Dear fellow Griffons,

Missouri Western State University has a rich history, deep ties to our community and a passion for transforming lives. We were formed by the determination of city leaders. Through innovation and incredible support from our region’s leaders and the Griffon faithful, we have continued to grow, evolve, and improve the lives of an increasing student population. From our founding, we have been committed to serving the needs of our region and providing opportunities for all students.

More than 28,000 alumni have called Missouri Western home, and our graduates are located throughout the world. Their education at Missouri Western has led them to rewarding careers, to leadership roles and to increased engagement in their own communities.

I hope you enjoy this publication, and have the time to reflect upon our remarkable history. Together, we have accomplished much in the last 100 years, and we have much to anticipate for the century to come.

Sincerely,

Robert A. Vartabedian, Ph.D.
President, Missouri Western State University
Founded by the vision of the St. Joseph School District and the St. Joseph Commerce Club, the St. Joseph Junior College opened on Sept. 20, 1915 with 35 students and eight faculty members. Housed in Central High School on 13th and Olive streets in St. Joseph, annual tuition was $40 for residents and $60 for non-residents.
Perched high on a river bluff with a view described as “one of the finest in the state,” the St. Joseph Junior College was only the eighth in the nation and the second in the state of Missouri. The first students and faculty members laid the groundwork for all that was to come – and quickly. Faculty members were honored to teach at the new junior college, and had just one week to prepare for the first day of classes.

As David Raffelock ’17, a student in the first Junior College class, wrote in the Annual, students entered the Junior College “sailing uncharted seas, for a known port, but over an unknown course.” These students, he wrote, “were worthy workers, as all pioneers should be.”

The first two principals of the St. Joseph Junior College were Frank Touton, 1915-1916, and Merle Prunty, 1916-1918. Both were principals at Central High School, making them the top administrators of the St. Joseph Junior College. John W. Thalman led the Junior College from 1918-1920. He was then promoted to superintendent of the St. Joseph School District. Capt. Oscar S. Wood, principal from 1920-23, was also the Jr. ROTC Commandant for the high school. G.R. Deatherage became principal of Central High School and the Junior College in 1923 and served for just one year.
The first year of study at the Junior College included coursework in English literature, composition and rhetoric; Cicero’s Essays on Friendship and Old Age; European history; French; inorganic chemistry; trigonometry and college algebra. Courses in education and electives were also available.

Many of the faculty members who helped form the foundation of the Junior College are still revered. Orrel Andrews, who taught botany, worked with the Natural Science Club to establish a children’s museum in St. Joseph, which eventually grew into the St. Joseph Museums. Nelle Blum and Frank Popplewell both have buildings named after them on Missouri Western’s campus today.

The success of Junior College alumni was documented early. In the 1922 Griffon, the graduates of the five preceding years were listed along with their occupations, showing that alumni were continuing their education, had completed their undergraduate degrees, were teaching at all grade levels and in college, and one was a lawyer.
The Griffon, half lion and half eagle, was adopted as the symbol of the College in 1917. Shortly thereafter, the school colors of black and gold were chosen.

The Griffon took on many iterations throughout Missouri Western’s history, beginning as a hand-drawn logo and eventually evolving into the Missouri state-shaped Griffon logo, introduced in 1973, that is still used today.

“I can’t remember exactly how I decided on the Griffon. I think it was accidental. Somewhere I read that the Griffon was considered a symbol of wisdom and a guardian of buried treasure. It occurred to me that an education could be considered as a sort of buried treasure that one must ‘dig for’ by dint of hard study.”

Norman Knight ’18, who designed the Griffon, in a 1970 letter.
Beginning in 1919, an article in the shared Central High School and St. Joseph Junior College yearbook called for a desire for a building designated specifically for the Junior College.

In 1925, students and faculty got their wish – the St. Joseph Junior College moved into its own building, a former elementary building that shared the site of Central High School.

Calla Varner led the Junior College from 1924-1925 and was vital to its early success. David W. Hopkins was named dean of the St. Joseph Junior College in 1925 and served until 1928. Leonard M. Haynes succeeded him and served until 1931. Nelle Blum, who had taught at the Junior College since 1921, assumed the deanship in 1931 and continued to serve until 1957.

"The most immediate material need of the college is a building of its own."

