

NEBROSCOPE

WINTER
1961



Births to Alumni

Bill Gene McConnell, 1960, and his wife are the parents of a son born October 21. They reside in Marion, Iowa.

Anna Grace Mitten Dayton, 1958, and her husband, Larry Dayton, are the parents of a son born February 8. They live in Moravia, Iowa.

Dwayne Ayer, 1956, and Mrs. Ayer are the parents of a son, their third child, born January 20. Mr. Ayer is teaching science in Bedford, Iowa.

Mary Eiffert Smith, 1946, and her husband, Melvin L. Smith, are the parents of a son, Mark Leon, born September 29. The Smiths live in St. Louis.

Lewis W. Ogle, B.S. in Ed., 1954 and M.A. 1958, and Mrs. Ogle, the former Lois Sinele, 1955, are the parents of a son born December 20. Mr. Ogle is principal of the high school at Canton.

Chester Boren, B.S. in Ed., 1954 and M.A., 1957, and Mrs. Boren, the former Nancy Cundiff, 1954, are the parents of a daughter born February 17. Mr. Boren is superintendent of schools at LaBelle.

Neil Derrick, 1953, and Mrs. Derrick, the former Carla Peterson, 1954, are the parents of a son, Neil Tipton, Jr., born February 19. The Derricks live in Kahoka where Mr. Derrick is in the automobile business.

Linda Brooks Herron, 1959, and her husband, Gerald Lee Herron, are the parents of a son, Bradley Michael, born February 21. Mrs. Herron is teaching social studies at the Lancaster High School and Mr. Herron is a senior at the Teachers College.

Judith Durham Hampton, 1959, and her husband, Daniel E. Hampton, are the parents of a daughter, Lizabeth Ellen, born December 31. Mrs. Hampton taught in the elementary school at Novinger last year and Mr. Hampton is a senior at the Teachers College.

Donald D. Scriven, B.S. in Ed., 1950 and M.A., 1959, and Mrs. Scriven, the former Jolene Davidson, B.S. in Ed., 1954 and M.A., 1959, are the parents of a daughter, Peggy Suzanne, born December 1. Mr. Scriven is instructor in economics at the Teachers College.

Ling Kang Yeh Go, 1955, and her husband Sarino Go, of Manila, Philippine Islands, are the parents of a daughter born January 22. The baby was named Fern Yeh in honor of Mrs. Go's close friend, Fern Harrington, 1937, who has been a teacher in the

NEMOSCOPE

NORTHEAST MISSOURI STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI

WALTER H. RYLE, PRESIDENT

EDITOR

ROBERT L. MCKINNEY (ON MILITARY LEAVE)

ACTING EDITOR

DR. RUTH TOWNE

STAFF

ASSOCIATE EDITOR	Dr. Ruth Towne
ASSOCIATE EDITOR	Dr. Leon Karel
CAMPUS EDITOR	Mr. William H. Cable
ALUMNI EDITOR	Mr. Russell Harrison
HISTORY EDITOR	Dr. David D. March
ART ADVISOR	Mr. Melvin Olson
SCIENCE EDITOR	Dr. John Black
PHOTOGRAPHER	Mr. Hugh Gardner

EDITORIAL BOARD

Dr. Pauline Knobbs

Dr. Wray M. Rieger

Mr. Orville Bowers

VOLUME XV

WINTER, 1961

NUMBER 2

A quarterly publication issued in November, February, May, and August.
Subscription rate is \$1.00 a year; single copy \$.25.

Address all communications to Ruth Towne.

Entered as second class mail matter April 29, 1915, at the post office at Kirksville, Missouri, under the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912.

Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 26, 1919.

Philippines for many years. While a student at K.S.T.C. Mrs. Go made her home with Miss Harrington's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Quincy Harrington of Atlanta.

Dr. Warren Hamilton, 1951, and Mrs. Hamilton, the former Dena Pickens, 1949, have a second son, Jeffrey Arthur, born December 22. They also have two daughters, Sarah and Susan, as well as the older son, Warren, Jr. Dr. Hamilton is practicing osteopathy at Wentzville.

Bill Mackie, 1954, and his wife, the former Jan Wimp, have a new daughter, Kendall, born January 25. They

have an older daughter, Kevin. Mr. Mackie is the son of State Senator W. O. Mackie and Mrs. Mackie is the daughter of Dr. J. J. Wimp, Adair County Representative, and Mrs. Wimp who is instructor in health and College nurse at the Teachers College. The Mackies make their home in Columbia where he is TV engineer for Station KCMU-TV.

Cover Picture

Baldwin Hall, Administration Building on the State Teachers College Campus.

THE SPIRIT OF JOSEPH BALDWIN: TEACHER EDUCATION ON THE NORTHERN PLAINS

by

James Warren Neilson

**Professor of History, North Dakota
State Teachers College**

EDITOR'S NOTE: Dr Neilson holds the B. S. in Ed. and M. A. degrees from the Teachers College and the Ph. D. degree from the University of Illinois. He has been on the faculty at Mayville since 1958.

Joseph Baldwin's great dream envisioned a system of public education resting soundly upon a foundation of adequately prepared teachers. Realist enough to accurately assess the strengths and weaknesses of education in America at the time of the Civil War, and dreamer enough to foresee the future, Baldwin realized that the existing institutions of higher learning were failing to produce the teachers needed to staff the nation's schools. Prophet that he was, Baldwin saw clearly that a special kind of institution, a college for teacher education, would prove the most feasible instrument for preparing master teachers. And Joseph Baldwin, also a man of action, set about the task of establishing a college embodying his ideas.

