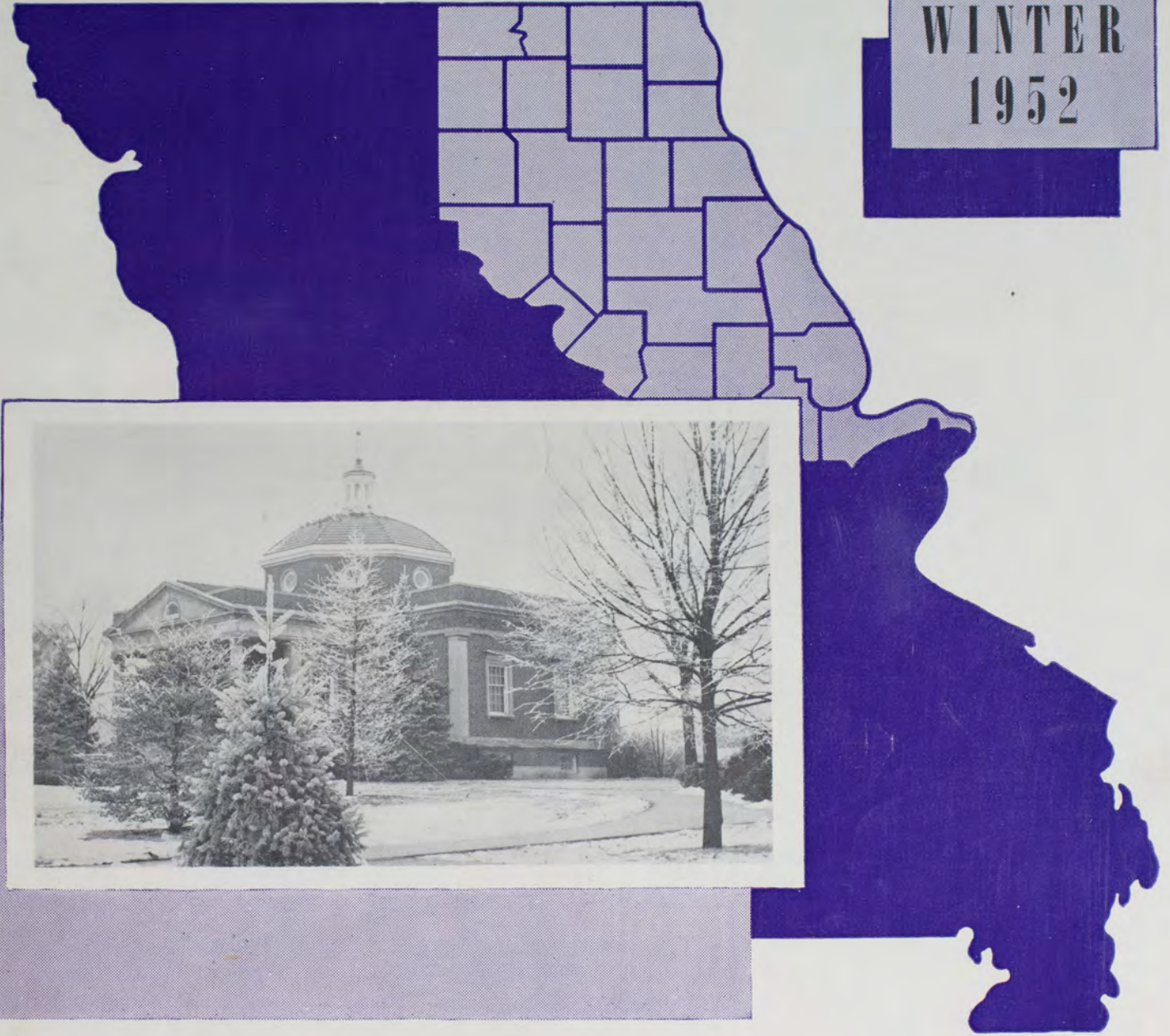


MEMOSCOPE

WINTER
1952





WITH THE COLORS

Bobbie Brown, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Brown of Lancaster, Mo., graduated from the Naval Medical School at San Diego, Calif. recently. Before enlisting in the Navy in December 1950, he had one year of college work at the State Teachers College. Brown reported to Oakland, Calif., where he is located in the Naval Hospital.

* * *

S/Sgt. Kenneth Dean Shobe, son of Mr. and Mrs. Avo Shobe of Milan, Mo., is stationed at Bergstrom Air Base, Austin, Texas. Sgt. Shobe was last enrolled in the Teachers College in the winter quarter of 1947.