ST. JOSEPH JUNIOR COLLEGE YEARBOOK, 1919
The Junior College athletic program took off quickly. By 1920, sports activities were available for both male and female students. A “gang” of athletic participants was established and activities included basketball, baseball, swimming, tennis and roller skating hikes. It was said of the Athletics Association that every able-bodied student’s participation was needed.

A women’s sports club was established in 1920, and every male student tried out for basketball that year. By 1922, a football team was formed, and played through 1924. Basketball remained constant, and participation in athletic activities was strong, despite a lack of funding, scholarships, and a struggle to find coaches.

“Black and gold, Black and gold, Knock ‘em cold, Knock ‘em cold.”

CHANT USED BY LOYAL SUPPORTERS OF THE JUNIOR COLLEGE.
In 1933, the St. Joseph Junior College moved to the former Robidoux Polytechnic School, located on 10th and Edmond streets. This remained the home of the Junior College until 1969.

As enrollment grew, the building, affectionately known as “Edmond Street College” and the “Concrete Campus,” became crowded. Increased enrollment pushed faculty offices into halls and restrooms and classes into sections of the auditorium. By 1954, 398 students were enrolled in the Junior College.
Student life at the Junior College wasn't always glamorous. The women had a special retreat in the early days: the ladies’ restroom, with a partition and a rickety couch, some old chairs and tables. It was the hub of student life and a popular place for female students to play cards. When noises and motions indicated the approach of a teacher, the cards were hastily hidden.

Back in the early days of the St. Joseph Junior College, students annually held Prowl Day, a chance to skip school and enjoy the long-gone amusement park at Lake Contrary.

In 1936, Bing Crosby judged the Griffon Annual Beauty Queen Contest. Photos of the women were sent to Crosby and he mailed back his selection for the winner. Rudy Vallee held this honor in 1933 and 1937.

By 1926, the St. Joseph Junior College had 13 organizations – an orchestra, the Cheshire Cheese writing club, the Athletics Association, a YWCA affiliate, Mes Amis, Dramatic Club, Natural Science Club, Boys and Girls Glee Clubs, La Lucita, Phi Theta Kappa, Le Cercle Francais and the Student Senate. Each organization was a reflection on the need for an academic environment and students' and faculty members' commitment to creating it.

The Student Senate, originated in 1924, provided leadership for students and service to the college. Former members became college presidents, lawmakers, lawyers, physicians, business executives and civic leaders.

The 1945 yearbook reports the creation of a Junior College Red Cross chapter, the only college unit in the Pony Express District of the American Red Cross. The group performed several hours of community service, including preparing Christmas gifts and wreaths for a veterans' hospital.

A Sense of Community
The St. Joseph Junior College contributed culturally to the region from its founding. From a 12-member orchestra in its first years to many plays and productions, the Griffons embraced the arts. In 1939, the a cappella chorus went to the New York World's Fair, an incredible accomplishment. Founded in 1930 with 14 students, by 1939 the chorus had more than 60 members.

Footlights, which started in the 1930s and ran through the 1960s, was an extremely popular student-run talent show. The majority of students participated in Footlights, which they planned, wrote and produced.

The Frog Hop Ballroom opened on Pickett Road in St. Joseph in 1928, and featured big name bands and acts for more than 50 years. The ballroom was a popular spot for St. Joseph Junior College students and featured performers like Lawrence Welk and Count Basie.

All the World’s a Stage
The St. Joseph Junior College opened during World War I, and one student, Lieutenant William Pinger, enlisted and never returned. Concerns over food, clothing and energy shortages were expressed in the high school-junior college combined newspaper. One teacher suggested that all female students who received candy from young male callers send it in Christmas boxes to soldiers in France. In May 1918, the study of German was abolished in all St. Joseph public schools.

During the Great Depression, salaries ran out for faculty and staff. The Great Depression also meant that more students from rich backgrounds and with high motivations enrolled as their families could no longer afford to send them to Ivy League institutions.

