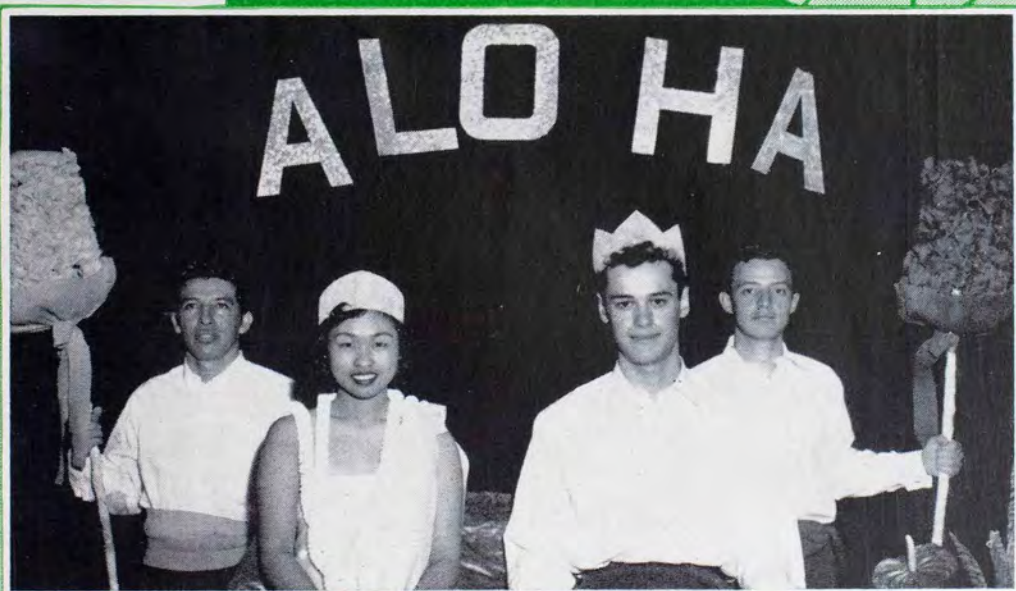


NEWSCOPE

SPRING
1956



President's Corner

Our College has played an active and significant part in the military affairs of our country. Its founder, Joseph Baldwin, was an officer in the Union Army. Since its beginning our College has produced for the branches of the armed services many officers, some of whom became truly distinguished. Our students have served in considerable numbers during each of our nation's wars since 1867. Many served with such distinction that they brought honor and credit to themselves as well as to our College and nation. We proudly include General Pershing among this number.

In the Pickler Library hang two memorial plaques. One honors our students who made the supreme sacrifice in World War I; and the other memorializes those who gave their lives while defending their country during World War II.

The time has now arrived for some attention to be given to another memorial plaque, one that will honor the young men who lost their lives during the Korean War. It is fitting that this plaque should also be placed in our Pickler Memorial Library. It is hoped that this plaque can be dedicated in the fall of 1956.

If any reader of the *Nemoscope* knows of an alumnus who died in the Korean conflict, he is earnestly requested to send the information to Russell Harrison, director of publicity of the College. We need the help of everyone to make this third memorial complete and accurate.

WALTER H. RYLE, President

Cover Picture

The royal court at the International Club dance, "An Evening in Tropical Hawaii," March 16 showing Jose Luis Rojas of Mexico, one of the kahili bearers; Virginia Baron, Hawaii, the queen; Bill Zervopoulos of Greece, the king; and Jorge Ocampo from Mexico who was another kahili bearer.

Alumni Notes

Helen Caldwell, 1940, art instructor in Burlington, Iowa, opened a solo exhibit of her pottery and ceramic work April 8, 1956, in Davenport, Iowa. The exhibit will be open through the first part of May.

Robert L. Purdin, 1944, dropped dead April 10, 1956, in a classroom in Bryon, Illinois, where he was teaching. He had been principal of the Bryon Elementary School for the past 13 years. For many years he taught in the rural schools of Adair County

NEMOSCOPE

NORTHEAST MISSOURI STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI

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and also for a time in the elementary schools of Kirksville.

Paul W. Hall, 1954, was promoted to specialist third class in February. Specialist Hall is a clerk in Headquarters, Seventh Army in Germany. He entered the army last July and arrived in Europe in January of this year.

G. E. Dille, 1920, superintendent of the Maryland Heights schools resigned effective March 1, 1956, to enter business. He is the author of a new book of poems entitled "By the Roadside" which has recently been published.

Todd Kirk, 1916, died in Edmonds, Washington, February 14, 1956. Mr. Kirk, son of the late President John R. Kirk of the Teachers College, had

been in ill health for some time and last year retired from the position he had held for ten years with North American Airlines.

Dr. Delbert Maddox, 1937, has been appointed Mead Johnson Fellow in general practice in the division of practice of osteopathic medicine in the Kirksville Osteopathic Hospital effective June 15, 1956. In addition to engaging in general practice Dr. Maddox will be director of the student out-patient clinic at the hospital, and he will do some teaching in osteopathic technique in the Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery. Dr. Maddox is a former head of the Division of Health and Physical Education at the Teachers College.