* * *

Naval Aviation Cadet Wm. S. Todd, son of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Todd of Osgood, Mo., recently completed his aircraft carrier qualifications by taking off and landing his SNJ "Texas" trainer six successive times aboard the USS MONTEREY, cruising in the Gulf of Mexico. He reported to Pensacola, Fla., "The Annapolis of the Air", in August of 1950. From Pensacola he has been sent to advanced training in combat type aircraft at Corpus Christi, Texas. Cadet Todd was a student at the College prior to entering the Naval Aviation Cadet program.

* * *

Master Sgt. Gail Albright, 1939, of La Plata, Mo., after five years of administrative and instructor duty with the Air Force ROTC at Georgetown University, has been assigned to George Washington University to complete work toward the Master of Arts in Education degree. Sgt. Albright and his wife are residing at Falls Church, Virginia, and she is employed in the Office of the Secretary of Defense, The Pentagon, Washington, D. C.

* * *

Pvt. Frank Durham, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Durham, 17 E. Lincoln, Macon, Mo., has recently completed his Air Force basic course at Lackland Air Force Base. He is now awaiting further assignment. Pvt. Durham received his Bachelor of Science in Education degree in May 1951 from the College.

COVER PICTURE

Hoarfrost turns the campus into a frosty wonderland.

NEMOSCOPE

NORTHEAST MISSOURI STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI

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VOLUME VI

WINTER QUARTER, 1952

NUMBER 2

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WRITERS FROM NORTHEAST MISSOURI

(FIRST OF A SERIES)

by

Berenice B. Beggs

Assistant Professor of English
Northeast Missouri State Teachers
College

On the roster of notable names of Northeast Missourians one finds citizens who have brought fame to their native state in many fields of activities. In the realm of literature and journalism we find a goodly array of novelists, short story writers, biographers, poets, and authors of books on economics, industry, politics, history, and philosophy.

Towering above the entire group is Mark Twain, or Samuel Clemens, who achieved not only national but international fame. Proud indeed, are Missourians that their home state is the setting of his best known books, *Tom Sawyer* (1876) and *Huckleberry Finn* (1884). Although born in Florida, Missouri, on November 30, 1835 he was destined to spend his boyhood in the little town of Hannibal where his formative years were filled with a multitude of experiences that were so greatly to determine the bent of his later life. It was his love of the great Mississippi River that lured him away and caused him to choose for a career that of steamboat pilot. For four years his was the task of piloting a boat in twelve hundred miles of a shifting treacherous river. His *Life on the Mississippi* (1882) tells of the many events, the hazardous experiences, the shifting sand bars, the rugged characters he met during the years he followed the pilot's profession.

Had the Civil War not put an end to Mark Twain's piloting, he might never have lived in the mining regions of the West. In his *Roughing It* (1872) we follow Mark Twain across the plains to the gold fields of Nevada and California, and we become acquainted with a chapter in American history—a chapter dealing with buffalo herds, the pony-express and the wild rough life in mining camps.

His *Innocents Abroad* (1869) resulted from his European travels in which he visited the great art galleries of Europe, the cities of Italy and Germany, the cathedrals and the slums of various countries. Many other books Mark Twain wrote, and his name became world-wide in fame.

If one bases his judgment on Mark Twain from reading but one or two of his books, it is a limited one. Too many Americans know him only as a humorist, but he was much more than that. He was one of America's most profound philosophers. He was also a satirist who had contempt for dis-

honesty and corruption. In his *Gilded Age* (1873) he holds up to ridicule every phase of injustice, exploitation, and oppression. In *The Connecticut Yankee* (1889) he laughs at man's blind worship of nobility and under the guise of humor he exaggerates incidents to show how ridiculous and cruel are many practices man indulges in to gain his end.

This man born in the Middle-west who accumulated experiences in many different environments from the little mud-bespattered village in Missouri to the Far West, the elite circles of New York state, gay capitals of Europe, and the wide world reflected on them and gave them form as literature and established a reputation as the most comprehensively human of all the writers of American literature.

A Northeast Missouri English teacher, Miss Minnie Brashear, who resides in Kirksville, in her book, *Mark Twain, Son of Missouri*, gives interesting facts about Twain's family and his activities. The character of Mark Twain has intrigued a number of writers and as a result many books have been written. The latest publication, *Sam Clemens of Hannibal*, published in 1952 was written by Dixon Weector. He uncovers hitherto unknown material and presents many angles of his personality.