Hundreds of Junior College students fought in World War II, and between 60-70 Griffons lost their lives in battle. A plaque was created to honor them. Students and faculty grew victory gardens and urged each other to buy war bonds. The college donated old lockers and stage scenery weights to the scrap metal drive. Since most male students went off to war, students called the college “Nelle Blum’s Young Ladies Academy.” The establishment of the GI Bill led to an increase in enrollment from World War II veterans, and an increase in nontraditional students at the Junior College.
In 1952, two black men attempted to enroll in the Junior College but were refused, because their admittance was forbidden by Missouri statute. On May 17, 1954, the Supreme Court handed down its landmark decision in the case of Brown Vs. Board of Education of Topeka, declaring that separate but equal schools was contrary to the law as established in the Fourteenth Amendment. After the Supreme Court’s decision, five St. Joseph teachers became the first black students to attend Junior College. The Junior College summer session began on June 5, 1954, making it likely that these teachers became the first black students in the country to enroll in a previously segregated state institution.

In 1955, Clifford Hughes became the first black graduate of the St. Joseph Junior College. Don Meredith, John Guyton and Wade Thuston, who played basketball in 1955-1956, are believed to be the first black Junior College athletes.

International students studied at the Junior College as early as 1948, when Arso Gligorievitch, from Salonika, Greece, became the first student from a Mediterranean country. Henry Chiang and Mok Tokko from Korea enrolled in 1949 and 1952, respectively.
Throughout the 1950s and 1960s, the St. Joseph Junior College continued its mission of educating its students and preparing them for the workforce. Classes were offered in several vocational fields, along with liberal arts classes for students working on an Associate of Arts degree.

Enrollment at the Junior College continued to grow throughout the two decades. In 1959, a former church building north of the St. Joseph Junior College was purchased. It contained classrooms and a physics lab, and served as a student union known as the Grotto. Classes were also held at buildings throughout the downtown.

Nelle Blum retired as dean in 1957 and Marion E. Gibbins was hired. Edgar C. Little became dean in 1963, and Milburn W. Blanton was hired as Missouri Western Junior College president in 1965.

“More and more we see the need for ‘higher education’ and we are grateful for the existence of St. Joseph Junior College.”

Griffon Yearbook, 1957
In the 1950s, Homecoming, which was celebrated at a basketball game, grew in popularity with the addition of a parade and different theme each year.

Charlie Burri ’55 was hired as the college’s first athletic director in 1966. There were five men’s sports in the 1970s: baseball, basketball, football, golf and tennis.

Missouri Western’s current fight song, “Fight On, Griffons,” was created in 1979, thanks to the efforts of Dr. M.O. Looney, president, and composer Carl Bolte Jr.

“These boys have enjoyed a good season of intramural sports, in which they divided into teams and gave each other real competition. There were no trophies or newspaper headlines, but good, clean sportsmanship and excitement.”

Griffon Yearbook, 1959
In his monograph about Missouri Western’s founding, former State Rep. Ronald Reed called the road to a four-year college “the result of a political struggle, up close and confrontational.”

The journey to a four-year institution began in 1961 when state legislation passed that provided for the establishment of junior college districts by a vote of the people in those areas. Such a district was a prerequisite to a four-year college in St. Joseph, and a district was approved by voters in 1965. Later that year, Gov. Warren Hearnes signed a bill to fund a four-year college in St. Joseph. Along with Rep. Reed, State Sen. John Downs deserves credit for his legislative work to establish the four-year college.

Dr. M.O. Looney became president in 1967. He guided the junior college to a four-year institution and led the development of the new campus.
In 1966, voters passed a bond issue to build four buildings on 130 acres of state property on Frederick Ave. That acreage purchase was later rescinded, and 390 acres were instead purchased east of Interstate 29. In August 1967, a groundbreaking ceremony was held on the new campus, and construction began. Two more buildings became part of the Phase I building, thanks to federal funding and money from the original bond issue.

In the meantime, while the new campus was being planned and built, Missouri Western College was working diligently to meet all the conditions for a four-year institution that were set forth by Gov. Warren Hearnes in 1965. Missouri Western officially became a four-year institution on Oct. 22, 1968.
Classes opened for the fall semester of 1969 with 2,536 students on a new campus. Three buildings – Agenstein SM Building (now Agenstein Hall), the Hearnes LRC (now the Hearnes Center) and the Popplewell A Building (now Popplewell Hall) – opened that fall, and three more were under construction – the ET Building (now Wilson Hall), the Potter FA Center (now Potter Hall) and the HPER Building (now the Looney Complex). A dedication ceremony was held in October 1969.