It is remarkable that he succeeded, in view of conditions in post bellum Missouri, but his school at Kirksville opened its doors in 1867. What is more remarkable is the rapidity with which his then advanced ideas spread, and the haste in which states established the so called "normal schools." The older states, already blessed with private colleges and public universities added normal schools to their educational programs. Newer states and even territories took a long look at the new innovation and then established schools for teacher education.

The Dakota Territory, consisting of the lands which later became the states of North and South Dakota, was scarcely populated when public agitation for normal schools first arose. By 1880 the buffalo were gone, the Northern Pacific Railroad crossed the territory, and the Scandinavian immigrants were beginning to enter the area in considerable numbers. Already the bonanza farms studded the Red River Valley. Statehood was only a decade away.

A territorial university was not to be established until 1883, when the legislature placed it at Grand Forks, but public demand for teacher education was too great to be ignored by the legislature of 1881. The lawmakers provided for the establishment of five

measures, and the third become law without his signature.

The laws provided that each of the three towns was to acquire an acre tract for a campus, and deed it to the state. The towns complied, but again the people were doomed to disappointment. The lawmakers had appropriated no funds, and future legislatures had no desire to relax the purse strings.

The people of Milnor concluded that if they wanted a college they would have to create their own. Money was raised by subscription, and the citizens of Milnor opened their so called "territorial normal school." Over a hundred students enrolled. Apparently the townspeople and those living in the area hoped that once statehood was achieved the state would take over the institution, but subsequent events proved them wrong. Not long after North Dakota became a state the college closed its doors.

Valley City was in an admirable location for a state college. To be sure, if a school were to be near the bulk of the population it would be in the Red River Valley, but the territorial university was there, and the citizens of Fargo wanted an agricultural college.

normal schools at Madison, Alexandria, Springfield, Spearfish, and Watertown, all five in the southern part of the territory. Territorial Governor Nehemiah G. Ordway approved the measure creating a school at Madison and vetoed the others. For the people of the northern part of the territory, the action of the legislature underscored an oft made point: the northern and southern portions of the territory could hardly cooperate. Sooner or later the territory would have a divide.

Delegates from the northern part of the Dakota Territory appealed to the legislature of 1883, pointing out the need for teacher education in their portion of the territory. The legislators responded with three measures designed to establish normal schools at Larimore, Pembina, and Minto. Governor Ordway approved the first two



Old Main, Administration Building at North Dakota State Teachers College, Mayville, about 1910.

Valley City is some distance from the Red River country, although not far enough west to have been in a region as yet unpopulated, and it was on the main line of the Northern Pacific. Moreover, its civic leaders aggressively demanded a normal school. The legislature of 1889 complied with their wishes, but Governor Louis K. Church vetoed the measure.

Arthur C. Mellette was the last governor of the Dakota Territory. In accordance with the enabling act passed by congress, Governor Mellette divided the northern part of the territory into twenty-five districts, and called for an election of delegates to a constitutional convention. The assembly met in Bismarck, July 4, 1889, elected future governor Frederick B. Fancher its presiding officer, and began the work of constitution making.

Eminent persons were permitted to address the convention. One such individual was Judge Thomas M. Cooley, the noted jurist and first chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission. He urged the delegates to construct a brief, flexible constitution, not to tie the hands of the state's citizens in the future. Governor Mellette took a different view. Arguing that if a provision were right, and the delegates knew it to be right, it should be incorporated into the basic law, he called for a detailed document, and his ideas prevailed.

The Cass County delegates labored to secure an agricultural college for Fargo, and they were in an admirable position to win their goal as H. F. Miller of Fargo chairmanned the committee on public institutions and buildings. The plans of Miller and his friends dovetailed neatly with the views of Governor Mellette. If a detailed constitution were to be constructed, the number and location of the state institutions could be written into the basic law. But the way to such an arrangement was not easy. Many of the delegates objected vigorously, and Miller and company realized that all sections of the state would have to be placated if the convention were to locate the public institutions. The committee saw fit to place a school of forestry at Bottineau, a science school at Wahpeton, a school for manual training at Ellendale, a school for deaf mutes at Devils Lake, and a reform school at Mandan. Fargo received its coveted agricultural college. Valley City, disappointed by Governor Church earlier in the year, clamored for a normal school for which the

enabling act had provided 80,000 acres of public land.

Miller's committee acted with care. It placed a normal school at Valley City, but provided that a second should be established at Mayville. Apparently the design was to please the people in the central part of the Red River Valley, and bring their support to the omnibus provision taking shape under Miller's artistic hands. Then to mollify the citizens of Valley City, disappointed because they would not have the only normal school in the state, the committee allocated 50,000 acres of land to the institution there. The normal school at Mayville received the remaining 30,000 acres. The Miller committee reported its work, and the convention approved in August.

North Dakota's first legislature provided for the establishing and organizing of the two normal schools, but appropriated no money. The second legislature proved more generous. Even so, teacher education was not as yet firmly established. During the depression years of the nineties state expenditures were curtailed and Governor Roger Allin vetoed school appropriations for the year 1895. Somehow the colleges kept operating, receiving some funds as gifts and donations.

