

Missouri Institute of Technology

1931

1937

1941

1945

1952

1962

1969

1981

50 Years of Excellence in Education

A Message from the President

As this commemorative booklet is intended to illustrate, the history of Missouri Institute of Technology is a proud one. It is a history of "firsts"; a history of perpetual change (school name, program offerings and ownership); a history of innovation; of adaptability; and of dedication to the educational process.

It is a history that began with its founder, Arthur B. Church, believing in the commercial radio and television broadcasting industries, and the need for trained technicians to build and operate them and evolved into an institute wherein today some students design their own solar heating devices, construct sophisticated robots that walk the hallways at a student's command, and an institute where high speed computers, laser-technology, microwave communications, and microprocessors are literally taken for granted by incoming students!

From those humble beginnings when the future was built on faith and dreams of what might be, Missouri Institute of Technology has grown and prospered to stand today as one of the largest proprietary post-secondary educational institutions in the Midwest.

As we pause for a brief moment in time to celebrate Missouri Tech's golden anniversary, countless thoughts and visions crowd our minds.

- We marvel at the pioneering spirit of the Institute's founders and admire the foresight and oftentimes ingenious leadership that has guided the Institute these first fifty years.
- We take our just bows and bask in the spotlight as past achievements are recounted.
- We applaud the Institute's students, past and present, as well as their families and friends, for the many sacrifices rendered in pursuit of their educational objectives.
- We congratulate all of the Institute's graduates for they are the true legacy of Missouri Institute of Technology.
- We salute the multitude of companies, both large and small, who, by their actions, have shown that they believe in Missouri Institute and its graduates.

And as we review the past, so must we direct our full attention and energies to the future. We must continue to build upon those principles and experiences which have proven valid and productive. Likewise, we must seek an ongoing evaluation of our past performance, (both good and bad), if we are to assure fulfillment of our mission within the educational community. And, yes, we must thirst for the countless challenges and opportunities that lie ahead if the Institute is to retain its position on the cutting edge of tomorrow's technology.



C. R. LeValley, President

My congratulations and sincere thanks are extended to each of you who have contributed to making Missouri Institute of Technology what it is today. Personally, I consider it an honor and privilege to have served as president of the Institute for the past eight years.

Happy Anniversary,
Missouri Institute of Technology!

A handwritten signature in dark ink, likely belonging to C. R. LeValley, the President mentioned in the text.

Tribute



C. L. Foster

Clyde Leroy Foster, one of the true pioneers in the fields of radio and television, began his association with the Institute as a student in 1932. Later, as an instructor, he was associated with the construction and operation of one of the country's first experimental television stations which the school (then First National Television School) operated from 1932-1937. In addition to establishing many "firsts" in television, he was also instrumental in the construction and operation of one of the first experimental high-fidelity commercial broadcast radio stations at the school.

Over the ensuing years Mr. Foster's achievements were many. Initially, after overseeing development of the curriculum to train commercial airline radio operators, his involvement in this and related fields resulted in the Institute becoming the largest school in the country for the training of airline personnel. Additionally, Mr. Foster was instrumental in the organization of facilities and instructional materials needed to train over 23,000 servicemen and women at the Institute and its branch

campuses during World War II. Lastly, he directed the Institute's post-war transition into the specialty areas of electronics and computer science.

Long a respected and dedicated member of the educational community, Mr. Foster has always taken an active interest in the leading professional associations associated with electronics and technical education. His organizational affiliations were numerous and in many he served in virtually every capacity.

His lifetime pursuit of excellence in technical education culminated in his being honored in 1965 as the recipient of the sixteenth annual James H. McGraw Award in Technical Institute Education.

Mr. Foster is paid special tribute on this occasion not only for his long and distinguished career in technical education and his many noted contributions to Missouri Institute of Technology, but more so, because his vision, his pioneering spirit, his dedication to quality technical education and his love for the educational process itself are an inspiration to all of us.

The 7 Eras of Missouri Institute of Technology

The Early Years:

Established in 1931 as First National Television School, the Institute began training students in radio and television in a corner of a hangar at the Fairfax Airport in Kansas City, Kansas. The school, which offered both resident and home study courses, was owned by some prestigious Kansas City citizens - J.F. Porter Sr., president of the Kansas City Power & Light Company; Samuel Pickard, vice president of Columbia Broadcasting System and member of Federal Radio Commission (now FCC); Arthur B. Church, president of Midland Broadcasting Company and KMBC.