THE POSTWAR PERIOD OF INSTRUCTION AT NORTHEAST MISSOURI STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

The Ninetieth Anniversary Bulletin, picturing the status of the Teachers College as of January, 1956, and planning the instructional work for 1956-58, is now in the process of being printed. It makes an interesting study to compare this publication with the first one published after World War II, the 1946-48 Bulletin. What changes have come about in this postwar decade? The first of the series of studies to be reported here will cover the Division of Fine Arts.

I. The Personnel

Karl Webb is head of the division as he was in 1946, having become head in September of that year. John L. Biggerstaff had just stepped down as head of the division. He continued teaching, however, for several years, being awarded emeritus status when he retired in 1951. He continues to live at 806 East Normal Avenue, Kirksville, and to visit the Teachers College on the occasion of interesting programs. Other teachers in the music field in 1946-48 were Irene Dailey, John Goetze, R. E. Valentine, and Phradie Wells. They all continue to serve in their respective niches. To the faculty has been added Paul Strub, associate professor of band music; Frederic A. Kirchberger, associate professor of piano; and Leon Charles Karel, associate professor of theory. Strub was on leave in 1954-55, edging up on a doctor's degree at the University of Kansas, but has been back on the campus this year teaching classes, and directing bands and assembly singing. Kirchberger has been away this year, attending Florida State University with the doctorate in mind. Dr. Karel has traveled and studied in Europe this past winter on a Fulbright scholarship. In the absence of Kirchberger and Karel, the College has had the services of Elmer Schoettle with a Ph.D. from Eastman School of Music, and Ernest Trumble, Ph.D. from Indiana University. Both men have made a fine impression on students and colleagues.

The Fine Arts division also includes the field of Art. Here the personnel has been completely changed. Bracy Cornett retired in 1949 to the family

FINE ARTS

by

P. O. Selby

Dean of Instruction

farm near Linneus. She says she can make biscuits, milk cows, and feed the chickens with the instinctive skill of any Linn Countian. The other teacher of art ten years ago was Ruth E. Straight, who left Kirksville in 1947 and is now Mrs. E. T. Hibbs, of Route 6, Wooster, Ohio, and the mother of two boys and a girl.

Today's art teachers are Kurt Ballard, assistant professor of applied arts, and Dean Bowman, instructor in fine arts. Ballard has studied at the National Academy of Design and the Southwestern Baptist Seminary. He has a bachelor's degree from Southeast Missouri State Teachers College and a master's degree from Peabody College. Since 1951 Mr. Ballard has been in poor health, but he has been an inspiration to many by carrying his teaching load in spite of his handicap. Since September, 1954, Dean Bowman has been in Germany, teaching men and women stationed in the army of occupation. His work here has been conducted by Mrs. Nita Patterson, who has her undergraduate degree at Kirksville, a master's degree at Columbia University, and other short or long periods of study at Claremont Colleges and at the universities of Chicago, Wisconsin, Syracuse, Southern California, Washington and Hawaii.

II. Equipment

The Division of Fine Arts has been in its present quarters since 1938. Music has two classrooms, six office studios, five practice rooms, a library, and a general office and a recital hall. These quarters will be considerably expanded, it is hoped, by the building of the new auditorium in the square which is surrounded on three sides by

Baldwin Hall. The building of this auditorium seems imminent after many years of waiting for appropriations. Painting and sculpture occupy three classrooms, two offices and a storeroom on the third floor of Baldwin Hall.

The music department owns equipment principally of recent acquisition including seven grand pianos, twelve upright pianos, a Baldwin electric organ, eight phonographs some of which are also radio receivers, and more than fifteen hundred phonograph records. There are two tape recorders, one electric tuner, and a Stroboconn, which is an instrument for measuring pitch. There are eighty-four band and orchestra instruments, seventy choir robes and seventy-five band uniforms. The vocal music library contains the full score, parts and orchestrations for three oratorios and music for five hundred choral numbers. The band and orchestra library contains the parts for 750 musical selections. All the music is catalogued and indexed by title and by composer. The class in Piano plays through their lessons on 25 imitation keyboards, using also three real pianos. The college now probably has the largest piano classes of any college in the state.

Fine Arts also has considerable miscellaneous equipment—this and that which painters, drawers and sculptors use. But it also owns a number of fine art objects of recognized merit, including the Spangler collection of 600 original etchings, lithographs, and wood engravings, and the Spangler Art Library, containing a special collection of rare old art books, dictionaries of painters and engravers, and books on modern art.

III. Productions

Since 1951 the College has had two bands, an orchestra, and three singing groups. The bands are known as the Varsity Band and the Concert Band. The Varsity Band plays at football games, parades on various occasions, and entertains at basketball games. It has had a newly designed uniform in purple and white since 1953. The Concert Band goes on tour each winter or spring visiting many high schools in

Northeast Missouri and in St. Louis and St. Louis County. It also gives two concerts annually on the campus. It has an adjunct—the Nemo Singers, a group who step out from the band and with some additions, sing several choral numbers as part of a concert.