This area of the state points with more than ordinary pride to another writer, known for his important books in social, economic and political fields. This author and prominent educator is no other than Glenn Frank, born in Queen City in 1887.

He attended the Kirksville State Normal School where he was prominent on the campus in debating activities. Although a youth in his teens at that time, he was an outstanding young minister often leaving the Normal School to fill pulpits in the small towns in the area.

After three years at the Kirksville Normal, he went to Northwestern University where in 1912 he received his Bachelor of Arts degree.

In 1919 he became associate editor of the *Century Magazine*, and in 1921 was the editor-in-chief. His work as editor continued till 1925. His interest in writing took the form of daily syndicated editorials. This, with his reputation as a lecturer, brought him before the American public. When he was appointed to the presidency of Wisconsin University in 1925, he was the youngest college president in the United States. He served in that capacity until 1937.

Glenn Frank was a prolific writer and contributed many articles to magazines. However, it is for his books he is best known. He is the author of *An American Looks at His World* (1923), *Thunder and Dawn, America's Hour of Freedom* (1934) *The Stake in the War*, and *The Politics of Industry*.

On the campus of the Northeast Missouri State Teachers College is located the Glenn Frank Library. On the shelves of this library one finds books from his private library which were presented to the college by his widow after the tragic accident that caused her husband's death. Many bound copies of his lectures, his scrap books and numerous autographed books by his contemporaries make the Glenn Frank Memorial Library a valuable research library.

A native of Fulton, Missouri, Mr. Henry Bellaman catapulted into popularity upon the publication of his novel, *King's Row*, 1940. He was born in 1882, attended Westminster College in his own town, then continued his college education in the University of Denver. He was chiefly interested in music and received a degree in music from DePauw University in 1926.

Mr. Bellaman was Dean of the School of Fine Arts at Chicora College, South Carolina (1907-1924) and became acting professor of music at Vassar in 1928. His first writing took the form of verse, and he called his first collection *Cups of Illusion*. It was published in 1920.

In 1926 he wrote his first novel, *Petenera's Daughter*, and in 1928 he followed with another novel, *Crescendo*. During the same year he published *Crescendo* he came out with a

second volume of poetry, *Upward Pass*. Four years later, 1932, he wrote *Richest Woman in Town*, a novel of small town life. It was, however, not till the publication of *King's Row* in 1940 that he seemed to have hit the literary jackpot. *King's Row* is a novel of psycho-analytical nature showing how life in a small Missouri town often warps personalities. The novel was made into a motion picture a year or so after publication. His novel, *Floods of Spring* (1942) carries the story of a Pennsylvania Dutch family who emigrated to a Missouri town. It is essentially a theme of culture versus rural simplicity. This fifth novel of Bellaman's did not command the publicity of his *King's Row*.

One gets the impression from reading his novels of the weakness and unscrupulousness of people in small Missouri towns. He may be said to belong to the naturalistic school of writers who present characters in a realistic way however ugly and depraved.

A young man from Moberly, Missouri, by the name of Jack Conroy has received extensive recognition for his proletarian novels. Mr. Conroy was born in an humble home in 1899 in Moberly, and knew what it was to live on the "other side of the tracks." He attended the Moberly High School and later enrolled in Missouri University. He edited a small magazine called *The Anvil* in which appeared articles and stories featuring the unrest and abuse of the laboring classes.

In 1935, he received the Guggenheim fellowship for creative writing. His first novel, *The Disinherited* was published in 1933. To a large extent, the novel is autobiographical and deals with a coal mining family whose livelihood is affected by the strikes and riots of the fellow workers. The mother in the family takes in washing in order to give her son an education. The son leaves the mining community, and finds employment in a railroad machine shop and later secures jobs in numerous factories. It is likely that he drew much of his material from the activity of the coal mines between Moberly and Huntsville. His second novel, *A World to Win*, was published in 1935, and continued the same theme of struggle of the workers against the capitalists. In this book he has his two main characters, brothers, employed in a sawmill in the Northwest. *They Looked for a City* was his third novel.

Jack Conroy has contributed stories and articles to *The American Mer-*

GOLF FEVER

By Tommy Trunnell
Kirksville

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Each year the Teachers College publishes the best of high school writings selected from offerings submitted through the teachers of English of Northeast Missouri High Schools. The publication is known as "Youth Flashes." The original publication is illustrated by the students in the Teachers College class in Painting, Drawing and Composition. In this issue the NEMOSCOPE is reprinting a story by Tommy Trunnell, a junior student at Kirksville Senior High School.)