The first residence hall, now Logan Hall, opened in 1971. The original plan was to build four dormitories, the 100s, 200s, 300s and 400s, but the 300s was never built. The 200s is now Beshears Hall and the 400s is now Juda Hall.

"Call it what you will, be it the 'Snack Shack,' the just plain 'Shack,' the 'Grotto,' or more appropriately, the 'Griffon Hut,' this meager building has supplied the students with a place to go for lunch and for snacks between classes. With everything from corn dogs to chicken gizzards and hot Apple Annies, who can complain?"

Griffon Yearbook, 1970
Missouri Western and its students were not immune to the turbulent 1960s and early 1970s, which shook the nation with assassinations, the Vietnam War and its protestors, and presidential scandals. War protests on Missouri Western's campus were minimal, but the Student Government Association did mark the deaths of four students killed in a protest at Kent State University in Kent, Ohio in 1970. The SGA told the administration they were going to plant four trees in memory of the Kent State students, but they didn't tell the administration the rest of their plans. As soon as the trees were planted, Missouri Western students axed them down to symbolize the deaths of the students.

“That was radical for St. Joseph,” said David Grahl '74,'80. “It was definitely a shock to everyone when it hit the news.”
The first Commencement ceremony for the four-year college was held in 1970 outdoors by the Hearnes LRC (now Hearnes Center) for 45 graduates. The procession from the Popplewell A Building (now Popplewell Hall) was led by the student body president Dwight Scroggins ’76 and vice president Jim Glidewell ’71. The speaker was U.S. Sen. Stuart Symington.

In 1971, the college purchased 354 acres, bringing the total campus size to 744 acres. Later conveyances to the Missouri Army National Guard, University of Missouri Extension and the Missouri Department of Conservation brought the campus acreage to 723 acres.

Eder SS/C Building (now Eder Hall) was funded by a second bond issue passed by voters and it opened in 1976.
As classes continued for several degree programs, computers began emerging on campus in the late 1970s for computer science courses. By 1985, three computer labs had opened on campus and a new mainframe computer was installed. Also, students in the secretarial science program became quite adept at word processing. Missouri Western offered its first televised course in 1985.
Throughout Missouri Western’s history, women had always played on a variety of sports teams, but it wasn’t until 1975 that women’s intercollegiate sports became official. The first women’s sports were basketball and volleyball in the fall of 1975, and tennis and softball in the spring of 1976.

Women’s sports teams had success right from the start, and in 1982, the softball team won a national championship. The softball team returned to the national tournament the next four years.

The 1973-74 men’s basketball team was the first basketball team from Missouri Western to qualify for a national tournament.

In 1975, the baseball team played in the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics (NAIA) World Series at Phil Welch Stadium in St. Joseph, Mo., and the football team played in its first Mineral Water Bowl.

Missouri Western became a founding member of the Central States Intercollegiate Conference in 1976.

Spratt Memorial Stadium was built in 1979. In 1980, an addition to the Health, Physical Education and Recreation HPER Building (now Looney Complex), included a new arena.
In the 1970s and 1980s, Missouri Western offered a mix of vocational and liberal arts degrees. An agriculture program flourished on more than 400 acres north of the main campus, and students in the automotive technology program in the Agriculture and Technology Building (now Wilson Hall) repaired employee vehicles for free. Both programs ended in the 1990s.

Dr. Janet Gorman Murphy became the first woman to lead a four-year college in Missouri when she replaced Dr. M.O. Looney in 1983.

"Every college requires a period of adjustment, maturation and growth. Missouri Western has gone through this period and has finally reached collegiate adulthood. Even with adults, however, there is always room for improvement. Western is constantly bettering itself."

Griffon Yearbook, 1983

In 1982, an alma mater was adopted and sung at Homecoming for the first time.

Tragedy struck campus when the president's home on campus was destroyed by fire in 1981.
In the late 1980s throughout the 1990s, the College experienced a rise in its academic reputation. The four-year nursing program, honors program, Griffon Edge, Eggs & Issues, Undergraduate Summer Research Institute and the Law Enforcement Academy were all established. Because of increased enrollment, the College also held its first December Commencement ceremony in 1998.

The next year, Missouri Western received $2.2 million to launch the nationally recognized Access Plus program which transformed the lives of thousands of students.

In 1987, the two bonds used to build the original buildings on the campus and Eder SS/C Building (now Eder Hall) were paid off and ceremoniously burned.

