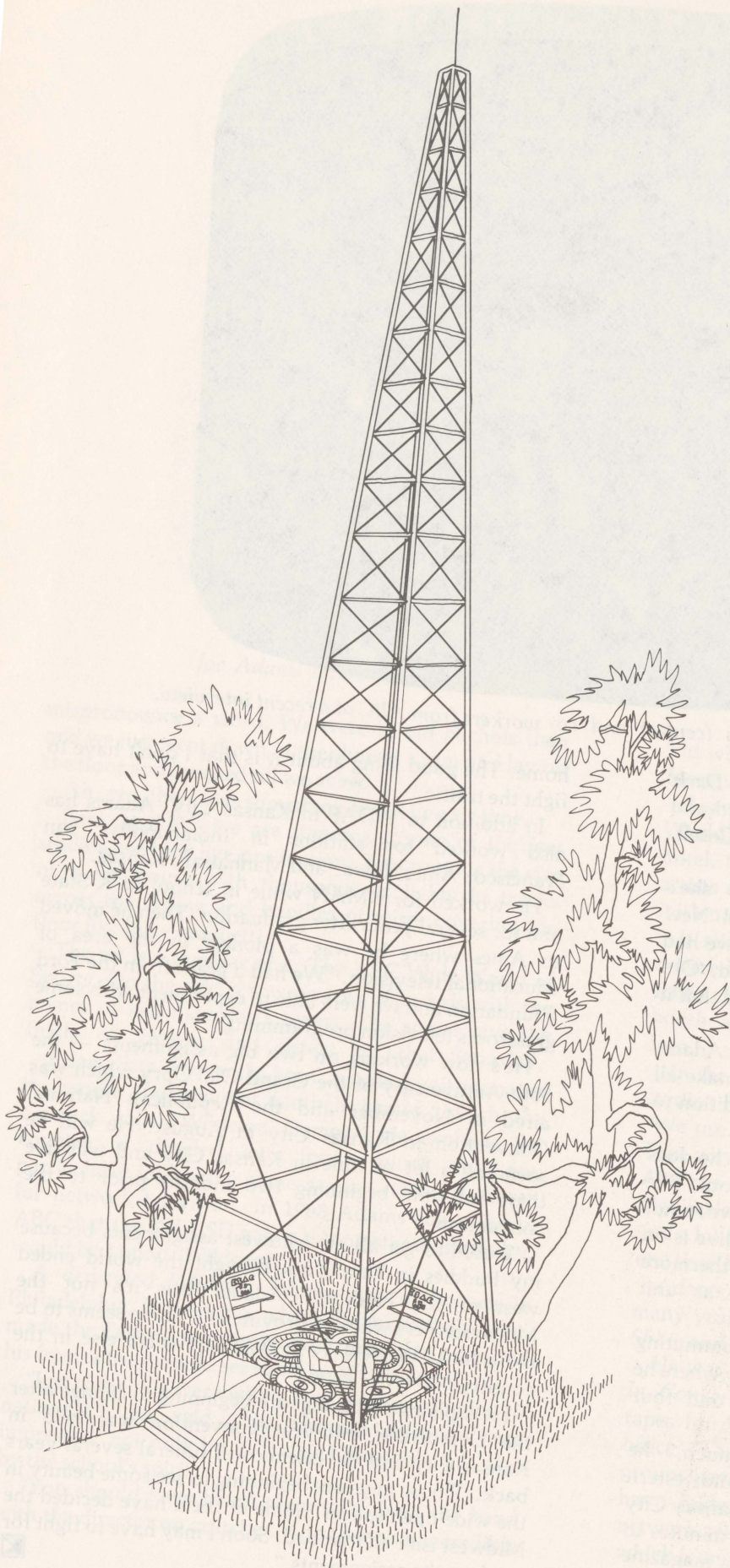
He worked for KMAN while in school at K-State and for several years after graduation. Then he moved to Ames where he was a pioneer in the area of educational television. "We had a grant from the Ford Foundation and we were able to experiment with some grassroots television programming."

He's now working on two big assignments — the 50th Anniversary of the Grand Ole Opry which was aired in November and the Republican National Convention in Kansas City in August. He will be spending a lot of time in Kansas City and will live there full-time beginning two months prior to the convention.

"I used to get all the Midwest assignments because my buddies in New York thought the world ended west of the Hudson." Adams feels it's not the Midwesterners who are provincial. "There seems to be more hicks in New York than anywhere else in the country."

He explains that things are beginning to change after the Democratic mid-year convention was held in Kansas City and the Eisenhower funeral several years back. "Those guys are beginning to see some beauty in the wide open spaces. Some of them have decided the Midwest isn't all that bad. Soon I may have to fight for my favorite assignments."

K



The Smallest

The old KSAC radio towers south of Calvin Hall were dedicated in November as a memorial to Grover C. Cobb, a pioneer Kansas broadcaster.

President Duane Acker called the towers "a daily reminder of K-State's responsibilities to the broadcasting industry" in such areas as Extension Radio-TV and the training of broadcasting students.

The memorial was dedicated in conjunction with the Fall Management Seminar of the Kansas Association of Broadcasters (KAB), an organization which Cobb founded in 1950.

Bob Hilgendorf, '46, '47, a former manager of KSAC and now manager of radio station KVGB in Great Bend commented that K-State was an appropriate place for such a memorial. "Responsible broadcasting really started here. KSAC was one of

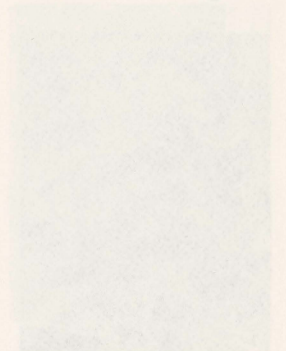
Learning by Doing

by Sandra L. Linn

for their students. Some programs such as engineering and the sciences are dominated by laboratory instruction in architecture and the arts students spend most of their time in studios. "We have a job bias here at K-State," University Don Tarrant, Director of University Information Systems in the Office of Educational Resources, Tarrant has analyzed all the teaching hours at the university. "The conclusion is that a higher percentage of lab hours than any other school in Kansas."