Every spring a vast seething madness overtakes the males of the United States. In towns over the country bosses miss their workers, wives can't find their husbands, and mothers miss their sons.

The men can be observed at a local club. They are carrying clubs, and teenage boys pack their lopsided bags which contain the various tools of the sport. These men pursue an elusive white pellet, beating on this helpless sphere with their strange tools. The object is to put this ball into a small hole three hundred yards away.

Two years ago I said that any animal that would walk two miles to play this game was irrational in be-

cury, Esquire, New Republic and New Frontiers. In recent years, Mr. Conroy has turned to writing some very good books in the field of children's literature. His *Fast Sooner Hound* written in collaboration with Arno Bontemps has provided much amusement for younger readers.

In 1947, Mr. Conroy edited *Midland Folklore*. The book is divided into three parts. Part one, *Folklore About Trappers, and Land Clearers of the Midwest*; part two, *The Middle Years, Cracker Barrell Philosophers and Newspaper Comedians*; part three, *Modern Voices*.

Jack Conroy's interest in folk tales was developed before he wrote his proletarian novels. It was during the years he was a migratory worker that he heard many tales and ballads. One of the folk tales he is credited with writing for the collection is, "The Sissy from Hardscrabble County Rock Quarries."

Mr. Conroy has participated several times in the Midwest Writer's Workshop, which is a project sponsored by Northwestern University each summer. In his activities in this workshop, he has come in contact with many young people who are ambitious to enter the creative writing field.

havior. What does putting a small ball, into a small hole, in a small number of strokes prove? In 1950 my parents joined the Country Club. Because of some strange allure, I decided to learn the game. I can now affirm the old adage, "Curiosity killed a cat!"

At first I seldom played, finding the madness a bit amusing at times. And then one afternoon I met my Waterloo. It occurred on the fourth green. I sank a thirty foot put for a par five. The second the ball dropped into the cup I was the game's pigeon, another innocent hapless victim.

I am seriously contemplating changing my address in the summer to the Country Club. During the warm days of the year I live golf. I speak what must be thought by my orphaned parents a foreign language. Such terms as fore, tee niblick, break, bogie, par, birdie, eagle, and slice fill my home. I have nightmares, dreaming of sand traps. I have threatened to quit once a week every summer. I am an unbearable grouch when my putter goes "sour" (I can't sink a put longer than two feet.)

Despite my disparaging views I believe that golf is the greatest sport in the world. It is the most scientific. It either instills you with an even temper or provides an outlet for an uncontrollable one. It is the sport of the individual.

Tired of locating me on the practice green late in the evening putting by the light of the celestial bodies, my parents almost persuaded me to quit the sport. However last summer in our tournament I won my division and a small trophy, but to me it is huge.

If you desire your freedom, never innocently grasp a golf club. Once there, you naturally swing it at a ball, following it. You then try to hit the ball toward something and notice a flag, and then a hole. You play more holes and because your friends do better, your competitive ego compels you to learn golf in greater earnest. And then, you too are a victim of the incurable illness, golf fever.

Mrs. Edith Jane Thompson Brown, 1949, primary teacher at Farber, Mo., was recently pledged to the Iota chapter of the Delta Kappa Gamma, a national honorary society for teachers, at a service at Hannibal, Mo. Only two new members are added each year.

OAKLAWN COLLEGE

Novelty, Missouri

by

Pauline Dingle Knobbs

Associate Professor of Social
Science Education

AUTHOR'S NOTE: In collecting the materials on Oaklawn College, the author is deeply indebted to Mrs. G. N. Howerton of Novelty, Mo.; Mary Belle Norris, formerly of Novelty; Mrs. F. O. Ray; and Messrs. Ruby and Austin Griggs, former students at Oaklawn. Mrs. Lovina Tompkins of Hurdland was very helpful in securing the picture of the Oaklawn buildings.

Twelve miles south of Edina, the county seat of Knox County, Missouri, is the small town of Novelty. In the latter quarter of the nineteenth century this community had about three hundred inhabitants. A small branch railroad served it with connections to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy line at Shelbina, Missouri. The O. K. railroad at Edina had a coach service to Novelty called at that time "hack" service. In spite of the isolated location of Novelty, it became quite a seat of culture and learning in the latter quarter of the 19th Century.