In addition to radio servicing, courses were offered in public address installation and service, commercial radio broadcasting station operation and mechanical TV pickup, and broadcasting and receiving systems. The school also operated broadcast stations. W9XBY, a pioneer commercial hi-fidelity broadcast station, and W9XAL, the first television station to operate on a daily schedule west of Chicago.



John Cameron Swayze as a young news commentator at his first radio microphone.



Mr. Arthur B. Church, President Midland Broadcasting Co. and founder of First National Television School

During this period news became a popular item on radio, attracting a young Kansas City newspaper reporter by the name of John Cameron Swayze. Mr. Swayze delivered fifteen minute newscasts daily at 6 p.m. and was broadcast on the school's experimental television station. It was here that he gained his first radio network and television experience. Mr. Swayze later went on to prominence as a national TV and Radio news commentator.

In 1932 the school moved from its airport location to 1408 McGee and later to the 29th and 30th floors of the Kansas City Power & Light Building at 14th & Baltimore, where it remained from 1932 to 1945.

1931 1937

1937 1941

Commercial Broadcasting and Airline Training:

Under the ownership of Arthur Church and the leadership of President G. L. (Jerry) Taylor, the school added resident and home courses in ground radio operating for commercial airlines which prepared students for FCC radiotelephone and radiotelegraph licenses.

The era of public broadcasting ended for the school in 1937 as W9XBY and W9XAL were discontinued. The television studio operations, which were retained as a part of the schools' curriculum, were modernized and electronic television replaced mechanical systems. Students learned new techniques by feeding the audio of television shows to radio station KMBC and to a portion of the CBS network.

During this period the Institute's name was changed to Midland Radio and Television Schools, Inc.. While so named the institute was one of the first schools in the country to be accredited by the National Home Study Council.



The War Years: World War II

This period represented an era of great challenge for the school. It was designated as the first contract training site for the U.S. Signal Corps to prepare enlisted men and women as radio operators and mechanics.

The Kansas City school increased to a capacity of 4,000 mechanics and operators with a separate training program in Athens, Georgia to accommodate an additional 2,000 soldiers for the Fourth Service Command Signal Corps.

Another school was established in Kansas City by the Institute to train 1,000 high-speed radio operators exclusively for the Midwest Signal Corp Training Center at Camp Crowder, Missouri.

Over 23,000 enlisted men and women were trained from 1941 - 1943 in the three programs operated by Midland Radio & Television Schools.

1941 1945

The War Years:

The training of WACS (Women Army Core) attracted national attention and was of particular interest to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. Mrs. Roosevelt visited the Kansas City school for several days inspecting the facilities and monitoring classes.

Most other operations were discontinued in order to handle the military training.

However, the school did begin training women for commercial airlines as radio operators, teletype operators, reservationists and ticket agents. Men deferred from service were also trained as ground radio operators for commercial airlines. To accommodate the large number of military and civilian students, additional facilities were taken over by the school which eventually encompassed 26 sites in downtown Kansas City.

Mr. Taylor purchased the school from A. B. Church in late 1944. The following year he moved the school headquarters to 1644 Wyandotte.



Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt visiting the school in 1943.



One of many classroom scenes during World War II.

1945 1952

Post-War Years:

The school underwent dramatic changes following the war. Renamed Central Radio and TV Schools by Taylor, the school expanded its commercial airline training of both men and women, many of whom were aided by the introduction of the G.I. Bill, which provided financial help to veterans for their education. The previously interrupted training of commercial broadcast station operators was restored and the latest in camera and control room equipment was obtained and utilized. And for the

first time training of electronics technicians was established in a world just awakening to this new technological area!!!

In 1949 the school received accreditation from the Engineer's Council for Professional Development (now Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology) for its 60-week "Basic Radio and Television" program. It was one of the first in the country to obtain this status and the first in Missouri.

A Decade of Accelerated Growth:

It was a golden time for the institute with nearly every part of the operation successful beyond expectation. By now, the resident operation enrolled nearly 1,200 students with an additional 10,000 in the home study program. C. L. Foster, who had begun at the school as a student in 1932 and had later served in several teaching and key administrative positions, purchased the school from Mr. Taylor in 1952. Mr. Foster renamed the school Central Technical Institute and served as its president until 1972.