You can only learn so much from a book or a lecture. With some subjects, talking about it is a poor substitute for actually doing it. Education has long stressed that the only way to really learn how to do something is by doing it. That's why you learn to talk by talking, paint by painting, and write by writing. You can't learn to do these things by reading a book or listening to a lecture. You have to do them. When Scott Kell, a communication teacher, was asked to write a book on learning to write, he wrote "without words" and was called "aphasic." That's what it's like to learn to write other than by using a pen or pencil.

Over the years, I have seen many students who have learned to do things by doing them. They have learned to do things by doing them. They have learned to do things by doing them.



Park on Campus

the first stations, not only in Kansas, but in the country."

Jack Burke, director of Extension Radio-TV, explained that "the old original KSAC transmitter towers are thought to be the last of their kind in the country."

The memorial includes a fountain, seating, and mosaic floor with the call letters of Kansas radio and television stations which contributed to the project.

The KAB financed the project and the architecture students of Professor Alden Krider designed the memorial and provided the craftsmanship and manual labor necessary to produce the mosaic.

Governor Robert F. Bennett recognized Cobb as a "great pioneer in broadcasting." He said the memorial was a fitting tribute because Cobb was "not concerned with making a living in broadcasting — but with building a profession." 



Governor Robert F. Bennett visits with President Duane Acker (left) and Dr. Ken Thomas, (right) director of the Division of University Communication, in the park area at the base of KSAC tower.

Learning by Doing

by Sandra Ernst

Owens: An important part of learning is the seeing and the doing.



You can only learn so much from a book or a lecture. With some subjects, talking about it is a poor substitute for actually doing it.

Educators have long stressed that the only way to really learn "how" to do something, is by doing it. That's how you learn to talk, type, write, paint, play an instrument, act, swim, conduct a chemical experiment, test soil, or operate on a sick lamb.

When Scott Kraft, a journalism senior, was asked if he could imagine learning to write a news story without a lab experience, he replied emphatically, "No way!" He explained, "There's just no way to learn to write other than by sitting down at a typewriter and doing it."

Kraft said editing is the same way. "I don't care how much Dr. Oukrop drills us in editing class, it doesn't soak in till you're sitting on the copy desk with a story in front of you."

Some experiences can't be described easily in words — they have to be felt and lived. This is particularly true of the sciences, arts, and professional programs such as architecture, veterinary medicine, and teaching.

In order to teach these experience-based subjects, K-State faculty members use a variety of laboratories, field experiences such as internships, and simulated professional operations such as the Dykstra veterinary hospital, *The Collegian*, KSDB radio station, and acres of farms, forests, orchards and greenhouses.

Labs and Studios

All colleges in the university offer some kind of laboratory or studio experience

for their students. Some programs such as engineering and the sciences are dominated by laboratory instruction. In architecture and the arts, students spend most of their time in studios.

"We have a lab bias here at K-State," comments Don Tarrant, Director of Management Information Systems in the office of Educational Resources. Tarrant has analyzed all the teaching contact hours at the university. He concludes K-State has a higher percentage of lab hours than any other school in Kansas.

"But that's our mission," he says. "That's built into our program as a land-grant college."

The land-grant concept revolutionized higher education in the late 1880's. Previously college education was for the wealthy and concentrated on theoretical or abstract subjects such as rhetoric, logic, classical languages, literature, philosophy, and religion.

The Morrill Act called for practical education in practical subjects. President John Anderson brought notoriety of sorts to K-State when he made this school the first in the country to require manual labor as part of the curriculum. Since Anderson, learning by doing has been a strong K-State tradition.

In spite of the obvious value of teaching methods such as labs and studios, they don't dominate the university's program. "Lecturing is the most common method found in the college classroom and class size continues to grow so that more students can be taught by fewer teachers," Dr. Richard Owens wrote in an issue of *Teaching Tips*, a publication produced by his office, Educational Improvements and Innovations.

Owens explained that the growth of

lectures continues, "in spite of the fact that faculty and students prefer small classes and teaching methods which employ high levels of student involvement."

Don Tarrant's statistics show that the university has three times as many teaching hours in lectures as in labs.

The problem is that labs aren't cheap. Lectures can accommodate large numbers of students. A lab or a studio can only handle a small number. Labs take more faculty, more space, more equipment, and more resources.

Tarrant says labs are several times more expensive. He has seen K-State studies indicating lab costs may be as much as seven times higher than lecture costs.

Field Experiences

With inflation and belt-tightening threatening all campuses, the lab and studio may become expensive relics of the past. The trend now is to field experiences — they don't require legislative approval for buildings.

The intersession classes which provide short intensive study between semesters, are designed for experience-based education. Dick Owens explains that an instructor can lecture during the semester and follow that with an intersession experience. He comments, "It's awfully hard to teach marine biology in Kansas, but with intersession you can take the students to the Gulf."

Many of the journalism internships are planned for intersession. Students in urban design in architecture use the intersession to visit urban areas. Theatre students go to New York.

Student teaching is probably the oldest

type of field experience in the higher education curriculum. It's changed a lot in the last 40 years.

Roy Bartel, director of field experiences for the College of Education, says a student now gets to choose from seven types of student teaching programs.

One program is for reading, another for language arts. One option emphasizes using competency-performance based teaching methods. Another program is a semester long off-campus experience which tries to immerse the student teachers in the total community. Bartel says this is a seven-day-a-week job and most students have no idea how hard teaching can be, until they try it.

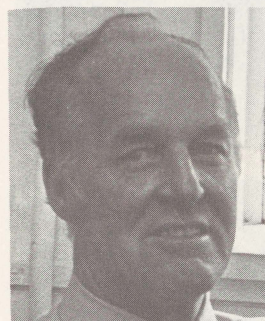
Another option focuses on the problems of urban education. The conventional student teaching program with its eight-week "block" courses on campus and eight-week teaching in a school, is still available.

In addition to student teaching, the College of Education offers a teacher aide program which gets education students into the classroom early in their education. This gives students a chance to see teaching from the teacher's viewpoint and decide if that's what they really want to do.

Practicums are available in the areas of special education and guidance and counseling. Graduate students may take internships in administration and college teaching.