The occasion of this development came about when Dr. W. N. Doyle, who had taught in the schools of Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska, and who had also been a practicing lawyer in those areas, came to Novelty.

Here he planned and executed the founding of a college known as Oaklawn in 1876. Dr. Joseph Baldwin, founder of the North Missouri Normal School and Commercial Institute, now the Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, said of Dr. Doyle:

"W. N. Doyle is a man of sterling worth and a tried and successful teacher and it will be fortunate for the community that secures his services. He has the untiring energy to make any college a success."

Joseph Baldwin had by 1876 become President of the Sam Houston State Teachers College in Huntsville, Texas. His influence in the Northeast Missouri area and his strong recommendation of Dr. Doyle carried much weight.

The history of Lewis, Clark, Knox and Scotland Counties published in 1887 states that the Oaklawn College sessions were first held in the upper hall of the public school building. It became quite prosperous and grew so rapidly that more room soon became necessary.

Before the establishment of extensive public high schools, the academies or colleges as they were termed furnished a general literary training which has become the forerunner of the general education program of many high schools and colleges of the

present time. Pursuing in general a training course in the classics, these institutions filled a pressing need of the American frontier west for "higher learning"—as it was then termed. For the most part these institutions were "Boarding schools" and centered around a brilliant teaching personality. They were thus private institutions maintained by tuition and fees paid by students attending them. Occasionally they were sectarian and received support from the religious faith sponsoring them.

Oaklawn College was a private boarding school, centering around the brilliant and aggressive personality of its founder W. N. Doyle. Dr. J. M. Greenwood, Superintendent of Schools of Kansas City, Missouri, for over forty years, wrote of Dr. Doyle in 1890:

"Prof. W. N. Doyle is an educator of rare attainments. As a scholar he is thorough, profound and widely read. On the side of presentation he is one of the best men I ever saw in the classroom. . . . The amount of enthusiasm and energy he throws into his work is tremendous. . . . All of his work is honest. . . ."

As the school grew, it became necessary to enlarge the facilities for the institution. A tract of land containing about ten acres was secured in the eastern section of Novelty and buildings were erected. There were constructed a main college building, a boarding house, and two dormitories for housing the students. The grounds were dotted with natural forest oaks and from them the name of Oaklawn was derived. These buildings were very ornate both in exterior and interior design, with many frescoes, mottoes and classical figures adorning the pillars, porches and cornices. In an address during the Annual Homecoming in 1940 a former student of Oaklawn recalled the impressions made by this ornate display.

"The Assembly Hall with its beautiful frescoed walls and heavy frescoed draperies, tied back with heavy

curtains with huge tassels on the end, and on the front end of the ceiling canopy, the book and lamp of knowledge, and on the back or west wall, the life size painting of a man, standing on one foot, one knee resting in the chair and with folded arms reclining on the back of the chair and this inscription underneath, 'Goethe, born in Germany, at Frankfort on the Main, 1749'."

The picture of the school bears ample testimony to the form of architecture used.

The twenty-third annual catalogue of the school published in 1898-1899 advertised three departments of the institution. These were the Normal Department, the Collegiate Department, and the Business Institute. The Normal Department was described as having two courses of study, *The Two Year Course*, which included all branches required for a first grade certificate, and *The Four Year Course*, containing all the branches required for a state certificate valid for life.

It may be of interest to teachers of the present time to see the Two Year Normal Course which qualified them for a first grade certificate. It was outlined in the Oaklawn catalogue as including:

First Year

FIRST TERM: Orthography, Grammar, Practical Arithmetic, Elocution, Penmanship and Geography.

SECOND TERM: Grammar, U. S. History, Orthography, Penmanship, Geography.

THIRD TERM: Complete Arithmetic, Physiology, Physical Geography, Civil Government, Methods in Reading, Algebra.

Second Year

FIRST TERM: Foundation of Rhetoric, Algebra, Geometry, Etymology, Morals and Manners, Methods in Arithmetic.

SECOND TERM: Foundations of Rhetoric, Algebra, Geometry, Etymology, General History, Methods in Grammar, Physics.

THIRD TERM: American Literature, Psychology, Botany, General History, Algebra, Geometry, Methods.

In addition to these requirements, the Four Year Course which brought the Life Certificate to teach included the following training for the Third and Fourth Years.

Third Year

FIRST TERM: Latin, Rhetoric, Geometry, Zoology, Algebra, School Management.