In 1985, there were 44 student organizations on record. In 2006, when the Center for Student Engagement opened, the University had 70 organizations. In 2015, the University has nearly 100.
Missouri Western joined the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) Division II in 1988 and the Missouri Intercollegiate Athletic Association (MIAA) Conference, now the Mid-America Intercollegiate Athletic Association, in 1989. Tom Smith, who served as men's basketball coach until 2013, was hired in 1989.

Both the men's and women's basketball teams saw great success in the 1990s. The women earned a spot in the Elite 8 national tournament two years in a row and were conference champions several years. The men were the conference regular season and postseason champions in 1990, the first season Missouri Western joined the MIAA Conference. They had several great seasons in the 1990s, including a school-record 26 wins in 1994-95 and three conference championships.

The men's golf team was ranked 13th nationally in 1995-96 and the women's tennis team advanced to the NCAA tournament in 1998.

In 1995, the softball team played on campus for the first time. In 1997, football coach Jerry Partridge '86 was hired and two years later, 30-year veteran baseball coach Doug Minnis retired.
Missouri Western experienced tremendous growth of and changes to its physical facilities beginning in the late 1980s continuing through the 1990s. Additions to the Potter FA Center (now Potter Hall) and the Hearnes LRC (now Hearnes Center) were constructed; Leaverton and Vaselakos residence halls were built; the Missouri Department of Conservation building was added to campus; the Baker Family Fitness Center was constructed, along with improvements to recreational facilities; Blum Student Union underwent renovations; the JGM Academic Center (now Murphy Hall), a new classroom building, opened; and the Glenn E. Marion Memorial Clock Tower became the campus centerpiece.

Missouri Western also made a great technological advance in 1986 when it installed a $25,000 satellite dish atop the Hearnes LRC, only the second dish like it to be installed on a college campus in the United States. Additionally, an initiative was launched in 1999 to equip every classroom with state-of-the-art presentation equipment.
Dr. Murphy worked to strengthen the connection between the College and the community, and one of her best known initiatives is the R. Dan Boulware Convocation on Critical Issues.

The College's first Convocation on Critical Issues in 1993 featured Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr., a two-time Pulitizer Prize winning author and historian. His topic was “The Disuniting of America,” and it drew approximately 3,000 to the M.O. Looney arena.

In years since, Missouri Western has hosted a Convocation on Critical Issues every year except 1995, when Colin Powell canceled.
January 1991 saw the start of the Persian Gulf War, and by the time war was officially declared, 31 students and two staff members had been deployed. Student groups sent care packages, and yellow ribbons hung on posts around campus to honor U.S. military personnel in the Middle East.

When the summer of 1993 brought record rainfall amounts and flooding throughout the Midwest, Missouri Western stepped up to support the region in its time of need. On July 23, Elwood, Kansas was evacuated, and the campus became the temporary home of the Missouri Air National Guard. Missouri Western’s parking lots were used for vehicles and equipment, and Air Guard and Missouri Army National Guard members stayed in residence halls. Additionally, the American Red Cross set up a shelter in the lobby of Potter Hall for 30 evacuees from Elwood for five nights. The Instructional Media Center also aired Federal Emergency Management Agency broadcasts to television stations and to more than a million homes on a special channel.

The terrorist attacks on Sept. 11, 2001 shook the Missouri Western community, and students found ways to show their patriotism and help the victims. More than 3,000 students, employees and community members gathered the evening of Sept. 11 for a prayer service in the Looney HPER Building (now Looney Complex). On Sept. 14, when a National Day of Prayer and Remembrance was declared by President George W. Bush, the campus held a service at the clock tower.

Although the flood of 1991 and terrorist attacks on Sept. 11, 2001 had a significant impact on Missouri Western, only occasional show financial signs of it.

As usual, Missouri Western students and employees showed their patriotism and support for the U.S. military personnel stationed in the Middle East. Student groups sent care packages, and yellow ribbons hung on posts around campus to honor U.S. military personnel in the Middle East.

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In 2000, Dr. Janet Murphy retired as Missouri Western's president, and Dr. James Scanlon began his tenure as president, serving from 2001-2008. Dr. Scanlon brought several programs to Missouri Western, including the American Democracy Project, Foundations of Excellence in the First Year and Learning Communities. Dr. Scanlon also initiated five-year strategic plans in 2002 and 2007, with strong emphases on applied learning, community service and academic quality. One of Dr. Scanlon's biggest achievements was University designation for Missouri Western.