Branch school operations were established in Hollywood, Calif., Hartford, Conn., and Windsor, Ontario. Electronics courses were continuously refined and updated to reflect the rapid technological advances occurring within this new and explosive field. Faculty and new equipment were added and, in 1953, an additional accreditation by ECPD was obtained for a six-semester associate degree program.

Training for airlines and electronics continued to expand and a new venture-data processing and computer programming - was added "before the American public really knew what that was," according to President Foster.

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY MISSOURI INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

| NAME CHANGES | CHANGES IN OWNERSHIP |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1931 - 1st National Television School | 1931 - A. B. Church (Founder) |
| 1937 - Midland Radio & Television Schools, Inc. | |
| 1945 - Central Radio & Television Schools | 1944 - G.L. Taylor |
| 1952 - Central Technical Institute | 1952 - C. L. Foster |
| 1969 - Central Institute of Technology | 1969 - Bell & Howell |
| 1973 - Missouri Institute of Technology | |

1952 1962

1962 1969

A Period of Transition and Reconstruction:

But times were changing. Airlines added computers to their operations in reservations and communication networks thus reducing their dependence on the manually-trained graduates offered by Central Tech. President Foster saw this trend continuing and in 1962 closed out this part of the school's operation.

With this move the California school was closed and the

Connecticut and Canadian schools were sold since their programs were largely devoted to airline clerical and teletype training.

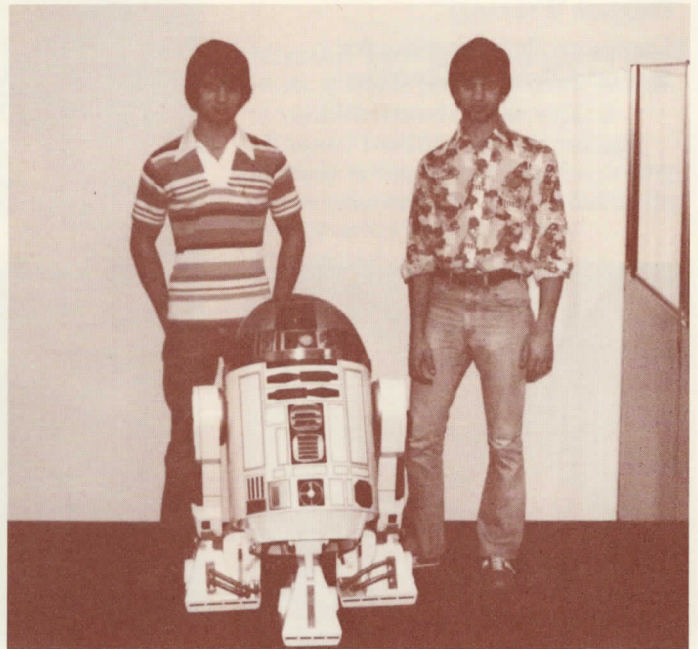
Ultimately, the courses in electronics became the school's principal growth area with expanded courses offered in both data processing and computer programming.

A Period of Sustained Growth and Prosperity:

The groundwork was laid for another era of change for the institute. In 1967 the Bell & Howell Company purchased from the DeVry Corporation, the DeVry Institute of Technology, noted electronics institutes which operated in Chicago, Phoenix and Toronto. With this purchase the Bell & Howell Company had made a commitment to technical training. Management was dedicated to retaining the quality programs at the DeVry schools while keeping an eye open for expansion. They selected the Ohio Technical College for acquisition in 1968.

In 1969 Bell & Howell purchased Central Technical Institute, renaming it Central Institute of Technology and extending the electronics program to offer a baccalaureate degree in electronics engineering technology. During this same year Bell & Howell Schools also opened institutes in Atlanta, Dallas and Union, New Jersey. This brought the total number of institutes in the system to eight.

In 1971 Central received its initial accreditation by the Accrediting Commission of the National Association of Trade and Technical Schools.