SECOND TERM: Conic Sections, Latin, Political Economy, Biography, Theory of Equations, Literature.

THIRD TERM: Latin, Trigonometry, English Literature, Biography, Oratory.

Fourth Year

FIRST TERM: Surveying, Latin, English Literature, Geology, History of Education, Astronomy.

SECOND TERM: Surveying, Astronomy, English Classics, Psychology, Latin.

THIRD TERM: English Classics, Psychology, Moral Philosophy, Latin, Methods of Culture, Chemistry.

The Collegiate Course covered four years of study at which time a Bachelor of Science degree was awarded. For the completion of the Post Graduate Course of two years more the Master of Science Degree was given.

The Business Institute was in charge of E. H. Whitney, who was described as a practical shorthand writer. The course consisted of Single and Double Entry Bookkeeping, Commercial Law, Commercial Arithmetic, Banking, Commission and Letter Writing, and Actual Business Practice and Correspondence. Penmanship was also to be taught during the course. Students of the college and Normal Departments who also took shorthand secured it free; but a "contingent fee" of six dollars was charged all entering shorthand. To all other students entering the Business Institute the following fees were charged:

Shorthand alone—life scholarship. . . .	\$25.00
Shorthand alone—12 weeks.	15.00
Shorthand alone—per term thereafter. . .	9.00
Use of typewriters (12 weeks—1 hr. per day)	3.00
Use of typewriters (4 weeks—1 hour per day)	1.50
Use of typewriters (Per week after 4 weeks)30

From the reports of the State Superintendents of Public Instruction from 1884-1887, the accompanying table

OAKLAWN COLLEGE, NOVELTY, MO.

Year	Principal	Number of Teachers	Amount Paid Teachers	Number of Pupils	Cost of Tuition	Value of Grounds	Value of Apparatus	Value of Library
1884	W. N. Doyle	7	\$6,000	123	\$27.00	\$11,500	\$500	\$300
1885	(No Report)							
1886	J. M. Simpson	6	1,800	105	27.00	9,000	300	200
1887	Charles Cornelius	5	1,500	84	27.00	6,500		300

depicting conditions of the school was compiled.

Previous reports had not been collected on these schools before 1884 and apparently none were collected following 1887. However the three rendered are very revealing as to the good sized enrollments of the school, the low salary paid the teachers, the limited amount of apparatus as expressed in monetary value, and the quite good sized library maintained for the enrollment of the institution. If the six teachers shared and shared alike in the total salary of \$1,800 paid them that represented an average yearly salary of \$300. Great must have been the interest of these instructors in higher learning to have taught for such a meager amount. There is no indication that their board and room in the dormitory was included in this designated amount. Such an arrangement was frequently true of these early colleges. The fee charged students for board at the "boarding house" as stated in the catalogue was

seventy-two dollars for the school year of nine months.

There were a few special fees designated in the catalogue above the regular tuition charges. A fee of twelve dollars was charged for private lessons in Elocution. Six dollars was charged per term for the Law Course. Instrumental music lessons of twenty lessons per term cost ten dollars; while vocal lessons cost three dollars per term. Chemistry fees were three dollars per term, while a fee of ten dollars was charged per term for painting lessons. A diploma fee of five dollars was charged for the degree diplomas; while all others cost three dollars. No tuition fees were refunded. There were student loan arrangements available at Oaklawn for students wishing them. The catalogue advertised \$10,000 as available in the Loan Fund. It took ninety-nine dollars per school year to attend Oaklawn including expenses of board, tuition, lodging, light, and fuel.

The school was co-educational and students could enter anytime and select their studies. Dr. Doyle urged backward students to come and receive private assistance until they might be able to take their place among the more advanced students "without fear of being overshadowed." The catalog further urged students not to fear to start at Oaklawn in that "many others as large and as old as yourself are no further advanced than you are." Again he urged "you are not too old to start to school . . . People never get too old to learn. We often have students more than 40 years old . . . I have known parents to attend school with their children."

Extra-curricular organizations centered largely about the Oaklawn Literary Societies, particularly the Senior Literary Society. The Honorable Thomas M. Pratt, an eminent attorney of Kansas City, Missouri, speaking at the annual reunion of Oaklawn students at Novelty, Missouri, August 11, 1940, paid a beautiful tribute to these organizations. Said Mr. Pratt:

"It was there (in the assembly hall) that the Weekly Literary Society met



OAKLAWN COLLEGE, NOVELTY, MISSOURI.

each Friday night. That was one of the great events to which we looked forward with an ever increasing thrill and pleasure. It was the only night in which we were permitted to go out with the girls, you know."