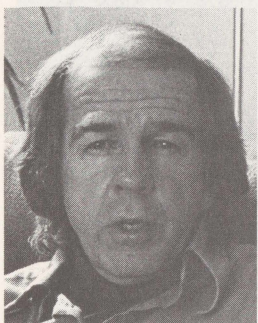
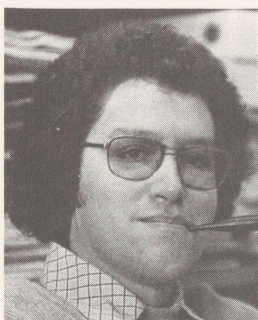
The College of Education is limited by a small amount of classroom and lab space on campus. These field experience programs, while justifiable from an educational standpoint, also provide a way to teach the increasing number of students enrolled in the College.

Tarrant: We have a lab bias here at K-State.



Bartel: Most students have no idea how hard teaching can be until they try it.

Woerman: The main difference between class and the internship is the pressure.



Ernst: We have students scattered all over the country—everywhere from Washington D. C. to Phoenix.

Other departments are moving into internships as a valuable teaching method. The department of architecture sends approximately 30 of its 4th- and 5th-year students out to professional offices for 30 weeks. This is an option available to students, but more than 140 students have participated since the program began in 1970. These students have worked for 80 different firms in 18 states.

"The nature of the work our intern students do, varies enormously," said F. Gene Ernst, coordinator of the internship program for architecture. "They may do everything from production to design to research."

The K-State architecture internship was one of the first of its kind in that field. "We have students scattered all over the country—everywhere from Washington, D.C. to Phoenix," Ernst explained.

Last year he had two students who arranged internships in Australia, but the Australian government wouldn't give them temporary work permits. He has another student right now making arrangements for an internship in Greece.

"We don't find them jobs," Ernst explained. "We do have a list of potential firms and we give them all the help we can."

Ernst feels that one of the benefits of the program is the job-hunting experience. He explains that his students have to put together a portfolio and resume, schedule interviews, negotiate with the firm over salary arrangements, and then make the final decision. "That's a valuable experience in itself," he says.

Other internships include retail floriculture in the College of Agriculture which requires its students to spend one year in apprenticeship at a florist shop. In Arts and Sciences geology offers an extensive program of field work. Modern languages has programs in Paris and Germany. Political science and psychology both offer internships.

A student in social work in the

sociology department may take field experience. Speech pathology and theatre both offer practicums. Business administration has internships in accounting as well as business administration. Engineering offers a 5-year cooperative program in which students alternate semesters between work and classroom.

The family and child development department has extensive out-of-classroom programs with its Child Development Lab, Child Care Center, Larned Semester, and Family Resource Center. The department of institutional management provides field experiences in that area as well as dietetics.

That's a quick survey of the programs available at K-State for field experiences. These programs aren't cheap even though they don't use university classroom space. Costs to the university vary with the amount of faculty supervision and travel. The real cost is borne by the students—particularly if they have to find a second place to live and provide their own travel to and from the location.

Another problem with internships and field experience is supervision. The College of Education uses approximately 20 staff members to supervise student teachers. The number will vary from semester to semester and involves everyone from graduate students to full professors who are supervising in addition to their own teaching duties.

Bill Brown, coordinator of the internship program for the department of journalism and mass communications, has students out during the January intersession, spring break, and summer school. He does all the supervising himself.

He comments, "During the five years I've been here, I've spent every spring break on the road." Brown travels about 2,000 miles during practicum sessions.

He sees benefits to the department as well as to the student from his travels. "A lot of those editors are old friends of

mine. It's good for the department to keep up that contact with the working press in Kansas."

He recalled one time last January, "I walked into an editor's office out in Western Kansas. He couldn't believe it. He had never seen a journalism professor in his newsroom before and I happened to come through on a day when it was way below zero and a blizzard was raging outside."

With field experiences the employers and supervisors can benefit as much as the students. Since the Teaching Aide Program was started five years ago, more than 1,300 students have enrolled, Bartel says. These students are helping teachers where they desperately need help — individual tutoring, grading papers, recess, and lunch-room duty. The College of Education can't enroll enough teacher aides to keep up with the requests.

One of the editor/employers got an unexpected vacation out of an internship. Christine Buchanan, who with her husband edits the *Washington County News*, explained that they had never been able to get away together for a week's vacation.

"We had agreed to take three interns. One of them, Neil Woerman, was from Washington and had worked for us before. We debated about how to use the students without getting in their hair and looking over their shoulders. That's a problem on a small-town weekly paper. Finally we just decided to leave town and turn over one whole issue to them."

Buchanan explains that such an arrangement wouldn't work unless you know the students and have worked with them previously. "We were just lucky to get Neil — and they were all such excellent writers."

Neil Woerman, who has since graduated and worked on the *Wichita Eagle-Beacon*, has now returned for a master's degree. He said, "I had no idea how much work it takes to put out a weekly newspaper."

Woerman says the main difference between class and the internship is the pressure. "It's really hard to simulate that kind of pressure in a classroom."

Scott Kraft, who spent last summer working for the *Wichita Eagle-Beacon*, said the value of the internship was the opportunity for "critical evaluation by a professional. They don't spoonfeed you — they expect you to be competent."

Kraft explained that his experience on the *Collegian*, while valuable, was limited because he was working under student editors who, in some cases, didn't have any more experience than he did. "Student editors are learning, too. They don't have much time left to teach," Kraft concluded.

Teaching and Learning

From the standpoint of learning theory, Dick Owens says that, "An important part of learning is the seeing and the doing. Seeing the application of the theory is tremendously important."

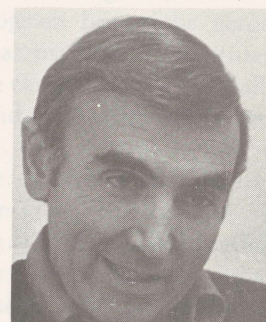
Owens admits that this kind of teaching is not as efficient because "you can't cover as many topics in the same amount of time." He concludes that in the long run, however, "research has shown that lab information will be remembered longer than a lecture."

The various labs, studios, and field experiences serve one purpose, said Neil Woerman, who has run the gamut from lab to professional work and is now back as a graduate teaching assistant. "They provide a transition from the classroom to the profession."

He explained that a well-designed educational program would move gradually from class to lab to simulated professional environment to real-world situations. "It's a necessary transition from theory to application," he concluded.

That seems to be the goal at K-State where the real world is a valuable part of the curriculum. 

Kraft: The value came from critical evaluation by a professional. They don't spoonfeed you.