Missouri Western again experienced substantial growth. The new Commons Building was built for on-campus students; a new event space, the Fulkerson Center, was constructed; one new residence hall was built, the Christopher S. "Kit" Bond Science and Technology Incubator joined the campus; and the University Plaza was dedicated. Dr. Scanlon also led the efforts to secure funding from the state for the Agenstein/Remington halls renovation and construction project.
Gov. Matt Blunt signed legislation in March 2005 to designate Missouri Western a university, the culmination of almost two decades of discussions, legislative bills and hard work by many legislators, Missouri Western administrators, faculty, staff, students, alumni and community members.

Missouri Western State College officially became Missouri Western State University on Aug. 28, 2005.

As soon as university designation became a reality in 2005, departments across campus began developing plans for graduate degrees. The graduate degrees were to be professional masters degrees with an emphasis on applied learning. Missouri Western's graduate programs provide advanced disciplinary knowledge while also training in business fundamentals, project management and communication.
The decade of the 2000s saw the addition of two new sports – women's golf in 2002 and women's soccer in 2005.

The football team advanced to the DII postseason tournament for the first time in 2006, and the 2010, 2011 and 2012 seasons were standout seasons. The team played in the DII postseason tournament all three years, advancing to the quarterfinals in 2012. Additionally, the football team broke more than 40 team and individual records in 2012.

Men's basketball won the MIAA regular-season title in 2002, and the 2003 team won the MIAA postseason tournament. Women's basketball won the MIAA championship in both the regular season and postseason in 2002.

In 2005, men's golf won the MIAA Championship and qualified for the NCAA Super Regional.

In 2009, the softball team had a 32-game winning streak and in 2014, it was named MIAA champion.

In 2013, the baseball team won the conference championship and had a record 40 wins. The team again advanced to the MIAA championship game in 2014.

Also in the fall 2013, more than half of the 279 student-athletes achieved a grade point average of 3.0 or better. The Department of Athletics as a whole achieved a GPA of 2.99, the highest average on record at Missouri Western.
Dr. Robert A. Vartabedian became president in July 2008 and remains in that position today. Under his tenure, the Craig School of Business gained accreditation, the School of Fine Arts was established, Western Playhouse began, and international student enrollment experienced exponential growth. In November 2013, guided by Dr. Vartabedian’s vision, Missouri Western opened the award-winning Walter Cronkite Memorial, the first permanent memorial to the journalism icon and St. Joseph native son. The Memorial and the multimedia performance “Cronkite” have been recognized by AAA and the Missouri Division of Tourism.

Remington Hall, a new science and mathematics building, was constructed, and Agenstein Hall received a complete renovation; the Griffon Indoor Sports Complex was built for the Kansas City Chiefs Summer Training Camp on campus; the new Spring Sports Complex allowed the baseball team to play on campus for the first time; and Kelley Commons opened in 2013.
The celebration of Missouri Western's Centennial offers a unique opportunity to reflect with pride on all that the University has accomplished, and to plan with anticipation for the next 100 years. Several initiatives are in place to launch a vision for Missouri Western's second century.

A campus-wide, comprehensive master planning effort that was completed in 2015 will help guide the University's decisions regarding new construction and renovation, traffic patterns, accessibility, environmental stewardship, parking, land development, and classroom and other space utilization for the next 10 years.

A Centennial Capital Campaign also kicked off in January 2015, focusing on three areas: investment in facilities, investment in endowment and investment in academic and co-curricular programming. The facilities component of the campaign includes renovations of Spratt Memorial Stadium and Potter Hall.

The stadium work includes a new concourse area, a new Stadium Club, new turf, the addition of suites, and more. The Potter Hall project features a performance hall, classrooms, studios and a larger gallery. Work on the stadium began in May 2015 and is scheduled for completion in 2016. Funds continue to be raised for Potter Hall.

Missouri Western has flourished and thrived throughout its first century because of outstanding administrators, faculty, staff, students and alumni, and the support of the community. The Centennial provides a catalyst for continued collaboration and growth into the next century and beyond.
Missouri Western, live forever.
We sing in praise of you.