McKinley prosperity, a growing population, and public insistence on adequate educational facilities resulted in the colleges being solidly established. After the turn of the century, the story is one of progress. The two original normal schools expanded, were augmented by two others at Minot and Dickenson, and changed their names to state teachers colleges. As such they exist to this day, living proof of the soundness and efficacy of Joseph Baldwin's great dream.

ALUMNI DEATHS

Frances Von Eschen Rook McCartney, 1925, died in a Kirksville hospital February 13. She was a member of the faculty of the Unionville High School as an instructor in English and Latin. She is survived by two sons and three daughters including Emma Frances McCartney Price, 1950, and Eleanor McCartney, a senior in the Teachers College.

Anna Collett Polovich, 1921, died at her home in Novinger January 12. She had taught school for a number of years and was a member of the Novinger school board at the time of her death.

ALUMNI MARRIAGES

Lewis Stolte, 1960, and Jane Brown were married in Kirksville on November 24. Mr. Stolte is teaching chemistry at Revere and Mrs. Stolte is a senior at the Teachers College.

Thornton Luther Youngman, 1959, married Deanna Bruner January 1. They are making their home at Camp Lejuene, North Carolina, while he is serving in the U. S. Marine Corps.

Jan Finke, 1960, and Chester Jennings, 1960, were married in St. Louis December 23. Mrs. Jennings is teaching art in the public schools at Wentzville. They are making their home in St. Charles.

Richard Parcels, 1960, and Janice McCullough were married January 13 in Wichita, Kansas, where both are employed at the Boeing Aircraft Company plant. Mr. Parcels is also a graduate of the Missouri School of Mines at Rolla.

Eva Maggart, 1959, became the bride of William H. Gallagher in a ceremony performed in Kirksville November 24. Mrs. Gallagher is an elementary teacher in Washington, Iowa, and Mr. Gallagher is employed at the Hy-Vee Food Store there.

Mary Ann Caldwell, 1957, was married to Robert B. Schmidt, catcher for the San Francisco Giants, in New London December 11. The Schmidts are making their home in Phoenix during the winter and in San Francisco during the baseball season.

John H. Caldwell, 1959, and Eleanor Mary Smithson were married in the Methodist Church at Atlanta January 21. Mr. Caldwell is a conservation agent for Putnam and Sullivan counties with headquarters in Unionville where the couple are making their home. Mrs. Caldwell has attended the Teachers College and taught in the Fox Valley Community School at Milton, Iowa, during the first semester of the 1960-1961 school term.

C. Hugh Gardner, B.S. in Ed., 1954 and M.A., 1955, and Sandra Lee Vincent were married January 28 in South Bend, Indiana. Mr. Gardner is instructor in photography at the Teachers College and has completed most of the work toward a doctorate in audio-visual education at the University of Indiana. His bride is a graduate of DePauw University and received her master's degree from the University of Indiana. She has been teaching in South Bend.

JOHN BROOKS HENDERSON, MISSOURI UNIONIST

by

Mettie L. Swisher

EDITOR'S NOTE: Miss Swisher received the B. S. in Ed. degree from the State Teachers College in 1958 and the M. A. in history in 1959. She is now a teacher in the public schools at Wright City. The following article is taken from her master's thesis which was entitled "The Senatorial Career of John Brooks Henderson."

John Brooks Henderson like many of the other early settlers and leaders of Missouri was a native of Virginia, having been born on November 16, 1826, near Danville. When he was six Henderson's parents moved to Lincoln County, Missouri, where he grew to manhood. After teaching school in Pike County near Louisiana for a time he began to study law and was admitted to the bar in 1848. Henderson first established his law practice in Clarksville but soon moved it to Louisiana, Missouri, where he made his home until his election to the United States Senate in 1862.

In 1848 Henderson made his debut into politics when he was elected to the state legislature by Pike County Democrats. At that time the slavery question had begun to stir the people of Missouri as a result of the nation's acquisition of California and New Mexico. All of New Mexico and part of California lay south of the parallel thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes, agreed upon by Congress in 1820 as the northernmost boundary beyond which slavery was not to exist. But slavery had never existed in New Mexico and many Northerners contended that slavery must not be introduced there. It was the desire of the South that it should. A large portion of the people of Missouri held that the proper way to settle the matter was for Congress not to interfere at all, but to let the inhabitants of the territory determine for themselves whether they wished slavery or not. During Henderson's term in the state legislature he introduced a joint resolution which first expressed his view of the controversy over slavery in the territories. He wanted no restrictions to be placed on the new territories but wanted the people to have all the privileges and institutions of the original states of the Union. Henderson was trying to please his constituents and also to secure for the people of the slaveholding states the right to go into the territories they had helped to acquire, taking their slaves with them if they desired, on the same condition as the people of the North were

permitted to move into the territory with their horses and other personal property. Henderson was of the opinion that not all the territories would desire to become slave states.

Later Henderson came to strongly oppose the operation of popular sovereignty as it was applied in Kansas by the Pierce-Buchanan administrations. A small party in Kansas, with the aid of President Buchanan and certain members of Congress, tried to force a slave constitution known as the "Lecompton Constitution" on Kansas in 1858, against the wishes of the majority of the people. Henderson was of the opinion that the people should have a free choice. Thus he began to diverge in his views farther and farther from the southern wing of the Democratic party.