Brown: Internships benefit the department as well as the students.



by Debbie Leckron

The Greening of Therapy

Plant care may be a key to health care. Horticulture therapy is being used in institutions across the country to improve mental health.

K-State was the first university to offer a degree in horticultural therapy, according to Dr. Richard Mattson, who is head of K-State's program. The program combines three and one-half years of college instruction and six months of clinical study and field experience in therapy.

Growing things as therapy is a relatively new concept. It is based on the theory that people can gain self-confidence and satisfaction from working with plants. This therapy is being used in psychiatric hospitals, rehabilitation centers for the physically handicapped, senior
Debbie Leckron is a 1975 journalism graduate from K-State.

citizens' homes, correctional institutions, and centers for the mentally handicapped.

The specific goals of horticultural therapy vary from program to program, but not the ultimate goals. Every program aims to improve mental and physical health of the individual and to help the person find a useful place in society.

"A need for horticultural therapy was first discovered in the early 1600's," Mattson explained, "when officials of Spanish mental institutions found that people who worked in the gardens spent shorter stays in the institutions."

To teach students how to use horticulture as a therapy tool, horticultural therapy programs in universities are training students for this mental health field. Kansas State

University is the only university to require actual clinical training in institutions.

K-State's program began as a result of a survey of mental institutions conducted in 1968 by Rhea McCandliss of the Menninger Foundation in Topeka, Kansas. She found horticulture to be useful in the institutions' therapeutic programs and decided there was a need for people to be trained to administer horticultural therapy. In 1972, the Menninger Foundation and the horticulture department at K-State began a cooperative program to train students for horticultural therapy.

Since its beginning with six students in 1971, K-State's program has grown to 68 students in 1975.

Mattson explained, "We feel our program is the best because it requires

actual training at institutions where the students are graded by the institution's staff."

Students in Kansas State's program must major in horticulture and take 18 hours in psychology, sociology and related subjects.

To graduate, students must spend three and one-half years at the University and either six months or one semester of training at an institution. The students work at the Menninger Foundation, the Veterans Administration in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, or Melwood Horticultural Training Center, Inc. in Upper Marlboro, Maryland.

Dr. Mattson commented, "During this training period, students learn much about themselves. It is a maturing process for them. They discover how to apply the book knowledge they've concentrated on during their previous years in school."

Barb Sewell, a May 1975 graduate, explained that her training at the Menninger Foundation helped her realize the beneficial role horticulture can play in therapy.

She commented, "I have always been accustomed to the use of horticulture as a business, but the training helped me realize how horticulture could be used as a therapy tool. It was rewarding to me, as a horticultural therapist, to help people move towards resocialization by working with plants." She explained that this resocialization comes about through every-day contact with other patients and the therapist. Later, the patient can transfer this ability to interact with others to his new life.

Training at Menninger's involves working with the emotionally disturbed and learning how to use horticulture as therapy for them. The type of therapy used depends on the type of group the therapist is working with.

For example, activities for the severely depressed include simple, repetitious tasks like washing pots, mixing soils, hoeing and planting. They perform these types of tasks because they cannot cope with

complicated, demanding jobs. They must perform tasks that they can be sure to accomplish.

After the patients have mastered these simple tasks, they move on to more advanced therapy where they are in closer contact with therapists and other patients. The activities the patients participate in, such as group gardening and floral arranging, are more stimulating and complicated than the simple tasks they performed in the first stages of therapy.

These horticultural activities benefit the patient in a variety of ways. Hoeing, for example, allows the patient to exercise; planting seeds may be a form of relaxation and enjoyment for another; or group gardening may reduce a patient's shyness and help them learn to get along with others.

Sewell explained that the role of the therapist in these activities is to help solve any problems and conflicts that may arise among the patients, to explain what went wrong, if anything, with a task, and to help the patients cope with one another.

By supervising various activities at the institute, Sewell learned how to determine the type of therapy the psychiatric patient needed by observing behavior. Her training also showed her how to interact and form relationships with others. She believes the main emphasis in horticultural therapy is the relationship that is formed between two people.

Sewell explained that the unique feature of horticultural therapy is that the medium — plants — is living. Because plants need almost daily attention, the patient must learn to be responsible for the living medium which is dependent upon the patient for survival. The patient must be motivated to accept the responsibility and investment of time and energy involved in caring for the medium.

Dr. Mattson believes the main benefits of horticultural therapy are that it is rooted in reality and it allows the patient to lessen anxiety and release emotion and tension through working with plants. He said the therapist's role is to watch and

observe the patient and to report the observations to the treatment team.

Students in horticultural therapy at Kansas State have several options in the type of therapy in which to specialize. They can choose among psychiatric therapy, rehabilitation for the handicapped, correctional institutions, veterans' administration hospitals, retirement homes, or special education.

Before they begin their training at Menninger's, students work at nursing homes and youth centers for the underprivileged in the Manhattan area. The students supervise creative craft activities, such as floral arranging, seed mosaics, or macrame. These work situations give the students an opportunity to decide if they really are interested in horticultural therapy and, if so, in what areas they want to specialize.

Students who have graduated from K-State's program have jobs across the country at psychiatric institutes, rehabilitative centers for the mentally retarded, and geriatric retirement villages.

Meanwhile, interest in K-State's program continues to increase. It appears that the therapeutic contributions of horticulture may soon be a necessary part of every therapeutic or rehabilitative program. K



A resident of a Manhattan nursing home makes an Easter basket with the help of a K-State student in the horticultural therapy program.

ENGINEERING'S COOPERATIVE PROGRAM

by Tom Gerdis

The world of work provides a world of experience for K-State engineering students enrolled in the Cooperative Work-Study Program.

The two principal benefits to the students enrolled are working experiences of up to 18 months and a chance to earn from \$12,000 to \$18,000 while they are in school.

Since the program began 12 years ago as an experiment, the cooperating companies and firms have found it's worth their time and money to be involved. For one thing they save the cost of the new graduates' year-long training program. Co-op students have already gone through orientation to the world of work.

The K-State engineering faculty members are strong supporters of the concept. Donald E. Rathbone, dean of the College of Engineering, says that "co-op programs are an excellent way for students to find out about engineering as well as to motivate them in their studies."

That's the consensus of the co-op students, too. Chris R. Rogers, who was graduated in mechanical engineering two years ago after participating in the program at Burns

& McDonnell, commented, "The net effect was that it made me work harder in class."