The rules and regulations of the school followed the rigid pattern of discipline of the late nineteenth century schools. A few quoted from the catalogue bring back nostalgic memories to those reading them who may have attended similar institutions. The following list of rules and regulations are quoted directly from the catalogue:

1. Students are required to be punctual in attendance at chapel exercises, recitations and study hours.

2. Students are required to devote the hours from 6:00 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. to their studies.

3. Students will not be permitted to attend parties, spend their evenings in visiting or otherwise out of their rooms, except by permission of the President.

4. Students are required to be courteous and decorous in their de-

portment at all times and at all places while connected with the school.

5. Students are not permitted to use tobacco on the premises, nor to use intoxicating liquors, play games of chance, or visit drinking and gambling places.

6. Students doing damage to college property are required to pay for the injury done.

7. Students who violate these or other rules made by the President of the college or who are afflicted with contagious or infectious disease, or have been exposed to such or whose presence for any cause becomes detrimental to the interest and welfare of the school shall be subject to reproof, suspension, or expulsion at the discretion of the President of the College.

All disciplinary power was vested in the President and apparently there was no appeal from his decisions. There were no faculty discipline committees or advisors. The surroundings of Oaklawn were advertised to be of the very best. Dr. Doyle in his letter in the catalogue said:

"The citizens of the town are moral, intelligent and enterprising people. They are faithful friends of education and devoted Christian workers. . . The moral influences of the town and vicinity are the very best. There is not a saloon or gambling house within twelve miles of Oaklawn College. Intoxicating liquors cannot be had at Novelty. The drug stores positively refuse to sell it."

The author is indebted to Mrs. G. W. Howerton of Novelty, Missouri, for a very complete list of students and teachers over a long period of years. Dr. Doyle conducted the school from 1876-1886—a period of ten years. He was followed by J. M. Simpson who headed the school from 1886-1888. C. H. Wise conducted the school from 1888-1890. A series of head masters then followed until Dr. Doyle returned to the college in 1895 after nine years of absence, to conduct the institution until it closed.

(Continued on Page 11)



OAKLAWN COLLEGE, 1890

A SCIENCE PROJECT

(EDITOR'S NOTE. Following is an article by Mrs. Alta M. Gunn, concerning an interesting project carried out by Love Valley School,—a rural school about four miles east of La Plata in Macon County. Mrs. Gunn's project has received wide publicity in a nationally circulated magazine. Mrs. Gunn now is teaching in the La Plata Public Schools.)

One of the most gratifying science projects carried on at our school the past fall was one on butterflies and moths. Not only does this project make excellent material at a time when the specimens are most plentiful, but it correlates well with other subjects. The pupils kept notebooks on specimens found. This was not only language arts material, but arithmetic and art as well, since a sense of balance and measurements is essential in making the completed project a satisfying one.

by

Alta M. Gunn

An interest can be aroused through the use of pictures in textbooks and encyclopedias. Encouraging the children to tell of the butterflies they have seen in their own yards and on the way to school causes them to become more conscious of these lovely creatures.

The first piece of equipment needed is a strong pole. Onto this pole should be tacked a wire coat hanger which has been spread into a circle. A light weight lace curtain makes an ideal net when it is sewed to the edge of the coat hanger. The curtain's length

should be about two feet and its width the length around the hanger. A seam is made the entire length of the curtain and the end of the net may be either gathered or sewed straight across. This makes an excellent net to catch moths and butterflies.

The best material I have found for killing the specimens is chloroform. This poison will require a longer time to take effect than some of the other materials, but the wings will be more flexible and can be more easily stretched.

Since chloroform is a poison I would suggest that the children not be allowed to carry it with them. We had a box at school containing chloroform-saturated cotton into which the specimens were put to sleep. An envelope



Mrs. Gunn and students of Love Valley School work on a project of mounting moths and butterflies. Display is finished mounts of excellent examples of the work done at the school.

Left to right are: Irl Farden, Jr., Oren Ray Brokaw, Betty Lou Griffin, Mrs. Gunn, Betty Sullivan, Jerry Mason, Rachel Brokaw, Sandra Sue Barnett (face hidden), Ronnie Mason, Charles Brokaw.

is good to put the butterflies in, wings folded together, so they will not become torn before reaching school.