Twin brothers, Andrew and Phillip Justesen, students at Missouri Tech. designed and constructed a robot as their senior project. Photo 1981 Courtesy Bell & Howell News

1969 1981

Today, Missouri Institute of Technology is home for more than 2,000 day and evening students and 125 full and part-time employees. As the largest proprietary, post-secondary educational institution in Missouri, Missouri Tech takes pride in its past, welcomes the multitude of change and unpredictability of today, and eagerly awaits the challenges of the future.

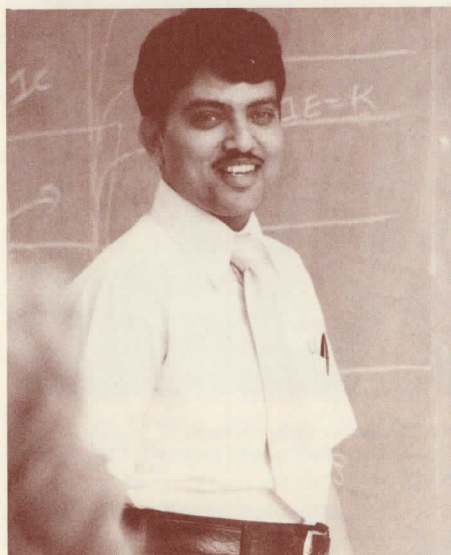
98% During the past seven years over 98% of the graduates of Missouri Institute of Technology have been placed in meaningful jobs within 60 days after graduation.

Curriculum Offerings

- Electronics Technician Program
- Associate & Bachelor's in Electronics Engineering Technology
- Associate & Bachelor's in Computers for Business
- Digital Electronics Technician Program (Evening)
- Computer Programming for Business Program (Evening)



Computer Science for Business students learn by doing on sophisticated IBM terminals and related equipment.



R. A. Gayakwad
One of the many dedicated faculty of Missouri Institute of Technology.



Practical laboratory experience remains a vital component of the electronics curricula.



Missouri Institute of Technology

ACCREDITATIONS

- The Accrediting Commission of the National Association of Trade and Technical Schools.
- The Commission on Institutions of Higher Education of the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools.



NCA

Missouri Institute of Technology Today



9001 State Line Rd. Kansas City, MO.

Institutional Philosophy

The mission of Missouri Institute of Technology is to provide selected post-secondary programs of study in disciplines consistent with the needs of business and industry. Embraced in this mission, the goals of the Institute are to seek:

- To offer quality curricula
- To enroll qualified students
- To enhance student success
- To assist the graduate in achieving the highest possible degree of job entry employability
- To achieve and maintain accreditation
- To exercise fiscal responsibility to assure the continuation of quality educational programs at reasonable costs to students.

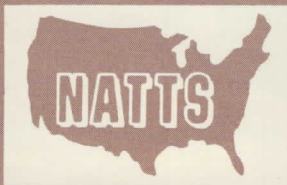


Student Christmas party - 1979

Student Life

Missouri Tech takes enormous pride in its student body. A cross-section of middle-America, the typical Missouri Institute of Technology student is intelligent, hard-working, career-oriented and dedicated to the task of achieving his or her educational objectives.

- The Technology Accreditation Commission of the Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology (Associate and Bachelor's programs in Electronics Engineering Technology).



Karate Club: One of over fifteen student clubs and organizations sponsored by the student senate.



Missouri Institute of Technology student donating blood—one of many ongoing public service activities.

A Period of Sustained Growth and Prosperity:

Mr. Foster remained with the Institute, serving as resident director, until his retirement in 1972. F. Roger Hess was named President of Central replacing Mr. Foster.

While Mr. Hess was the chief executive officer for less than two years, his many contributions during this period were, nonetheless, both timely and significant. In 1973 the school's name was changed once again - this time to Missouri Institute of Technology - to more appropriately identify with the school's locale. Also, the baccalaureate program received full accreditation from the Engineers Council for Professional Development. Mr. Hess, who presently serves as Vice President-Operations for the Bell & Howell Education Group, Inc. left the Institute in late '73. Replacing him as President was C. R. (Bob) LeValley who has continued to serve as the Institute's chief executive officer for the past eight years.

From 1974 to the present, the growth of Missouri Institute of Technology was phenomenal. Student enrollment increased from the '74 peak of 635 to the present enrollment of nearly 2,000 day and evening students. In anticipation of this unprecedented and sustained growth Missouri Tech moved from its landmark location at 1644 Wyandotte to a modern three-story building in south Kansas City in January, 1977. Since then the school has expanded its facilities four times to accommodate the increased enrollments.