Typically, students start the co-op program at the end of their freshman year. They begin work in late August after being interviewed by the cooperating firm and accepted into the program.

Students, with the help of their advisers, design individually-prescribed schedules of study and work semesters. They attend school a semester, work a semester, and come back to school again. They alternate jobs and classes until they have completed up to five work assignments two semesters before graduation.

By that time, the participating student could well have earned enough to pay for his or her college education, "assuming the student has a relatively modest lifestyle," Rathbone said.

The 40 students in the program usually go out on three to five work assignments before they complete the program. Bob Heina, a junior in mechanical engineering from Belleville, Kansas, went out on his

initial assignment this fall. Heina has been with the consulting firm of Burns & McDonnell in Kansas City.

Heina thinks that his co-op experience will help him in his classes when he returns to the University on January 20. He admits to missing his campus friends and there are days when he gets tired of working. "I really didn't know what to expect," he recalled. Heina says he has already seen and used several applications of the techniques and theories he had previously learned in class.

Chris R. Rogers agrees. He says, "It helped me know the applications of what I was receiving in class. I couldn't have known these things any other way—from such courses as fluid mechanics and hydraulics to the technical electives," he commented.

Rogers is convinced his co-op experience gave him a head start on what would be expected of him professionally, particularly at Burns and McDonnell or other consulting engineering firms. It also gave him a starting salary \$150 above what most of his mechanical engineering classmates received in May, 1974.

Some companies let co-op students

University + Industry (Work + Study)

Five Years

start working right out of high school, but most require a year of successful college study first. Financial need is not an essential factor, but a reasonably good grade record is required and student activities are also considered.

Dwight A. Nesmith of the KSU mechanical engineering faculty has directed the co-op program for the past two years. Nesmith would like to see more companies start co-op arrangements with the University. He says the 11 companies—Black & Veatch, Burns & McDonnell, Caterpillar, John Deere, DuPont, Eastman Kodak, King Radio, NASA, Picatinny Arsenal, Phillips Petroleum and Southwestern Bell—who currently have arrangements with KSU are sold on the concept. Most of these will eventually try to hire many of their co-op students after they complete their studies. Rogers is an example. His firm had a considerable investment in him and felt he was worthy of a higher starting salary because of his work experience.

K-State is one of several major universities and colleges in the U.S. sending its engineering students out

on co-op. The University of Cincinnati and Northeastern University in Boston have large-scale programs. In the case of KSU's College of Engineering, the program is geared mainly to serving the needs of its interested students and the companies.

To Nesmith's way of thinking, co-op participation tends to make young men and women better students. "It seems to motivate most of them to study harder." Like Bob Heina and Chris Rogers, co-op students learn early in their professional education how and where to use the training they receive from their professors. "The advantages of knowing why they are studying usually outweigh the discontinuity of school and the extra semester or year it takes to complete the B.S. degree," Nesmith explained.

Dr. J. Bruce Laughlin, K-State's director of career planning and placement, sees co-op experience as desirable. He believes employers regard KSU as a good source of co-op students, but they are sorry that more students are not interested in taking part in the program.

Laughlin and his counterparts at other major universities and colleges agree that this type of experience gives students "a greater awareness of the world of work." According to Laughlin, "They tend to adjust from school to full-time work situations quickly. Cooperative work experience helps assure that the profession is or is not the right one for the student." Chris Rogers admits there were times when he was in school that he would have dropped out of engineering had it not been for his co-op experience at Burns & McDonnell.

It is anticipated that students in engineering technology, architectural engineering, and construction science—all new programs in engineering at KSU—will soon start taking part in co-op. Several Kansas construction firms are especially hopeful of beginning co-op arrangements with K-State this spring.

Educationally and professionally, K-State's engineering co-op program appears to be serving students and industry quite well. 

Tom Gerdis is news editor for the KSU College of Engineering.



Lee Penner does his "rounds" in Dykstra Hospital

Vet Student Learns



Lee Penner and students from the Navajo Indian reservation perform minor surgery on a horse.

from Exotic Experiences

Lee Penner '69, harvest foreman for a 10,000-acre farm in Morocco, stood on the edge of the field and watched 10 new International Harvester combines coming across the hill side-by-side.

"It was a fantastic operation," he says now as he remembers that experience in the late 60's. "I was really excited about the whole operation."

A native of Hillsboro, Penner is now a senior in veterinary medicine at K-State. Since 1966 when he enrolled in agriculture at K-State as a freshman, Penner has had some exotic learning experiences.

In addition to the grain farm in Morocco, he has also worked on a farm in Germany and in a community development project in Algeria. Most recently he served as a veterinarian "extern" on a Navajo Indian reservation.

The Algerian experience came in the early 60's before Penner transferred to KSU to study agricultural education. He spent two years in volunteer service with a Mennonite program in Africa.

His project was a water development program, but he explains that he spent most of his time giving shots. "I guess I was headed for some kind of medicine even then."

Penner also spent six months in the early 60's as an agricultural exchange student in Germany. Here he lived with a family whose home was in a castle. They operated an 800-acre farm and raised 40,000 broilers and 500 hogs every year.

Penner says the German farm was progressive and the owners pumped him for information about new developments in American technology. During that year they purchased an American-built tractor because they were impressed by the practicality, performance, and durability of the American machine.

The farming experience in Morocco came after he graduated in 1969. The grain farm operation was a subsidiary of Garvey Industries in Wichita. The project was jointly sponsored by the Agency for International Development of the U. S. Government and the Moroccan government.

"If nothing else, it was a real lesson

in international politics." Penner explained that the Moroccans and the French had been accustomed to working together. The American concept of dry land farming was new and the Moroccans were reluctant to abandon French technology for the more productive methods developed on the plains of Kansas.

This past summer Penner was a student veterinarian working on a Navajo Indian reservation in Arizona. He and another student from Georgia were funded by the national student organization of the Veterinary Medicine Association. The program was coordinated by Colorado State University.

Four other students were funded by the Navajo Health Authority. One of these students was Rexanne Miller, also a senior in the veterinary program at K-State.

These six students spent two months at the reservation on a staggered schedule. Their primary responsibility was teaching basic animal health care to students at the Navajo Community College in Tsaile, Arizona.

Exotic Learning Experiences...