In 1956 the high schools visited were Brentwood, Brookfield, Brunswick, Clayton, Hannibal, Kirksville, LaPlata, Macon, Marceline, Mexico, St. Charles, Shelbina, as well as Beaumont, Cleveland, Du Bourg, McKinley, and Roosevelt in St. Louis.

The orchestra is organized on a year-round basis and gives two or more concerts each year. They also play for the annual light opera.

In recent years the College Chorus has followed a pattern of producing a concert of light opera numbers in the fall, which may be reproduced on a half-dozen occasions such as the College Assembly, local civic clubs, women's clubs, et cetera. For Christmas the chorus is likely to concentrate on sacred music, and in the spring they produce a light opera, complete with solos, choruses, dances, costumes, scenery and orchestra. For several years this opera has been a feature of High School Senior Day as well as being given for one or two evening performances.

The operas of recent years have been:

1947—H. M. S. Pinafore, by Gilbert and Sullivan.

1948—Martha, by von Flotow.

1949—The Pirates of Penzance, by Gilbert and Sullivan.

Graduates

The number of graduates each year with majors in the Division of Fine Arts since 1946 is as follows:

YEAR	B. S. IN EDUCATION		A. B.			B. M.	A. M.
	ART EDUCATION	MUSIC EDUCATION	ART	APPLIED MUSIC	MUSIC THEORY	APPLIED MUSIC	MUSIC EDUCATION
1946	2	7	0	0	.	.	.
1947	2	4	0	0	.	.	.
1948	2	4	0	1	.	.	6
1949	7	5	3	1	.	.	5
1950	3	17	1	0	.	.	10
1951	4	19	0	2	.	.	3
1952	4	14	0	.	.	.	6
1953	1	8	0	.	.	.	4
1954	2	12	0	.	2	3	2
1955	1	14	1	.	1	1	6
May, 1956 (Prospectively)	0	9	2	0	0	0	2

The figures for 1956 are only about one-half of the year's total since the August class will be added to them to make them comparable with former years.

1950—The Bartered Bride, by Smetana.

1951—El Capitan, by Sousa.

1952—Naughty Marietta, by Herbert.

1953—The Mikado, by Gilbert and Sullivan.

1954—Down in the Valley, by Wiell.

1955—The New Moon, by Romberg.

1956—Oklahoma, by Rodgers and Hammerstein.

Another fast-developing musical organization is still semi-official in its standing. It is the Sigma Tau Gamma Men's Glee Club, which through several years has developed into a worthwhile singing group. Their leader and director is John Goetze, teacher of music and sponsor of Sigma Tau Gamma, a men's social fraternity. They

are now giving programs on many occasions and are well received. Perhaps in the future they will become the K. S. T. C. Glee Club. Even now they are proud to represent the College when musical programs are requested by high schools and civic groups.

One music feature which old-timers well remember—the summer opera—has long been abandoned. Interest has lagged, probably because air-conditioning is cutting into attendance at non-air-conditioned places. Air-conditioning, however is making its entrance to the College campus this summer, with cafeteria, library reading room, and graduate reading-room being the first places where it will be installed. It may eventually reach the Auditorium. (Continued on Page 5)



THE K.S.T.C. CONCERT BAND

SCHOOL CHILD EXAMINATIONS

by

Vernon H. Casner, D.O.

Director of Rural and Special Clinics and Professor of Public Health, Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery

EDITOR'S NOTE: Dr. Casner, an alumnus of the Teachers College, class of 1929, has pioneered in the field of health examinations for school children in Northeast Missouri.

This discussion can cover only in a general way the subject matter available in this most important endeavor. Many books have been written and much research done in this field. The author's experiences have been limited in scope of time, numbers and geography. So much said here is a summation of the work of others.

Since it is conceded by most physicians and educators that physical, mental and emotional growth parallel each other it becomes essential to evaluate the relationship of these growth factors one with another. In this manner a consecutive record or pictures of an individual may be created for observation and analysis. Scholastic achievement is usually recorded on the child's school record with commendable accuracy. But in many, far too many, schools little or no record of physical advancement is kept. In fact, it is often difficult or impossible to find adequate immunization data, so vital in preventive medicine.

The reasons most frequently advanced for routine physical examina-

tions are: 1) to detect acute infections, 2) to detect chronic disease in early stage, 3) to determine fitness to participate in athletic programs and 4) to promote health education in the children, parents and teachers. There are others, some of which will be mentioned later but the above are common and all generally acceptable. However, number three is limited to only a portion of those in school and is poorly defensible on this score. But it is the one uniformly required in most schools in rural Missouri because of interscholastic athletic association rules.

The title of procedure should receive some attention here. School child inspection is not considered by many as a good designation since it might mean a superficial examination. Physical examination may indicate a more thorough examination such as might be received in the family physician's office and therefore is not wholly descriptive. Periodic examination, serial examination, nurses' examination and health examination are all used and each may or may not convey to everyone just what is actually accomplished during the examination. The writer has favored the term scanning physical examination as applied to the program undertaken. It serves generally as a descriptive term and is not confusing to professional or lay men.