With the eruption of the Civil War came the problem of whether Missouri would secede or remain in the Union. The Missouri legislature called a state convention to let the people choose Missouri's course, should the compromise fail. Missouri had voted in both state and national elections in 1860 for moderation and compromise, but many Missourians wanted the state to prepare to join her sister slave states if the Union were dissolved. In the election of delegates held February 18, 1861, Henderson was nominated by acclamation as the Union delegate from Pike county to the convention. Henderson encouraged all the people to stand by the Union until every means of compromise and reconciliation had proved unavailing. He credited the cause of the difficulties of the North and South "to debauched politicians, who assembled at Washington, drank bad whiskey all night and quarrelled about the negro all day." Henderson won the election over the Secessionist candidate, Aylett H. Buckner. Although Henderson had been a slave owner, he had become convinced that slavery was an economic drawback in Missouri; therefore he worked in the state convention for a plan to emancipate gradually all the slaves in Missouri with compensa-

tion to the owners. He was of the opinion if the owners were not compensated for their loss they would be economically ruined.

In the convention Henderson was appointed to the Committee on Federal Relations with Hamilton R. Gamble as its chairman. This committee made a report, which was largely the work of Henderson declaring that there was no adequate cause to impel Missouri to secede from the Union. The resolution further declared that Missouri would support most heartily the attempts at compromise being made at Washington and that she called upon both North and South to avoid civil war. This action by the convention was a great disappointment to the General Assembly, whose members were looking for an early and overwhelming vote for secession. The convention also put a stop to any preparation by the General Assembly for war for a time.

The question was then raised: What would Missouri do if the President should call on Missouri to furnish troops to coerce the seceded states. Henderson tried to allay that fear. "The President has no more power to use force than you or I," he declared. "No one could believe that the President would disregard his duties under the Constitution, or forget the obligations of his oath," Henderson said in a speech before the convention.

Nonetheless, when the war began, Henderson was one of the main supporters of Lincoln. Henderson did not want the use of force but he feared far more the division of the Union. Coercion was the lesser of two evils in Henderson's opinion. He was one of the seventy members of the Missouri convention who voted against a resolution which favored secession in case the northern states refused to agree to the Crittenden Compromise. Henderson would not agree to any resolution which might lead Missouri to secede from the Union. Henderson argued on the ground that Missouri's geographical position, her industries, and her resources were different from those of the cotton states. Missouri felt none of the objections to the tariff raised by the states of the deep South. He feared Missouri would occupy a far less important status in the southern confederacy than she held in the Union.

According to Henderson's view both North and South had been guilty of

numerous errors that had resulted in the unhappy state of the Union then prevailing. Individual members of the Republican party had proclaimed the "most dangerous heresies" that were "published to the world. . . ." He denounced the North's "disgraceful interference" with the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law. But he reminded the South that no federal legislation discriminating against slavery as an institution had been forced upon the people of the South. Nor could slavery be abolished without a constitutional amendment and that could not be adopted as long as the Southern states remained in the Union. He accused the South of making unnecessary demands regarding slavery which they knew the North would refuse.

He had no wish to destroy the South or its peculiar institution, he only wanted to preserve the Union. A divided Union would lead only to confusion and bloodshed. He urged the return of the "erring sisters" of the South to the United States. He denounced those who magnified the troubles of the times and declared the American people were the happiest, most prosperous nation on earth ruled by the best government.

Henderson could not see any peaceful end to the conflict between the North and South. Commerce would be an especially difficult question. Rivers could not be divided, treaties would have to be made. While, Henderson stated, he had never voted for or with the Republicans and had no intention of doing so, he would not abandon the Union even though the Republicans stood for it. Henderson had come to see the question of secession as fundamental to the proper functioning of democracy.

After the firing on Fort Sumter, Henderson attempted once more to keep civil war out of Missouri. He was a member of a peace commission that went to St. Louis to make arrangements for the United States troops to withdraw from the State on the promise that the State forces would disband. But the attempt proved fruitless.

Both of the Missouri seats in the Senate became vacant in 1862 as a result of secessionist activity. Waldo P. Johnson resigned his seat in the Senate to enter the Confederate army, while Trusten Polk was expelled from the Senate by the Republican majority on a charge of disloyalty. Early in January, 1862, John Brooks Henderson and Robert Wilson were appointed by

the Provisional Lieutenant-Governor, Willard P. Hall, in the absence of Governor Hamilton R. Gamble, to fill the vacancies. The convention, which had declared the seats of the members of the legislature vacant, still exercised the duties of that body and was sustained by the strong hand of military power. Congress chose to recognize the convention as the only power that could take Missouri out of the Union. So the state did not legally secede. Henderson was assigned the unexpired term of Trusten Polk which ran until March, 1863. In January of 1863 the General Assembly, which had been elected in the fall of 1862, confirmed the appointment. In November, 1863, he was elected by the legislature to the regular six-year term.