Only one professional veterinarian serves the 24,000-square-mile-reservation, Dr. Gail Agen Pate, and her position is an instructor at the community college.

Dr. Pate made the arrangements for the student "extern" program. Her philosophy is that the Indian students should be taught basic animal health care and then be encouraged to transfer to a university veterinary program.

"Dr. Pate needed help," Penner explained, "so she arranged with CSU and the student association to sponsor this program."

As an "extern," Penner got to teach such subjects as nutrition, obstetrics, vaccination, castration, dehorning, and emergency care.

Penner is an organized guy. You can tell because when you ask him what he did on the reservation he starts off by saying: "We had five basic responsibilities." And then elaborates them one by one.

His first responsibility was teaching at the community college. The second was running workshops. The veterinarians would take off for a week and visit different parts of the reservation.

"Third we set up practicums in the field for the community college students. We would take the class out to a ranch and work with the animals there," Penner said.

Penner's fourth responsibility was more in the area of housekeeping. The students had to pitch in and help plan and build facilities including pens and cages.

Finally the student veterinarians were involved in what Penner calls client education. "Many of the ranchers simply don't know what veterinary medicine is all about. They don't know that a horse in convulsions from eating a toxic plant doesn't have to die."

Penner says that many of the

Navajos know very little about caring for an animal's health. "All they know is — you feed it, breed it, and eat it."

It was a valuable learning experience for the "externs." They learned to practice in a different kind of environment than you find at K-State's Dykstra clinic with its modern equipment and sanitary facilities.

The students found that the Navajos don't fence the land; it's against tribal custom. Nor do they have such things as restraining pens and squeeze chutes. "You have to 'cowboy' the animal," Penner explained. "We learned from the Indians how to rope from a horse and throw the animals down."

The medicine was on a different level, too. Penner explained that the average layman on the reservation couldn't buy drugs such as tranquilizers. Many times we were performing surgery without being able to sedate the animals."

The old tribal customs also influenced the way medicine is practiced on a reservation. "Castrating a horse, for example, can ruin the animal in its owner's eyes if it isn't performed according to tradition." Penner explained that the old tribal custom is to put blood on all four hoofs or you will destroy the horse's spirit.

The "externs" had sessions with the tribal medicine men to become more aware of their customs relating to animals. "With the traditional Navajos you sometimes have to mix their rituals with ours," Penner observed.

Another difference in the medicine was a product of the land. "The problem of poisonous plants is phenomenal," Penner said. "The animals which survive have developed resistance to these plants. If you bring in new strains, you may have a tremendous death loss."

The main difference the student veterinarians found between medicine in the Midwest and the

Southwest is the emphasis on basic nutrition. "Sometimes you have to feed them before you can help them," Penner said. Since so much of the Navajo land is overgrazed, a lot of basic health problems are a result of poor nutrition, such as teeth, gum, and bone illnesses.

As an example of the overgrazing problem, Penner mentioned that on parts of the reservation it takes 400 acres for one cow to graze. Here in the Flint Hills it takes about 10 to 20 acres for one cow. Of course, he admits this comparison is a bit unfair since the Flint Hills receives more rain.

"The Indians on the Hopi Reservation have found that they can graze one cow on 40 acres with controlled grazing," Penner said, "but the Navajos won't permit any kind of fencing."

The problem comes right up against the old tribal customs," he said. "In order to improve the food and water supply, they need a range management program. Of course that means fencing and fencing is taboo."

"But another problem is the fact that Navajos measure their wealth in the number of animals. They would rather have 20 scrawny horses than a healthy thoroughbred."

Penner's intercultural experiences have given him a valuable perspective on how agriculture and animal care are interrelated with society.

He comments, "You have to adapt to their level — their way of doing things. I suppose some veterinarians would find our reservation medicine undignified and below them. But you have to start where your client is."

When the opportunity came to work on the reservation, Penner jumped at it. "I wanted to work with the Indians because I thought I understood that kind of life. I thought my experiences in Morocco and Algeria would help."

And when the time came to leave the reservation, Penner was sorry. "I would like to go back."



Retreating to a quiet corner, Associate Dean of Arts and Sciences William E. (Jack) Carpenter visits with two of more than 250 Kansas City area alumni attending the "Paint the Town Purple" party.



Gathering for a group portrait, recent K-State graduates pose to preserve the moment for posterity. The October 9th meeting was designed to increase recent graduates' participation in alumni activities.



K-State brothers, Nick '69 (left) and Tom Golden, f.s., pause with their wives Sue (Beedy), f.s., and Cheryl (Zinn), '73, amid the rustic atmosphere of Kansas City's River Quay Waterwheel Courtyard.

Young Alumni Boogie in KC

The invitations announced they were going to "paint the town purple," and while the 250 young alumni didn't succeed in transforming all of Kansas City, they did raise a purple glow over the city's historic River Quay section.

The alumni association-sponsored meeting was the first in a planned series of "young alumni" events designed to increase participation of recent graduates. Hosted by Associate Director Janet Sprang

Ayres, the event drew K-Staters from the entire metropolitan Kansas City area.

University representatives at the meeting included Dean of Education Sam Keys, Assistant Dean of Education Vida Stanius, Associate Dean of Arts and Sciences William E. (Jack) Carpenter, and Women's Athletic Director Judy Akers.

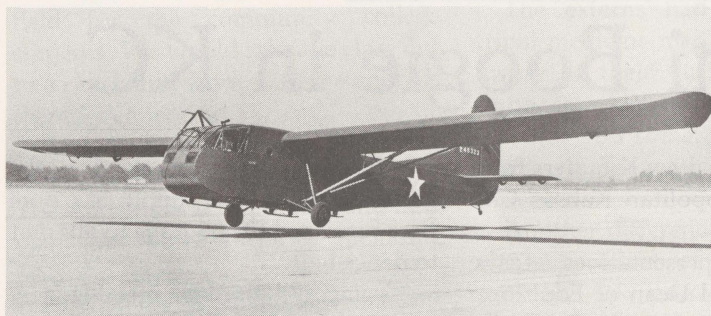
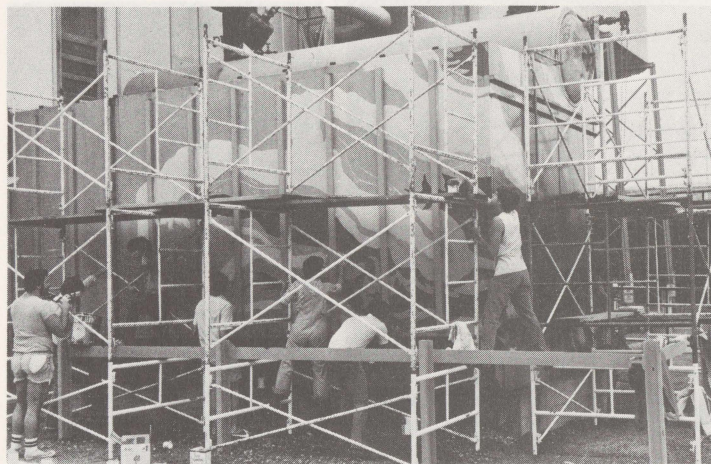
"Bobby Gem and the Blue Diamonds," a 50's rock band composed of K-State undergraduates,