Dr. V. H. Casner Examining an Adair County Child

Just what the situation is regarding the incidence of various deviations from normal presents a problem to the school and health group engaged in detection. Statistics are, for the most part, incomplete and much variation exists in groups and localities. Those suggested by Harry Mustard, M.D., Professor of Public Health, Columbia University, in his book *Introduction To Public Health* have been selected for this paper.

The age group 5-14 presents a mortality of about 1% and comprises about 17% of the population. It has a high accident and communicable disease rate and physical defects are common. Defect or deviation from normal in the following generally represent presumptive approximations: hearing 1-4%; tonsils 15-30%; vision 5-15%; teeth 50-70%; heart 1-4%; nutrition 15-20% (this on basis of weight loss and is not a good criterion—it is very difficult to determine malnutrition); posture 5-10%; a higher per cent, 15-20, "slouchiness". Additionally, Wallace Pearson, D.O., in an eight year study of approximately 800 Adair County rural school children, with x-ray (postural standing) at the Kirksville Osteopathic Hospital every other year, found 33% congenital bony anomalies (assorted) with 78% incidence of "short leg"—many lordotic and kyphotic statistics were revealed but since these are special problems requiring special examination techniques and equipment they will not be dealt with here.

The extent of the examination undertaken will vary between communities according to individual needs, of course, but in general a comprehensive scanning physical examination should include accurate evaluation of all the major systems of the body accessible to rapid evaluation. The CHj card furnished gratis by the Missouri Division of Health is simple yet comprehensive. At the other end of the scale is the excellent Wetzel Grid which is so complete that it considers hereditary tendencies and metabolic efficiencies—incidentally, the thirty cents per record th cost is worth it. Another useful extensive record is the Growth Record for Boys (also Girls) proposed by the N.E.A. and A.M.A. Joint Committee on Health Problems.

In any event, weight and height, vision, hearing, ear, nose, throat, pos-

(Continued on Page 6)

Fine Arts (From Page 4)

IV. Curricula

In 1946-48 the Division offered majors in art and musical theory and history leading to the bachelor of science in education and majors in applied music and in musical theory and history for the A.B. degree. It offered minors in connection with these majors and also a minor for students with a major in elementary education. These have been reformed into a music education major for the bachelor of science in education degree, and a music theory major for the bachelor of arts degree. The degree of bachelor of music was added in 1952 with a major in applied music and the master of arts with major in music education degree was instituted in 1947. The minor in music education for majors in elementary education will not be shown in the 1956-58 Bulletin, since there is no room for such specialization in the undergraduate program of elementary teachers. The College has been an accredited member of the National Association of Schools of Music since 1950.

Recently the State Teachers College alumni have perfected their organization on a county-wide basis with the selection of a chairman for each of the counties in the Northeast Missouri district. One of the aims of this organization is to coordinate the services of the College within the area and enable it to serve the needs of the district more fully. A number of the groups have held dinners and other meetings during the past year. It is hoped that all alumni of the College will affiliate with the group in their respective counties.

The chairmen are pictured reading from left to right starting with the northern tier of counties:

Putnam, J. G. Morgan; Schuyler, Olin B. Johnson; Scotland, Charles Fugate (not pictured); Clark, George V. Baskett.

Sullivan, Gerry Guinn; Adair, Kenneth Sykes; Knox, Mrs. Roland H. Wilson (not pictured); Lewis, Mrs. Madge Anderson.

Linn, Mrs. Julia Royar, and Wayne Bulon (not pictured); Macon, Verne Baker (not pictured); Shelby, B. L. Minor; Marion, Harry Hall and James Ballinger (not pictured).

Chariton, Mrs. J. P. Blake; Randolph, Mrs. Josephine Ware; Monroe, Jack Acuff; Ralls, Lester Kraft and J. J. Taylor.

Howard, Omer Foley; Boone, Joe Barnes; Audrain, Burnell Lamb; Pike, Peggy Beddow and Mrs. Delphine Kooreman.

Callaway, Darrel Gourley; Montgomery, Emil Colbert; Lincoln, H. L. Purdin.

Warren, Mrs. Wilma Hargis; St. Charles, Stephen Blackhurst.

School Child Examinations

(Continued from Page 5)

ture, heart and lungs, skin, glands, hernia, and from the author's experience, notations regarding teeth, malocclusion and flat feet, must be included. It is surprising how many carious teeth are cared for by the family dentist before the next examination. However, whenever possible, a dentist should be included in the examination team to examine and advise regarding teeth.

Now, consideration must be given to personnel required for the examinations. A wide variance exists. A physician, a nurse or nurses, teachers, lay help from the P.T.A. or other groups—

(See Top of Column 3, Next Page)

County Chairmen of Tea



s College Alumni Group



all these and others can furnish needed help. A physician is a must, of course, for certain phases of the work, and all phases need his supervision. A nurse is invaluable but often not obtainable. Teachers are busy with schedules difficult or impossible to alter at times. Individual circumstance and need will govern numbers and type of personnel.