And the future growth potential of Missouri Tech continues to look favorable—particularly in light of the new curriculum offering, Computer Science for Business, introduced in July 1980.

Today Missouri Institute of Technology takes tremendous pride in its continuing ability to attract and educate this increasing number of students.

More than that, it is proud of the ongoing dedication, persistence, and professionalism of its faculty and staff, who working in harmony with the Bell & Howell Education Group, Inc. (formerly Bell & Howell Schools), seek to improve upon the overall educational process and the enhancement of each student's opportunities for success.

With the support and cooperation of the Bell & Howell Education Group, Inc. and the Bell & Howell Company, Missouri Institute of Technology has made substantial investments in facilities, state-of-the-art laboratory equipment, library holdings, and office and classroom furnishings over the past decade. Considerable attention has been, and continues to be, devoted to retention of up-to-date curriculum offerings. This ongoing process is accomplished mainly through the National Education Committee and its subcommittee groups and is supported



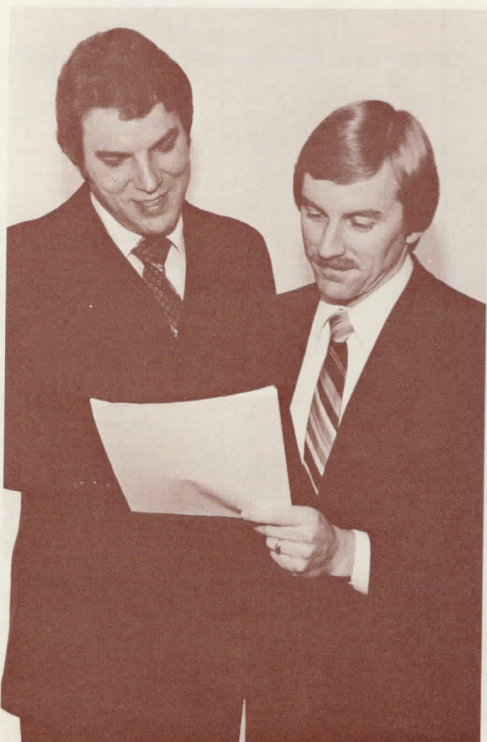
1969 1981

by the Educational Research and Development Department in the National Office.