provided nostalgic music for the group and an ample supply of Coors Beer furnished the courage to attempt to dance to it.

"Seeing old friends, meeting new ones and generally enjoying the camaraderie of fellow K-Staters in a casual, informal setting was the keynote of this meeting," Ayres said. "It was a beautiful October night and a swinging time—kind of like transporting the 'Aggieville atmosphere' to Kansas City."



WHAT'S HAPPENING?



K-Staters Develop School Ag Program

A team of K-State experts in agricultural education has been asked to develop a core curriculum on agricultural services and supplies for Kansas high schools.

Dr. Ralph Field, associate professor in K-State's department of adult and occupational education, is heading up the project for the vocational educational division of the State Department of Education in Topeka.

New Boiler Aflame With Color

Professor Alden Krider and 15 students from the College of Architecture and Design recently decorated the K-State power plant's newest boiler with leaping red and yellow flames, and blue waves of escaping steam.

Prof. Krider first suggested the idea in 1972, as a practical application of techniques taught in his mosaic laboratory.

The design and preliminary sketches for the artwork were prepared by Harold Weathers, Beatrice, Neb., and Francis McCabe, Leavenworth.

Puppets Teach Principles of Law

Buzz and Murphy, stars in a movie about law, ham it up before the camera during a scene in a Manhattan elementary school classroom. The movie is being made by Extension Television as part of a series of four films designed to teach youngsters about our legal system. John Stockard, KSU Extension motion picture producer, speaks for Buzz (left), and the voice of Murphy is Carl Hinrichs, K-State assistant professor of speech.

Old Airplanes Featured in Book

Twenty pilots tell what it was like to fly some of the classic military airplanes in the recently published book, *Flying Combat Aircraft of the USAAF-USAF*.

The book was edited by Dr. Robin Higham, KSU professor of history and Abigail Siddal, KSU instructor in modern languages and formerly managing editor of the journal, *Military Affairs*.

One of the contributors is retired U.S. Air Force Lt. Col. Arthur J. Thomas, who is now a KSU senior in landscape architecture. He contributed two chapters. The first is on the B-25 Mitchell, a twin-engined bomber that was the first plane ever over Tokyo. The other chapter is on the CG-4A glider which Thomas flew in WWII. (Pictured here.)

Kansas Population Stabilizes

The migration tide from rural to metropolitan areas during the decade of the 1960's has been stemmed according to a K-State researcher, Dr. Cornelia Flora, director of the Population Research Laboratory.

Dr. Flora has found that 45 Kansas counties that lost population during the last decade gained population during the first four years of in the 70's, only three counties lost population in the 70's which had gained during the last decade.

Overall Kansas still is losing population by out-migration, she explained, but at a much slower rate than previously. Births in the state exceeded deaths more than enough to offset out-migration, so Kansas has gained population slightly during the 1970's.

"More important than the slowed out-migration is the new distribution pattern developing," Dr. Flora said. "Counties that had experienced severe out-migration have turned around to become counties of in-migration." These counties are primarily in southwestern and central Kansas with a few along the Northern border.

Food Research Featured in Film

Food research at K-State will be featured in a film, "Food . . . Can There Be Enough?" sponsored by the United States Information Agency.

The film will focus on fortified high protein bread and soybean research at KSU. Featured in the 27-minute film will be Dr. William Hoover, head of the grain science and industry department; Dr. Cho C. Tsen, professor of grain science and industry; and Jeanette Weber, grain science research assistant.

Engineering and Hospital Coordinate New Internship Program

Memorial Hospital in Manhattan and KSU's College of Engineering have developed a new bioengineering internship program.

The program will provide the hospital with assistance in equipment purchases, analyzing the economics of fuel consumption, programming preventive maintenance and training of staff in the use of technical equipment.

The joint program was designed by Tom Faulkner, Memorial Hospital administrator, and Dr. Richard R. Gallagher, director of K-State bioengineering programs.

Poetry from Campus

Windows

Every August you go and catch
mornings of Colorado trout
and bring them back to Kansas. "Fish
are more than fish," you tell me. "They
are the waters where they're caught, the art
they have commanded. Just to stand
in the shallows here at Tuttle Creek
and take the crappie needs no skill
and leaves no magic in the food."
In a dull room at four o'clock,
suddenly, sharply, blinds shoot up
up from windows through this matter
of fact world. You go gold and misty
around the edges; you are that tall
angular patience in the dawn,
which keeps on casting for shrewd
difficult joy, with keen hands.

*Helen J. Williams, Assistant Professor
KSU Department of English*

University Budget and Athletics Discussed at Alumni Meeting

University budget hearings and athletics were the main items of discussion at the December 6 meeting of the Alumni Association Board of Directors.

The progress of the budget hearings was reviewed by President Duane Acker and his assistant, Max Milbourn.

Acker described his attempts to convince the governor and state budget director that the increase in student enrollment this Fall justified an increase in teaching staff of 71 new positions. The budget director had recommended 50 new positions, which would be a ratio of teaching faculty-to-students of 18:1.

The ideal ratio expressed by the Board of Regents is 15:1. President Acker said that with the increase this Fall, K-State is presently operating with a ratio of 19.3:1.

Milbourn described the background of the University's return of \$827,000 to the state building fund. He explained that a federal grant for the new veterinary complex came through as the building was nearing completion.

He commented, "We wanted to maintain our good faith with the people of the state and stay with the original plan rather than add on extras."