During Henderson's term in the Senate he was in a precarious position. The status of Missouri was uncertain since the state was represented in both the United States Congress and in the Southern Confederacy. Missouri's anomalous position undoubtedly marked the early years of Henderson's senatorial career with a peculiarity all its own. It may have caused Henderson's ideals, amendments, and bills to be rejected by the representatives from states whose loyalty was considered unquestioned. Likewise, Henderson had been appointed under extraordinary circumstances. He was selected by an official who had obtained the authority from a convention created for the purpose of declaring whether the state of Missouri would secede or not but which had continued in session as a provisional government. Actually, however, the authority of this government was derived from the support of troops so that it constituted a military regime obnoxious to American tradition. Another factor probably causing Henderson trouble in obtaining any important measures was the fact he had been a lifelong Democrat until the question of the dissolution of the Union arose. He then took the part of a Unionist rather than a Republican and was elected to Congress as a Unionist. He was for the Union and supported the Republican party only because it seemed to be the one that best represented the unity of the nation. Therefore the change of party allegiance resulted from the necessity of obtaining the goal of a reunited country rather than conversion to Republican political philosophy. The members of the Democratic party considered that Henderson had been a traitor to the party in 1861, and at the same time the Republican party was

not too willing to accept a person as a leader who had been for many years an opponent.

As a wartime Senator, Henderson supported measures for a vigorous prosecution of the Civil War. He realized the need for the battle field to be on Southern soil. Considering slavery as the cause of the Civil War, he agitated for abolition in the loyal slave states as essential to force the Confederacy to visualize the doom of slavery. He was against retaliation on southern prisoners, but he advocated a commission to study the conditions of the Union prisoners in order to keep the Confederates from being brutal to them. He pointed out that martial law and military arrests where civil authorities could be used would result in the people's conviction that the administration had become dictatorial. In financing the war, Henderson was always afraid of any method that might lead to another panic similar to the one in 1837. In the interests of Missourians during wartime he was constantly searching for means of obtaining relief for the people in various ways, such as indemnifying the railroad owners for damages, raising the pay of soldiers, and supporting commanders who would succeed in driving strife from the state's borders and freeing the people from lawless marauders.

BYRON COSBY DIES AT COLUMBIA

Byron Cosby, former member of the mathematics faculty at the Teachers College and its business administrator for a number of years, died at his home in Columbia, February 4. After he left the Teachers College in 1937, he operated a teachers agency in Columbia. He was eighty-three years old. While a member of the faculty here he founded Alpha Phi Sigma, national honorary scholastic fraternity, which now has over forty chapters in the United States.

ON DEPARTMENT STAFF

Henry J. St. Clair, 1939, joined the staff of the United States Department of Labor on January 20 as employment security advisor for the Kansas City office. St. Clair, who holds the master's degree from the University of Missouri, was chief of research and analysis for the Missouri Division of Employment Security for the past fourteen years.

REVIEWING COLLEGE SPORTS SEASON

Registering a 5-0 record in league play, the 1960 Bulldog football team notched the first gridiron M.I.A.A. Conference title for the Teachers College since 1954.

The Bulldogs won 8 of their games in a nine-game schedule this season. Bulldog teams have been M.I.A.A. champs or co-champs 15 times since 1924.

Adding laurels to a successful fall in intercollegiate athletics was the College cross-country team which, among its accomplishments, won the M.I.A.A. Conference meet and placed fourth in the N.C.A.A. (small college) run at Wheaton, Illinois.

Only two blemishes marred the season for the Kirksville thinclads, both defeats coming at the hands of Graceland College, 23-32 and 25-30. However, the setbacks were avenged in a third meeting between the teams, with the Bulldogs coming out on top, 24-31.

Other victories were over Lincoln, 15-48 and 15-40; Grinnell, 16-39; Western Illinois, 27-29; Quincy College, 17-47; and the championship of the Quincy Invitational Cross-Country run.

Although they failed to retain the M.I.A.A. Conference Basketball championship the Bulldogs registered a

successful 1960-61 season, with a 17-6 record. Coach Boyd King's cagers finished in a four-way tie for second in the conference as they compiled a 5-5 mark, however, they racked up 10 victories against non-conference opponents without a setback. Non-league triumphs came at the expense of such perennial powers as Southern Illinois, Western Illinois, Quincy College and Rockhurst.

Larry Swift, star forward for three years, climaxed a brilliant college career scoring 465 points in 23 games for a 20.2 average this season. Both Swift and Dale Mills were recipients of the 1960-1961 sportsmanship award in basketball and football respectively from the Missouri Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association. Each received a jeweled wristwatch as a token of this honor. Swift, senior letterman from Keokuk, Iowa, was the top M.I.A.A. scorer for the season with an average of 20.2 points per game.

"PALEY" MILLS NAMED AN ALL-AMERICAN

Dale "Paley" Mills, left halfback for the Bulldogs for the past four years, rang up nine new NCAA records during his career. He was the leading small college rusher in 1958 and 1959 and his varsity career record of 4502 was far in excess of the previous record of 4458. His total of 663 times carrying the ball beat the old mark by 8. He already held the three year scoring record but captured the four-year record with a total of 407 points. He also tied the record for touchdowns for four years with 64.

Mills was named to the backfield of the Associated Press Little All-American Football team, and he was chosen to play with the small college All-Americans against the big college stars in a game played at Tucson, Arizona, on December 26. In the game he played most of the time but never carried the ball on offense. Dave Nelson of Delaware University, coach of the small college stars was quoted as saying, "Mills did a real good job on defense and had a lot of heart." Only five days of practice together, the coach explained, made it difficult to give all the players a chance at offense.

Perhaps the greatest honor bestowed on Mills was the M.I.A.A. Conference Football Sportsmanship Award, a jew-

eled wristwatch. "It is extremely gratifying to the sports fans of this area to know that Dale can win national fame and still do it in such manner that he is acclaimed for his sportsmanship by his opponents as well," declared John Waldorf, Commissioner of the Conference.