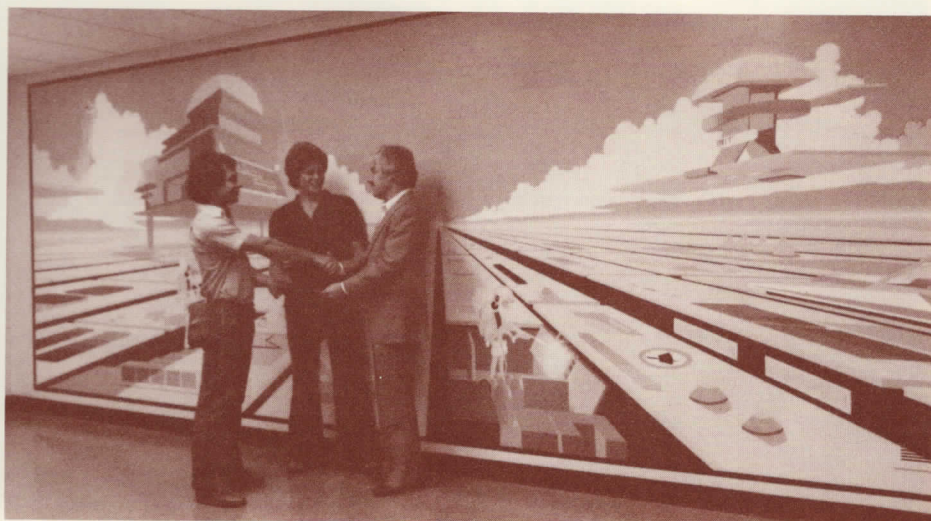
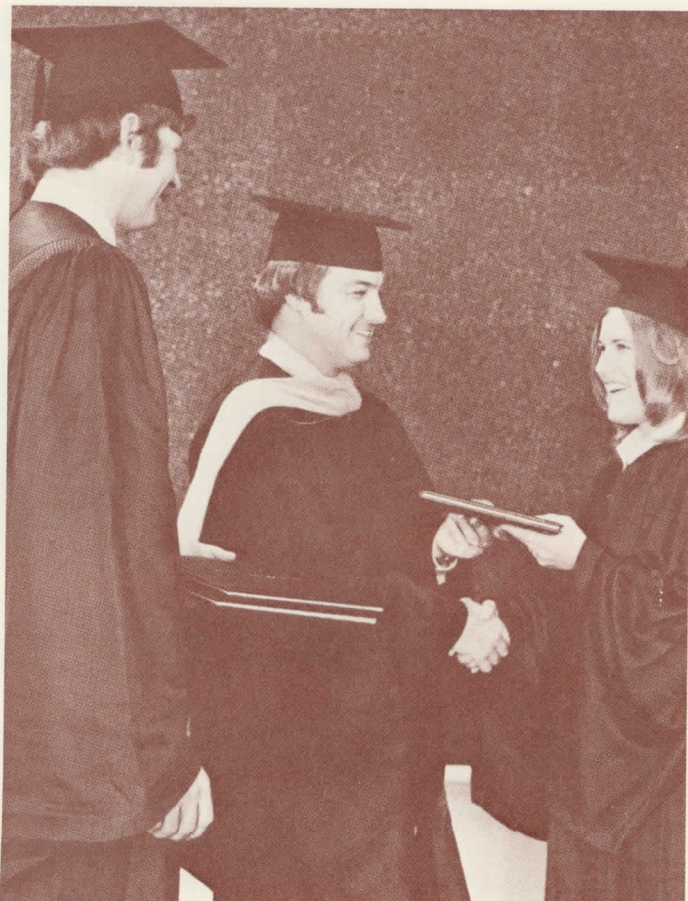
Numerous programs have been implemented and refined over the years in an attempt to improve both the quality and quantity of student services afforded each student. National committees such as the National Student Retention Committee, National Library Committee, Faculty Policy Committee and the President's Committee serve as vehicles to aid Missouri Institute of Technology and the Bell & Howell Education Group, Inc. in meeting these objectives.

In 1979 an Advisory Board, consisting of seven recognized leaders from education and industry, was formed. Meeting once each trimester, the Board's function is to provide the Bell & Howell Education Group, Inc. additional expertise on matters such as academic policy, educational resources and public relations. It is most fitting that in this, the year of the Institute's golden anniversary, that Missouri Institute of Technology, as an institute within the Bell & Howell Education Group, has received accreditation by the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools.

And the progress continues

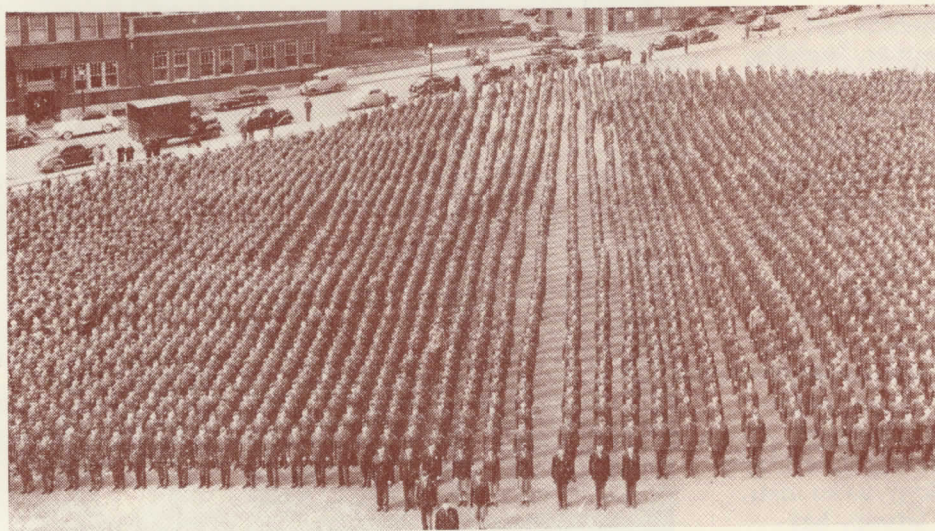


Two key staff members: Duane Gowing, Dean of Academics and Tom Davisson, Dean of Students.