There were some additional improvements required by the federal grant, but the excess funds amounting to \$827,000 were then returned to the state building fund. "It was an unheard of event," Milbourn commented.

Dr. Robert Snell, president of the new Intercollegiate Athletic Committee, met with the alumni board for the first time and described the committee's organizational activities.

He told the board that while the income for sports is up this year, half of that must be used for program development. The other half is used to retire the debt which finally totaled over \$450,000.

Snell observed, "We don't have it whipped yet. It will take at least two more good years and we have a long hill to climb."

The next board meeting will begin on Friday afternoon, February 20th, and end at noon on Saturday.

Bulletin Board

Alumni U

Education Vacation

Take an education vacation this summer on the K-State campus. The Alumni Association and the Division of Continuing Education will offer the first Alumni University June 7-10, the week preceeding the annual Class Reunions.

Classes are being planned in both areas of professional and personal interest.

In addition to classes, planned recreation will be available for all ages as well as child care for infants and toddlers. Bring your family; K-State has something for everyone.

Housing and food service will be coordinated through the residence halls.

A full schedule will be in the March tabloid of the K-Stater. If you have any suggestions for courses or would like additional information, contact Janet Ayres, Associate Director, KSU Alumni Association, (913) 532-6260.

Come back to K-State this summer for Alumni U. Your life of learning only begins when you graduate.

University History

The University Historian, Dr. James C. Carey, is writing a new history of the University. It will contain interpretative information regarding the early years as well as a historical perspective on the last 25 years.

Dr. Carey would appreciate receiving any letters, documents, pictures, and anecdotes K-Staters might have. He would particularly like to encourage older alumni to write their reminiscences over their years at K-State. These could be either written or tape recorded. This information will then become a part of the K-State Archives.

You may contact Dr. Carey in the Department of History, Eisenhower 229, Kansas State University, (913) 532-6730.

Campus Tours

Anyone planning a trip to K-State who would like a guided tour of the campus, may contact Kathy Andrews, Campus Tour Coordinator, 110 Anderson Hall, (913) 532-6296 during week days. Please call in advance, particularly for weekend tours.

Post Rock Gets Second Printing

Grace Muilenburg and Ada Swineford's *Land of the Post Rock: Its Origins, History, and People* is so popular it has gone into the second printing in less than six months. The University Press of Kansas, publishers of the book, reports the second printing is now available.

Please send me copies of *Land of the Post Rock* at \$13.50.

Individuals must prepay. Please add 35 cents for postage and handling.

Kansas residents add 3.5% sales tax.

Name

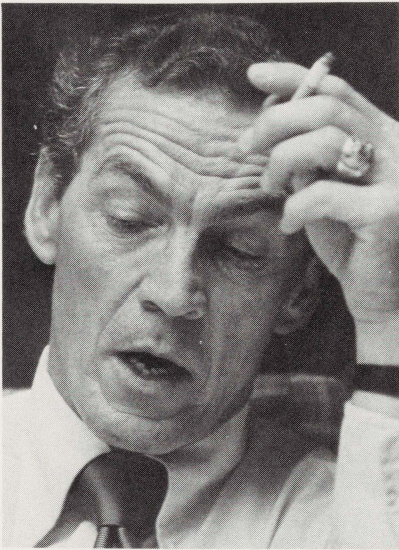
Address

City

State Zip.

Payment enclosed.

Send to University Press of Kansas, 366 Watson Library, Lawrence, Kansas 66045.



H. DEAN HESS

The Impact of KSAC

Driving the interstate last week, I checked my watch, noticed it was 2 o'clock and turned on the radio. "The 5000-watt voice of Kansas State University" filled the air with Music from the Masters.

I thought to myself that there aren't many other states in this country where I could get such a variety of programming.

Here at K-State we probably take for granted that for five hours, from 12:30-5:30, five days a week, the most powerful educational broadcasting station in the entire state is producing quality programs from our campus.

And it's not just a state-wide service. I've picked up KSAC in Kansas City, Tulsa, Burlington, Colorado, Des Moines and the outskirts of Omaha. KSAC reaches a 6-state audience.

When you're on campus, it is easy to forget the impact of KSAC and the unique role it plays in broadcasting.

The programs *are* quality, too. I remember meeting a salesman from the East whose first question, after he learned I was from K-State, was: "Does KSAC still have that good program of classical music?"

He admitted that when he traveled in Kansas, he used to plan his route, so he would be in the car driving somewhere at 2 in the afternoon.

And this is the kind of guy, I would never have suspected of listening to classical music.

A number of people have told me they think "All Things Considered" is one of the finest feature programs available over the air.

The quality of KSAC's local programming is as high as anything produced nationally. The Eisenhower series by Ralph Titus is one fine example. It's not only been picked up nationally, it's also used by many schools in their history classes.

"Perspective" is used by 55 commercial stations.

But the thing I like most about KSAC is its variety. Because it isn't a commercial station, it can produce special interest programs without worrying about the ratings game.

Of course, that's the unique mission of an educational station and that's been KSAC's tradition for over fifty years.

After all, it was one of the first stations of its kind in the country.

Think of what you get from KSAC. It has information for the homemaker, the farmer, the parent.

It covers all aspects of education and provides entertainment and news as well as cultural experiences.

KSAC appeals to everyone. It's not just a rock and roll station or a country station. It doesn't limit itself to any label.

KSAC offers the diversity you would expect from a university. So turn on 580 and tune it to one of the finest stations in the country.

A Bavarian Escapade

Celebrate Spring with a Bavarian Escapade. The KSU Alumni Association is offering 10 wonderful days in Bavaria, Brussels, and on a Rhine River Cruise.

Visit the palaces and 12th-century buildings in Brussels, a lively, lovely Flemish city with glittering gourmet restaurants and a fascinating night life.

The Rhine River cruise aboard the luxurious Holland Pearl will take you through the castles of the Flemish countryside and the colorful windmill country of Holland.

Visit Waterloo, the site of Napoleon's defeat. Ghent and Bruges are charming medieval cities. The beautiful Alpine towns of Salzburg and Berchtesgaden will astound you.

You'll love the Bavarian alps, the land of ancient royal castles.



Return this blank for additional information about this exciting K-State trip.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____ Zip _____

Mail to the KSU Alumni Association, Hollis House,
Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS., 66506.