Comment should be made regarding the various fields of examination in order that the reader may give proper evaluation to each. Weight and measurement must be carefully, accurately done. Essentially four major cycles of growth are recognized, one of which, number one (1), this paper will not consider. In the first phase (rapid growth) the time extends from before birth to about two years. The second phase (2) is relatively slow and spans years two to eleven. The third phase is rapid and extends through years eleven through fifteen. The last phase fifteen to eighteen is a slow growth phase. These phases, of course, are general only and may vary in individual children and in groups of children in similar environment. Examples are hyperthyroidism which often may be expected in the third phase. Rickets, on the other hand, occurs at an earlier time usually though it may enter at any time, environmental, especially nutritional, conditions creating the proper circumstance in most cases.

Vision needs little comment other than that the Snellen chart commonly used will detect most visual pathology in the group. The examiners keep in mind, of course, the inadequacies of the Snellen testing. The child with hyperopia may read the chart well and yet have difficulty in reading his daily lessons. In addition to proper identification of chart objects or letters such objective signs as squinting, dark circles under the eyes (sometimes normal), blinking, brushing away blurring, tilting or thrusting the head, inflammation of the eyes and any attempts to evade or circumvent testing, must engage the attention of the examiner. Perhaps the latter deserves explanation.

Every teacher is aware of the fact that children for the most part are prone to feel ashamed of physical defects and tend to be shy, evasive and resistant to examination and discussion, especially in groups. Tact and diplomacy will be needed to secure necessary co-operation from many children who have defects. This examiner is still puzzled with the phe-

(Turn Page, Please)

nomenon of a child with a glass eye who achieved a normal 20/20 vision in both eyes in a routine eye examination.

All deviations from the normal 20/20 vision are noted, of course, but acute infections, trauma or other temporary affectations may temporarily alter this, and rechecking in a week or ten days may save time and the expense of specialist ocular consultation. Kindergarten and grade I (some children in grade II) will usually give such a high percentage of 20/30 as to constitute normal, but if persisting in grade II should require consultation. Obvious eye defects such as strabismus or nystagmus are simply noted since in most cases the parents have had adequate consultation. The teacher or nurse should ascertain, of course, whether the parent understands the effect of the deviation on the child, not only regarding school work but in his whole existence in the community, present and future.

Sound perception (hearing) is poorly tested in scanning physicals. Large groups create too great an extraneous noise and time limitations intrude on proper examination. Holding a watch near the child's ear on either side and recording the distance at which hearing ceases is crude and ineffective in group testing. The hearing test should be conducted individually by the nurse or other qualified personnel in a quiet room and with adequate time for each test. Audiometer testing is best but the equipment is relatively expensive and some degree of skill is required for the operator.

Ear, nose, and throat examination is quite important and comment will be individually. A physician should conduct this part of the examination or closely supervise. The ear is examined for any structural abnormality, obstruction in the canal (foreign body or cerumen), inflammation of canal or drum or perforation of the drum. The writer recalls a pinkish red obstruction removed from a child's ear which proved to be an eraser from an ordinary pencil. It was impossible to determine when it became lodged in the canal. Any discharge from the ear is of special interest to the examiner and should receive the attention of the family physician.

The nose may present one or more conditions. A common finding is abnormal discharge which may indicate the common cold or occasionally a serious sinus condition. In any event, it is a problem for treatment and usually obvious to even the non-trained

observer. Deviation of the septum (the thin bone separating the nares) may obstruct the drainage openings of the maxillary sinuses and should be noted. This is true also for the turbinates. The nasal passages may be obstructed by growths which prevent free passage of air and cause mouth breathing. These most certainly need the attention of the family physician. Incidentally, adenoid tissue is usually so placed that it presents a difficult diagnostic problem in rapid examination and is best examined in a physician's office where more adequate facilities are available.

The throat presents, usually, the one problem—tonsils. One approaches this subject with some apprehension as to the reaction which the approach may cause in the minds of both professional and lay readers. Charitable indulgence is asked.

Tonsillar tissue (this refers specifically to the pharyngeal tonsil) is usually abundant in school-age children. In many, the tonsils may seem to occupy too much of the space ordinarily required for breathing and swallowing. Especially is this true if some infection exists in the area of the head, face or neck. Local inflammation may be acute or chronic. Membranes, food particles in crypts, pus-pockets or other items may greet the observer looking into the throat. Some tonsils are enlarged to the point that one marvels that the child either breathes or swallows.

Over the years, the writer has adopted the practice of merely noting the condition found and in the absence of a history of repeated throat infections, taken the easy (perhaps cowardly) way, and simply asked the child to see the family physician soon for advice regarding the enlarged tonsils.

Posture presents a field of wide variation in opinion as to definition and importance. It is probable that definition is the important item and more time should be allotted by teachers, parents and physicians to this item. It is the author's experience that the vast majority of school children regard "pose" as synonyms with posture. Poise and balance need be impressed on the child as an integral part of the educational effort. Attempts to straighten "humped" shoulders may be as hopeless as attempts to change any other inherited anatomical characteristic—many so called "humped" shoulders are merely exaggerated dorsal curves and perfectly natural in these children.