One question which Dale is frequently asked, is how he received the nickname of "Paley." During his early childhood, Mills accompanied his father to a gun club. Dale was hit in the head by a clay pigeon, the blow sending him to the hospital. His older brother Bill, another KSTC football player who graduated in 1957, later made a remark about the pale look his brother had while in the hospital. Thus, the name "Paley" was originated and has stuck with him ever since.

After graduation from the Teachers College, he hopes to play professional football for a while before settling down to a coaching job. He was drafted in December by Denver of the American Football League

Mills is married to the former Sheryl Mogg, 1959, and they have twins who were a year old last September. The twins, Dale Lane and Debra Lynn Mills, will have a lot to tell their playmates some day about a football player called Paley Mills who became a legendary figure around the campus at Kirksville.



Larry Swift, No. 54, lets loose of one of his shots in a game played in the Pershing Arena.



Paley Mills All-American Halfback

The College Symphony Orchestra

The College Symphony Orchestra under the direction of its new conductor, William E. Fitzsimmons, has thus far presented two concerts each on Sunday afternoons, November 20 and February 5 respectively. A third concert is scheduled for May 4, a Thursday evening. It will feature Dr. Frederic Kirschberger, a member of the music faculty, as piano soloist. He will play the Mozart piano concerto No. 24 in C minor. The membership of the orchestra has grown this year and from inquiries received it appears that an increased number of string players will be enrolled in College next year with some coming from as far as Chicago and Gary. The group are wearing new uniforms consisting of white flannel blazers, white shirts, black ties, and black skirts for the women members and black trousers for the men.

Mr. Fitzsimmons came to the Teachers College from the University of Minnesota where he was instructor in violin and string ensembles. He studied violin at the Eastman School of Music which he attended on an orchestra scholarship. He points out that nationally there has been a renewed interest in the student orchestra and string classes. He hopes that his trend will become evident in Northeast Missouri with the establishment of at least two public school string programs. A tour is being planned that will take the College Symphony

to visit the schools where these programs have been started and other communities as well with the hope of stimulating even more interest in the field of orchestral music.

FIRST-AID SAVES LIFE OF TEACHER

Wayne Rulon, B.S. in Ed., 1954 and M.A., 1957, was stricken with a heart seizure during a basketball game in Linneus February 11. Emergency first aid techniques practiced by a Brookfield scoutmaster and an Explorer Scout were credited with saving his life. Mr. Rulon, vice principal of the combined Brookfield junior and senior high schools, was watching a game between the Brookfield and Linneus junior high teams. The remainder of the game was canceled after his attack and many of the Brookfield students left the gymnasium in tears in their anxiety and grief over the popular teacher's illness.



Hold Founder's Day Banquet

The fourth Baldwin Lecture was presented by Dr. Henry H. Hill, President of George Peabody College for Teachers, at the annual Founder's Day banquet February 13. "The Education of the Emotions" was the title of Dr. Hill's address. A large crowd of faculty, alumni, students and guests attended the banquet held in Blanton Hall Dining Room. Dr. Pauline D. Knobbs, professor of social science education, served as toastmaster, and the invocation was given by Dr. Earl C. Cunningham, professor of philosophy. President Walter H. Ryle introduced the speaker and Dr. Stephen Hobson led the group in singing "Old Missou" at the close of the program.

Dr. Hill listed six approaches to educating the emotions including the use of precepts, formal instruction, incidental instruction, the setting of a good personal example, providing experiences where satisfaction resulted, and the use of ritual. Dr. Hill's address was both richly provocative of thought and also delightfully entertaining relieved as it as by deft touches of humor and delivered in his warm southern brogue.

Marvin Powell, B.S. in Ed., 1947 and M.A., 1952, has resigned as superintendent of schools at La Plata, a post he has held for the past two years.



The Speaker's Table at the Annual Founder's Day Banquet. Left to right: P. M. Marr of Milan, president of the Board of Regents; Mrs. Marr; Mrs. Walter H. Ryle; President Ryle; Dr. Henry H. Hill, the speaker; and Dr. Pauline D. Knobbs, toastmaster.—Courtesy Kirksville Daily Express.

ALUMNI NOTES

Ottie M. Greiner, 1902, is retiring May 1 as librarian for the Sojourners Library in Kirksville. She has been librarian for several years since her retirement as principal of the Benton Elementary School in Kirksville.

Audra May Pence, 1935, was elected president of the Illinois Education Association in November. She holds the master's degree from Northwestern University and teaches the first grade in the Eugene Field School in Elmhurst, Illinois.

Jessie A. Warden, 1940, has been named professor and head of the Department of Clothing and Textiles at Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas. Dr. Warden received her M.A. degree from Columbia University and the Ph.D. degree from Pennsylvania State College.

J. Burleigh Arnold, 1952, was appointed Administrative Assistant to the Governor by Governor John M. Dalton. He is a graduate of the University of Missouri School of Law and has been an assistant on the Attorney General's staff while Dalton was Attorney General of

Missouri. He is married to the former Mary Brookhart, 1952, and they are the parents of two sons.

Robert Lang, 1960, member of the West Point Military Band, attended the inauguration ceremonies for President John F. Kennedy on January 20. The band was one of those featured in the inaugural parade.