President LeValley congratulates the artists upon completion of a wall mural in the student commons - 1980.

Interesting Scenes From Out of the Past



In March, 1943, Central had approximately 7,000 military students in school; 5,000 of these were stationed in Kansas City; 2,000 were stationed in Athens, Ga. Pictured here are approximately 4,500 officers, enlisted men and women photographed in front of the famous Kansas City Municipal Auditorium.



G. L. (Jerry) Taylor
MIT's first president.
1931 - 1951

• A favorite test pattern of viewers on W9XAL was a black and white image of Mickey Mouse!

• A wedding, believed to be the first ever on T.V., was conducted in the school's own studio by the late Rev. Earl A. Blackman of K.C.

Central technicians teamed up with Jenkins Music Co., C. L. Williams of KMBC, and General Hospital in 1951 to make medical history in Kansas City.



Central's first "home" in the Kansas City Power and Light Building



More than 200 visiting heart specialists, surgeons, diagnosticians and anesthesiologists watch televised operation performed by Dr. Charles P. Bailey and his chief anesthesiologist, Dr. Kenneth Keown, both of Philadelphia.

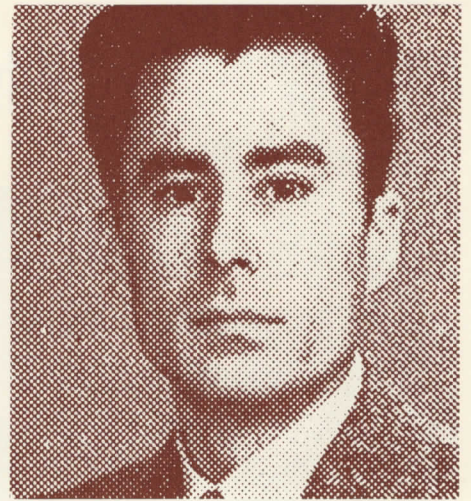
A few of Missouri Tech's "homes" over the years



W9XBY's first sportscaster who later gained national recognition as a major-league baseball announcer. Walter's son, Walter Lochman, Jr., is presently the General Manager of radio station KMBZ in Kansas City.

A little known fact! As Mr. Lochman provided the play-by-play for the Kansas City Blues away games he was not in attendance as most listeners believed. Rather a telegraph operator, stationed at the game, fed the game as it happened to W9XBY studios where another telegraph operator translated the morse code for Mr. Lochman. Most descriptive details were left to Mr. Lochman's imagination!

Walt Lochman, Sr.



W. A. (Bill) Deister as a faculty member in 1946. Today a full professor at Missouri Tech, he serves as evening school supervisor in addition to a partial teaching load.

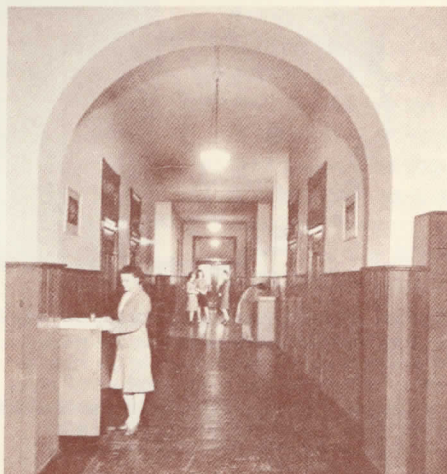
"Just who was the first radio advertiser? There are several claimants. Arthur B. Church used his wireless in Kansas City to "advertise" radio parts to fellow amateurs."

—Quote taken from "How it was in Advertising: 1776-1976" from the editors of Advertising Age.



Pictured here is H. D. (Harvey) Van Sickle as Director of the airline training facility in Hartford, Connecticut—a position he held from 1956-1963. Harvey is presently Dean of Financial Affairs at Missouri Institute.

A view of the main corridor at the 1644 Wyandotte facility, the Institute's home from 1943-1977.