It is true that many accentuated lordotic (forward leaning) or kyphotic (humping) are pathological and need correction but these are best left to the family physician who may, if need be, consult orthopedic sources for special techniques. Lateral curvature (scoliosis) usually requires the attention of an orthopedist and may require a long regimen of exercise and training with possible casting or surgery. Early diagnosis in scanning



Dr. V. H. Casner and Dr. Delbert Maddox Conduct an Examination of Rural School Children Who Were Accompanied by Their Mothers

examinations is extremely advantageous in most postural defects because these may be most effectively eradicated in the growing child. They may not, in many cases, be eradicated at all after growth is complete.

Heart examination should be done in a quiet room if possible. Testing for murmurs, changes in rhythm, rate abnormalities and positional change constitute the major objectives of this examination. Respiration rate, chest excursion, auscultation findings, are noted for the lungs. Current respiratory infection may make auscultation difficult. Also, the rales heard by the examiner may disappear with the normal recovery of the child from a chest cold before the family physician sees him a few days later. This will offer opportunity for misunderstanding unless parent, examiner and family physician are all properly informed about the examination clinics, procedure and co-operation responsibilities.

Infections, roughness, acne and other multitudinous skin affectations come under scrutiny as well as adenitis (swelling of glands in neck), thyroid enlargement (often normal in adolescent girls), texture of hair and the child's general appearance. Examination for hernia should be done but offers some procedural difficulties since for this examination many physicians desire the patient to lie on a table. Having the child cough while exerting gentle pressure over the four common areas of occurrence is quick, easy, but not too efficient as a test for hernia and will result in a slightly larger percentage of undiagnosed cases than other phases of the examination.

The plan used by the examination teams of the Department of Public Health at the Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery and which has been developed over the past ten or twelve years is simple and stresses efficiency without lag or waste of time. The plan began with yearly examination of about 800 rural Adair County school children and has grown to more than 6,000 pupils in Adair, Schuyler, Sullivan, Macon, Scotland and Knox Counties and also includes many town and city schools in this section of the state. The x-ray postural studies originally done in rural Adair County and the diabetes studies (urinalysis) now being done there have not as yet been extended beyond that area, only the scanning physical examination.

The personnel consists of seven specially trained examiners, a physician and six senior students from the

osteopathic college. The school furnishes six secretaries from the commerce classes of the high school, if in a combined grade and high school. Surprisingly enough, in most grade schools, sixth grade pupils with limited instruction are extremely accurate in these secretarial duties and require minimal supervision. All equipment for the examination is carried by the examining group except tables, and items common to schools.

Five "stations" or examining areas are set up—each with the special equipment and necessary chairs, tables, etc., required for each specific part of the outlined examination. These are arranged in a serial pattern so that the child progresses from one to another in an orderly manner and completes his examination near the exit from the examining premises—a sort of assembly line procedure though this term is particularly noxious to the writer. Typical progression is from weight and measurement through vision, ear, nose, throat, posture, nutrition, heart and lungs to completion. Examiners shift from station to station at intervals according to time required for numbers of children to be examined—thus giving relief from specific fatigue engendered by examining techniques and breaking the monotony of mental concentration on specific items.

The time estimates for scanning examinations generally range from 6-20 minutes per pupil for various areas and examiners. The system described here utilizes a minimum average of 7.5 to 10 minutes.

Rechecks on complicated or unusual cases are allotted more time, of course, but a very good examination can be given in the minimum time since no examiner's time is taken for clerical work.

Parents are encouraged to be present at the examination. Also careful attention is given to teacher's suggestions regarding noted divergences from the usual. Family notification of pathology is the prerogative of school authorities and is usually done on printed blanks for this purpose furnished by the Missouri Division of Health or on mimeographed forms made at the school to suit individual conditions. Follow-up and statistical evaluation are another topic and deserve much attention and development in the immediate future by school and health authorities.

Remedial advice is seldom in order, being the province of the family physician, but all questions regarding

public health aspects or health education receive careful consideration by the examination team. Teachers should be carefully briefed on the reporting of noted pathology. Notification requires diplomacy and careful delineation of the program aims to parents in the early years of undertaking until community education in health reaches that point where maximum co-operation becomes an accepted fact rather than a hoped for miracle. Many parents—far too many—adopt a resistant and even truculent attitude when remedial measures are suggested. Many times personal interviews with demonstration of the child's pathology is needed.

The writer recalls the incident of the irate father who demanded an interview to protest that his daughter did not need glasses. He stood belligerently behind his daughter as she attempted to read the Snellen chart letters and suddenly lost all sense of umbrage when he discovered that neither could he distinguish the letters except line 100. Father and daughter wear glasses now and the program has a converted supporter—enthusiasm grade A. Community education is necessarily within the province of the teacher since the examiner can speak only to those parents who attend the examination and can occasionally give talks to community groups such as P.T.A.

Perhaps a statement of costs of such a program should be entered here because the budgets of so many schools are limited and permit only small flexibility. This factor, and some advantage in experience in mass examination techniques gained by the group personnel from the college, keep charges at a bare minimum. Mileage for one or two cars needed for transport and luncheon for the examining group, if the examination extends through the noon recess, are the usual financial obligations assumed by the school. These extremely modest financial demands place a high premium on the health, educational and altruistic facets of the program.