Clifford Fagan, 1937, a member of the business faculty at Eastern Illinois University, was elected national secretary-historian of Pi Omega Pi, national honorary scholastic organization in business education, at its biennial convention held in Chicago, December 27-29. Fagan holds the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in commerce from the University of Iowa.

Claude M. Wise, 1911, former member of the speech faculty of the Teachers College and later head of the speech department at Louisiana State University served as a Smith-Mundt lecturer in Hong Kong during 1960. While in Hong Kong, Dr. Wise was responsible for organizing and teaching English courses at four refugee colleges. Mrs. Wise served as a volunteer worker

in a pediatric clinic which cared for refugee babies. When they returned to Baton Rouge, they brought with them two Chinese friends who are attending the university there.

Elmo Oestrich, B.S. in Ed., 1958 and M.A., 1959, is a member of the road company of "Fiorello," a Broadway show which is currently touring the United States for six months. Before joining the road company, Oestrich sang in "The Golden Apple," which ran from February 7-12 in New York.

Dr. Harold W. See, 1943, resigned as vice president and dean of the Southern Illinois University Southwestern Illinois campus, November 30 to become research professor and an adviser on the program at the campus which SIU proposes to establish at Edwardsville. He will tour universities in the United States and Europe for the next six months as part of a study of higher education. His resignation brought expressions of regret from educational and civic leaders and a protest demonstration from the student body at the East St. Louis campus. A majority of the faculty at that campus signed petitions asking Dr. See to reconsider his action. Dr. See is the son of Otis See, 1917,



Sigma Tau Gamma's Prize-winning Float in the 1960 Homecoming Parade

FACULTY NEWS

retired superintendent of schools at Jennings, Missouri who serves on the summer faculty of the Teachers College and teaches at Harris Teachers College in St. Louis during the winter.

Harry C. Struby, 1943, has been named manager of the Dallas branch of White Motor Company. He joined White as a retail salesman in 1956 and was advanced to territory manager in 1959. He and his family have been living in Kansas City.

Monroe Ledford, 1922, has announced his intention to retire after forty-six years of teaching. For the last fourteen years he has been instructor in mathematics and physics in the Mexico Senior High School, Mexico, Missouri, and he resides near Hatton, Missouri.

Mildred Eaton, 1932, has been appointed county home agent for Harrison County, assuming her new duties December 1. Miss Eaton has done graduate work at the University of Missouri and Colorado and Iowa Universities. She taught vocational home economics in Missouri and Illinois for a number of years.

Robert Reed, 1950, has been appointed to the guidance and counseling staff of the Fairfield, Iowa, school system effective December 1. In addition to counseling, he has been placed in charge of student activities. During the past year he served in the personnel department of the Fairfield branch of the Philco Company. He received his master's degree from the University of Iowa.

GRANTED FELLOWSHIP AT STURBRIDGE

David E. Waggoner, M.A., 1950, a history teacher at Grover Cleveland high school, St. Louis, was one of ten male history teachers granted a fellowship by the Coe Foundation for a month's study at Sturbridge, Massachusetts, in the field of Colonial American history in the summer of 1960. The fellowship was granted to ten high school history teachers west of the Mississippi River. The study of "Rural New England in the American Tradition: 1790-1840" was conducted by Dr. Richard Birdsall, Connecticut College for Women, with arrangements being made through Yale University.

Old Sturbridge Village, a reconstructed colonial village, in Sturbridge, Massachusetts, was utilized in showing the actual living experiences of the people of that period with special emphasis placed on the crafts and the

Dean Wray M. Rieger attended the Conference of Academic Deans of Four Year Colleges held at St. Louis University in November.

Dr. Lansing Bulgin and Dr. Paul Strub of the music faculty attended the Southwest Music Educators convention held in Albuquerque, New Mexico, January 27-30.

Dr. Norman White, head of the Division of Health and Physical Education, attended Stanford University during the fall semester taking post-doctoral work in education.

Dr. Eli Mittler, head of the Division of Extension Service, attended a conference, November 21-23, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, for persons interested in the National Defense Education Act.

Dr. Charles E. Kauzlarich, head of the Division of Business Education, attended the national convention of The National Association for Business Teachers in Education held in Chicago February 23-25. He was a member of two discussion panels.

Dr. Dean Rosebery, head of the Division of Science and Mathematics, and Dale Woods of the mathematics faculty attended the Central Association of Science and Mathematics Teachers meeting held in Detroit, Michigan, November 25 and 26.

Dr. Robert Wright, head of the Division of Personnel Service, and Dr. James Corey of the Division attended a meeting January 10 in Jefferson City at which plans were made for workshops in Missouri for high school counselors and counselor trainers. Three such workshops will be held during the spring quarter at the Teachers College for Northeast Missouri counselors who will be trained to give statewide tests in their schools.

village as a self-sustaining economic unit. In addition to lectures by Dr. Birdsall, the group visited Lexington, Concord, Boston, Plymouth, Salem, Saugus, and the Maritime Village at Mystic, Connecticut.

Old Sturbridge Village today is managed by a Board of Directors and is partially supported by donations from people who have an interest in the preservation of New England life and culture in its actual setting. The movement towards restoration was begun by the Wells Brothers of American Optical Company.

Dr. David D. March of the Social Science Division attended the meeting of the Southern Historical Association, November 10-12, in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Dr. Lawrence LaJohn of the Language and Literature Division attended a meeting of the Modern Language Association, December 27-29, in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Martha Jones McClaskey, instructor in English, attended the meeting of the National Council of Teachers of English held in Chicago on November 25 and 26.