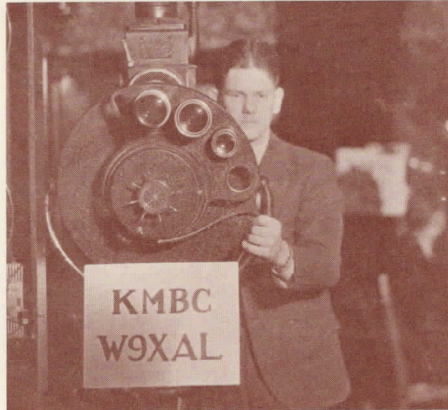
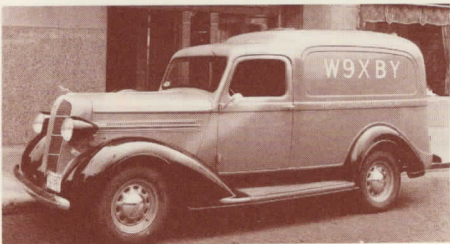


An advertisement from the past. How times change!

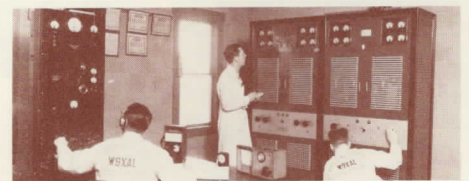
Kansas City Jazz

gained national exposure in the '30's. W9XBY was largely responsible for spreading the "sound" across the country as many of the city's best, including Count Basie, were broadcast "live" in the better clubs along 12th Street.

W9XAL/W9XBY



W9XAC/W9XBY
Central's TV station, W9XAL broadcast daily programs and fed sound to the CBS network.



Central's Airline Schools



An unusual classroom. Located in our main school building, pictured above, is this scale model mock-up of a DC3 Airliner in which Central's Hostess students get realistic training according to Airlines specifications.



Central Graduates Bert Blackstock, John Wallingford and Kenneth Mertz while employed at St. Louis for Mid-Continent Airlines. Later, two of these men became station Managers and one of them as Asst. Supt. Military Cargo Operations.

Oldest and Largest Airline Personnel Training Organization

Branch Schools: (2) California Airline and Electronics School, Hollywood, California; (3) Hartford Airline Personnel School, Hartford, Connecticut; and a Canadian associate, (4) Atlantic and Electronic Schools, Windsor, Ontario.



Central's Airline Schools span the nation with training and placement centers in the Eastern, Midwestern and Western areas of the United States. The curriculum is the same at all three schools . . . the staff and facilities equally exceptional. This means you can take your resident training at the school of your choice . . . nearer to your home.



Missouri Civilian School: Airline teletype communications training room, capacity 28 women, where radiophone and teletype communications are taught. The switchboard is used in the reservation training.



Photographed together are seven Central Hostesses employed by Trans World Airlines.

The Missouri Institute of Technology Staff

ADMINISTRATION

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President
B.A. Wayne State College
M.B.A. Univ. of Hawaii

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M.A. Univ. of Oklahoma

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Assistant Professor

The Missouri Institute of Technology Staff

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Donald Fletcher

Assistant Professor

Ramakant A. Gayakwad

Professor
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B.E. Poona College
M.S.E.E. Univ. of Missouri

Greg Hodes

Assistant Professor
B.A. Rockhurst College

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Robert Jones

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M.B.A. Golden Gate Univ.
M.A. Central Michigan Univ.

John Quick

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M.S.E.E. New York Univ.

Richard Rouse

Assistant Professor
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Peter Scott

Assistant Professor
B.S.E.T. Indiana State Univ.

Joel Stephens

Assistant Professor
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B.S. Park College

Ron Suptic

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Karen Vigliano

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M.A. Univ. of Missouri

Lawrence Watson

Assistant Professor

Tom Welch

Assistant Professor
B.S.E.E. Central Missouri State Univ.

Thomas J. Wise

Assistant Professor
B.S. Pennsylvania State Univ.

Cale B. Yates, III

Assistant Professor
B.S.E.E. U.S. Air Force Academy

EVENING SCHOOL FACULTY

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Evening School Supervisor/Professor
A.A. Dodge City Jr. College
B.S. Univ. of Missouri

George Buenger

Assistant Professor
B.S.E.E. Univ. of Il.
M.S.E.E. Univ. of Il.

David Bryan

Assistant Professor

Robert Collins

Assistant Professor
A.A. Longview Community College

Jerry Knack

Assistant Professor

Ed Mendoza

Assistant Professor
B.S. University of N.M.