Bill Traylor, 1951, is appearing on the television program "A Most Unusual Day," the story of Fred MacMurray's life. Traylor plays the role of MacMurray's son. Mr. Traylor has had roles in a number of TV shows and movies. During December he played in the stage production "The Remarkable Mr. Pennypacker" given in the Pasadena Playhouse.

REACHES CENTURY MARK



ENOCH THOMAS TURNER

The oldest living former student of the Teachers College as well as one of its strongest boosters today is E. T. Turner of Palmyra who celebrated his 100th birthday Tuesday, February the 14th of this year. "Grandpa Turner", as he is better known to many of his friends, attended the Normal School at Kirksville a full twelve months in 1878, only eleven years after it was founded in 1867. He remembers quite well the classes of Professors Nason, Crawl, and Baldwin. Grandpa Turner feels that probably the biggest error he made in his life was not finishing college and jovially points out that he still considers coming back for a degree sometime.

Mr. Turner has always been very proud of the fact that he attended the Teachers College and has encouraged all of his descendants to attend the school through the years. It has become almost a family tradition as a number of the children and grandchildren have attended the State Teachers College. A granddaughter, Carolyn Ruth Turner of Palmyra, and a great grandson, Jackson Turner of Bethel, are now attending K.S.T.C.

Grandpa Turner's advice to those who would like to live to be 100 is to have a strong faith in God and get lots of exercise and sleep, qualities which he attributes to his reaching the century mark. He is in fairly good health although he has been somewhat

failing during the past months. He is able to be out of bed for short periods of time but sometimes needs assistance in walking, since he falls very easily. He has always enjoyed visiting and reminiscing with his many friends but recently had to limit his conversations somewhat as he tires much more easily. Mr. Turner enjoys listening to the radio and watching television but due to his failing sight, he has recently discontinued reading which he enjoyed so much. He daily studied his Bible and until the past year always attended church regularly.

Following his years of attendance at the Kirksville Normal School he taught in Macon County rural schools for several years. An interesting sidelight of his teaching career is the fact that the top salary he received was \$35 per month which was an excellent salary at that time. However, Grandpa Turner points out that this salary went a long way in that day and age as his total cost for attending college the full twelve months including room, board, clothing, books, and fees was less than \$100.

Mr. Turner married the former Maude Sweeney of Columbia, also a school teacher, and purchased the farm on which he was born which was located in Shelby County near Bethel. He was an active farmer until his retirement at the age of seventy-five.

Grandpa Turner is also prominently identified for his outstanding work and interest in the Concord Christian Church which he attended for many years. He always took an active part in church activities and many times made generous contributions to the church.

FACULTY NEWS

Dr. Bing K. Shao, assistant professor of economics, attended a conference of the Mid-West Economics Association at Indianapolis, Indiana, April 19-21.

Dr. Ruth Towne, assistant professor of American history, attended the forty-ninth annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, April 19-21.

Dean P. O. Selby, Dr. Joseph Dolan, Dr. Gilbert C. Kohlenberg, Dr. Glenn F. Leslie, and Dr. Dean Rosebery represented the Teachers College at the Inter-College Conference March 18 at Kansas State Teachers College at

Emporia. This conference was sponsored by the North Central Association in conjunction with the North Central Cooperative Workshop Program.

Michel R. Ramon, assistant professor of Spanish, read a paper in Spanish entitled "Sobre el sentido de las digresiones del Guzman de Alfarache," an interpretation of the Romance of Roguery, at the ninth University of Kentucky Foreign Language Conference, April 26-28, in Lexington, Kentucky.

Dr. Walter A. Browne, professor of geography, is the author of a textbook entitled *Missouri Geography*, published by the Harlow Publishing Corporation of Oklahoma City. It is the first complete treatment of the geography of Missouri to appear in many years. The book is written for the upper elementary grades and junior high level. It is well illustrated and has numerous maps, tables, and charts. In writing this volume Dr. Browne drew upon his practical experience with the teaching of geography to Missouri pupils.

DANCE FEATURES LEI DAY

"An Evening in Tropical Hawaii" was the theme for the International Club Dance held March 16. Decorations and refreshments were flown from Hawaii for the occasion. Music was furnished by Marion Strohman and his band.

The high light of the evening was the program beginning with the entrance of the royal court. There were eight princesses representing the eight major Hawaiian Islands. They wore sarongs and leis of the color of their respective Island. Each princess was followed by a kahili bearer, carrying a torch of the same color as her sarong.

The King and Queen, Virginia Baron, Hawaii; and Bill Zervopoulos, Greece; entered last and reigned over the festival. Dancers and singers from Hawaii entertained the court.

Officers of the International Club are: vice-president, Betty Yawatka of Hawaii, who has served as president since Charlie Ahn returned to Korea; secretary, Eloise Seaman, New Boston; treasurer, Don Noble, Kirksville; and public relations officer, Telesforo Boquiren, Philippines. Mrs. C. H. Allen, personnel counselor, is the faculty sponsor.