Dean Wray M. Rieger was a member of an evaluating team for the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education at Monmouth (Illinois) College the week of November 14.

Dr. Elizabeth Worrell, associate professor of speech, presented three programs in Holland, Michigan, on January 2, 3, and 4. Two of the programs were given before clubs and the third was presented at Hope College.

Four members of the speech faculty attended a meeting of the National Organization of the Speech Association of America, December 28-30, in St. Louis. They were Dr. Elizabeth Worrell, H. Chandler Monroe, Kenneth McGuire, and James Severns.

Felix Rothschild, professor emeritus of secondary education, attended the annual meeting of the board of directors for the Joseph Fels Foundation, January 30 in New York City. The foundation has been instrumental in obtaining grants for the Teachers College.

Dr. Joseph P. Dolan of the Health and Physical Education Division led a workshop panel and addressed a banquet the weekend of January 21 in Texas. He led a panel at the winter workshop of the Texas Association of Health and Physical Education at Southern Methodist University and spoke at a football banquet for Port Arthur High School.

Dr. Dean Rosebery, head of the Division of Science and Mathematics, and Dr. C. V. Huenemann, head of the Division of Language and Literature, were elected presidents of organizations while they were at last fall's State Teachers meeting in Kansas City. Dr. Rosebery was chosen president of the Missouri Science Teachers Association, and Dr. Huenemann was elected president of the Missouri Association of

Teachers of English. Dr. Gilbert C. Kohlenberg, head of the Division of Social Science, is also president of the Missouri Council for the Social Studies having been elected last April.

Dr. Joseph Dolan of the Division of Health and Physical Education, served as a protective equipment consultant at the annual meeting of the National Federation of High School Athletics held in Chicago January 2-4.

Miss Ruby M. Grimes, who retired last fall from the faculty of North Dakota State University at Fargo is serving as temporary instructor in mathematics, replacing Dale Woods who is on leave of absence doing graduate study during the winter semester.

Dr. Gilbert C. Kohlenberg, head of the Division of Social Science, attended the meeting of the National Council for the Social Studies held in Boston, Massachusetts, November 24-26. Dr. Kohlenberg represented the Missouri Council for the Social Studies of which he is president.

Dr. Joseph P. Dolan of the Health and Physical Education Division was the featured speaker at the Father and Son Banquet of the St. Louis County High School Athletic Association, January 31, in St. Louis. Joe Gara-giola, baseball announcer, was the master of ceremonies.

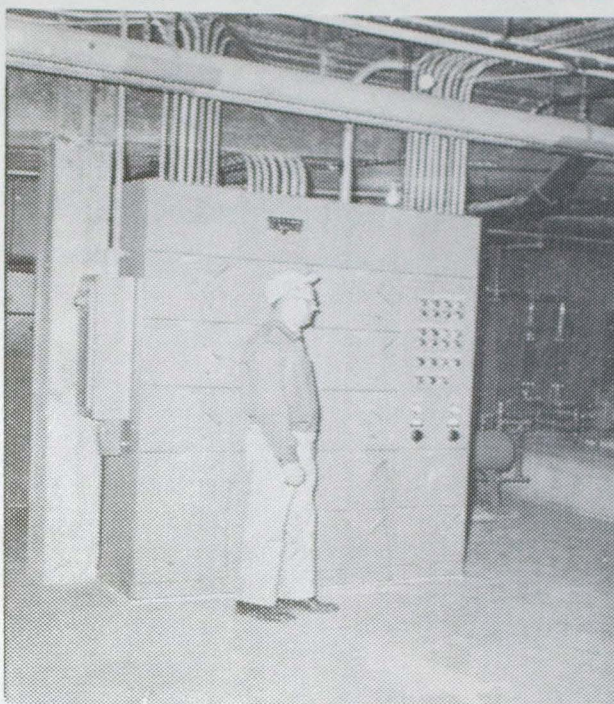
Miss Laura Hulse of the Business Education Division was a delegate to the biennial Pi Omega Pi National Convention held in Chicago December 27-29. Both she and Robert Bradley, also of the Division of Business Education, also attended the National meeting of the Business Teachers

Association held in Chicago in conjunction with the Pi Omega Pi convention.

Four members of the faculty, including President Walter H. Ryle, attended a meeting of the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education, February 22-25, in Chicago. Others attending the meeting were Dean Wray M. Rieger, Dr. Taylor Lindsey, and William H. Hatcher.

Dr. James F. Hood, associate professor of European history, was named Outstanding Young Man of the year

by the Kirksville Junior Chamber of Commerce at the annual Boss' Night dinner held January 19. Dr. Hood was chosen as the man between the ages of 21 and 35 who has made the most contribution to the community within the past year. He is a member of the United Fund board of directors, vice chairman of the Kirksville charter Commission, and president of the Cerebral Palsy Board which operates the Cerebral Palsy school in Kirksville, and a member of the Executive Committee of Trinity Episcopal Church.



Control Unit for Maintenance of Even Temperature in College Auditorium

WRITE US ABOUT YOURSELF

Your friends who read the NEMOSCOPE want to know about *you*. Use the form below to bring them up to date on news of yourself.

Date _____

NAME _____ Class _____

MAILING ADDRESS _____

OCCUPATION _____

Change of job or address, promotion, marriage, addition to the family—these make news items. (Write in space below.)