Todd Gigliotto, 1950, is now editing a Y.M.C.A. newspaper in New York City.

ALUMNI NOTES

Vivian Grubb, 1953, a teacher in the Clarksville school, was seriously injured in an automobile accident February 3, 1956.

Roger W. Biesemeyer, 1952, conservation agent in Butler County since 1954, has been transferred to Miller County. Eldon will be his new headquarters.

Russell Vannoy, 1955, has received a fellowship to do graduate work in philosophy at Harvard University for the 1956-1957 school year. He has been a student at the University of Illinois this year.

Second Lt. Bill Carter, 1955, has completed a five months officers' basic course at Quantico, Virginia, and left March 19 for Camp Pendleton, California, preparatory to sailing to Japan for a period of service.

Capt. Robert J. Bailey, 1951, graduated April 5, 1956, from a course for flight surgeons at the school of aviation medicine, Randolph Air Force Base, Texas. He returned to Fort Worth to resume his duties in the flight surgeons' office at Carswell Air Force Base.

Robert P. Ewing, 1948, has been promoted assistant agency director of the Bankers Life and Casualty Company of Chicago. He will assist in directing national sales, sales promotion and training for 2500 field personnel in 39 states and the District of Columbia.

James W. Neilson, B. S. in Ed., 1954 and M.A., 1955, has been named a fellow in history at the University of Illinois for the academic year of 1956-1957 where he will continue work toward the Ph. D. Degree in history. This is the second year that he has received this award.

Merrill Salisbury McConnell, 1947, was named the Outstanding Young Woman of Burlington, Iowa, at a dinner of Junior Women's Club members, March 3. A silver bowl was presented to her in recognition of her work in helping establish the Inter-Faith Council in Burlington and her church and club activities.

Dr. Ertle Leslie Harrington, 1907, died at his home in California, January 31, 1956. Dr. Harrington, distinguished research physicist and for many years head of the physics department at the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada, had been working for the United States Naval Research Laboratory in Corona, California,

since his retirement from teaching. Dr. Harrington was featured in the *Nemoscope* for the fall of 1954 as one of the college's distinguished alumni.

William E. Mackie, 1954, and his wife, the former Jan Wimp, are the parents of a daughter born April 2, 1956, in Wurzburg, Germany, where Mackie, a specialist first class in the United States Army, is stationed.

Jack Beck, 1955, was a member of the 12-man marine basketball squad which participated in the All-Service tournament in Louisville, Kentucky, the last week in March. Beck, star basketball player for KSTC, represented the marine team at Quantico, Virginia, where he is stationed.

Fritz Faurot, 1936, resigned as football coach at Murray State College, Murray, Kentucky, recently to enter the dairy business in Kirksville. He was football coach at the Teachers College in 1935 and 1936.

Ina Holloway Mills, 1907, wife of Warner Mills, died at her home in Kirksville, March 2, 1956. Active in civic affairs in Kirksville she had also been a teacher in La Plata and Bartlesville, Oklahoma, before her marriage.

M/Sgt. Lester Hobbie, 1940, recently began a teaching course in the quartermaster's division at Ft. Lee, Virginia. He is teaching the theory of learning, methods of teaching, and effective speaking. He has been in service since the beginning of World War II.

NAMED ROTARY FELLOW

Walter H. Ryle IV, a candidate for the Master's Degree at the spring convocation, 1956, has been named as one of the one hundred twenty-eight outstanding graduate students from thirty-two countries as a Rotary Foundation Fellow for advanced study abroad. This award which carries a stipend of approximately \$2,500 was announced from the Illinois Headquarters of the Rotary International.

Mr. Ryle was recommended for this award by the Rotary Club of Kirksville. As a Rotary Fellow, he will spend the academic year, 1956-57, studying at Oxford University. He will study British colonial policy in preparation for a career as a college instructor in history, or in government service.

In 1954, Mr. Ryle was graduated from the Northeast Missouri State Teachers College with both the Bachelor of Arts and the Bachelor of Science in Education degrees. He spent the year 1954-55 studying in the National University of Mexico specializing in history, after which he returned to the Teachers College campus to continue graduate study for his Master's degree. As a student, he has been very active in campus activities and student organizations. He has been a member of the Historical Society, Sigma Tau Gamma Fraternity, Pi Kappa Delta, Blue Key, Kappa Delta Pi, Interfraternity Council, the International Club, and the Romance Language Club. He has held important offices in most of these organizations. He served as president of the Sigma Tau Gamma Fraternity during his senior year. He has been particu-

larly interested in debating and was a member of the team that won the Regents Debate in 1951 and this same team won the State Debate Tournament in 1952 and 1954. He was listed in "Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges" for both 1951-52 and 1953-54. He was the recipient of the Blue Key Award as the outstanding male graduate in the class of 1954.

Mr. Ryle has been part time instructor in history during the past year and also instructor in driver education for several years. He plans to leave early in September to begin his studies abroad.



WALTER HARRINGTON RYLE IV