Corrugated cardboard makes a good stretching board for the specimens. They should be spread out flat. The upper wings are pulled upward until they are straight at the lower edge. Secure the wings with strips of paper and pins. A longer strip of paper may be laid across the lower wings and body and fastened with pins, also. Care should be taken that the antennae are left intact. The proboscis should be uncoiled so that it will be visible in the finished product. After about two days the specimen will be ready for mounting under glass.

Scrap glass is usually attainable at dealers who will also cut the glass to the desired sizes. Ample space around the edges should be allowed to make the picture balanced when finished. A piece of cardboard should be cut to fit the glass and pure white cotton is then placed upon the cardboard. Lay the specimen on the cotton, place its name on a strip of paper on the cotton underneath the specimen. Lay on the glass and fasten with a tiny piece of tape so the glass will not slip.

The picture is now ready for the binding. Paste-partout binding is very good. There are other bindings which are also suitable. The binding should be cut the length of each side so the corners will be smooth. Hanging tabs, stuck to the back, will complete the picture.

While individual butterfly and moth specimens are perhaps more desirable, we did have some attractive groupings.

When our project was finished we placed the collection in a downtown window. This created a great deal of interest among the townspeople who expressed surprise that so many different kinds of butterflies and moths could be found in our vicinity.

A study of insects in general at this time is most timely. Butterflies and moths, having a complete metamorphosis, can be compared to other insects with incomplete metamorphosis.

When a caterpillar emerges from its egg it feeds upon the plant upon which the egg was laid by the adult. The skin of the caterpillar is often shed several times. The moth caterpillar will then either burrow into the ground to spin a cocoon around itself, or it may hang from a branch of a tree, depending upon the species. A butterfly caterpillar will spend its pupa stage in a chrysalis which is suspended from some part of a plant.

During the pupa stage a great transformation takes place and at the culmination of this stage the adult will emerge to lay eggs and carry on the never ending cycle. The adult stage is not reached by many of the species until spring.

Some adult butterflies and moths lay their eggs and die without eating. Some species are fond of nectar from decayed fruits.

Many of the most beautiful moths fly only by night, and upon being attracted to bright lights flutter about seemingly blinded.

This fall project may be continued by the collection of caterpillars to be kept through the winter. A large pan of dirt with a wall and top of screen wire will be suitable for all kinds of caterpillars. Food must be provided for the caterpillars until they are ready to enter the pupa stage. This pan should be kept in a cool, moist place.

In the spring each child can feel the thrill which comes from watching an adult emerge from its winter quarters into a beautiful winged creature. The homely little caterpillar that has made such a magical change since fall is only one of nature's many wonders.

MRS. ROSECRANS FEATURED IN THE INSTRUCTOR

Mrs. Lucile Rosencrans, the former Lucile Lasley, who was graduated from the Teachers College in 1937 with a B.S. in Education degree, has been featured in a number of issues of *The Instructor*.

Mrs. Rosencrans, principal of the Wintersteen School at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, during the past few years has authored a great many articles dealing with elementary work. Most of her work is in the art field.

GRADUATE COLUMN

Joe Bill Mustion, M.A. 1950, whose home town is Liberty, Mo., has joined the staff of the Bethany Baptist Church in Kansas City, Mo., where he will direct religious education and act as minister of music. For the past four years he has had charge of the music in the high school at Shelbina, Missouri.

Stanley Kerr, M. A. 1951, has been elected Superintendent of Schools at Lewistown, Mo., for the coming school year. The past year he was Superintendent at Laclede, Mo.

John R. Morris, M.A. 1951, has been elected Superintendent of Schools at Martinsville, Mo. He succeeds Randall Tedlock, M.A. 1949, who goes to Jamesport, Mo., as Superintendent.

"LOST ALUMNI"

Listed below are a number of alumni of the Teachers College, who have become "lost" so far as the Alumni Office is concerned. Mail addressed to these persons at their last known address has been returned marked "undeliverable."

If you have information concerning any of these alumni will you please communicate with the Alumni Office. Numerals indicate year graduated.

—EDITOR

Christine Tall, 1903
 Alvina Bland Taylor, 1942
 Imogene B. Taylor, 1932
 Mervin Merrill Teague, 1925
 Ira Goff Terry, 1925
 Elsa Louise Teuscher, 1919
 Kimball Thomas, 1935
 Martha Thompson (Mrs. Baxter), 1921
 Leslie Tompkins, 1927
 Jennie Townsend, 1902
 Leta Knox Townsend (Mrs. Guy Bailey), 1907
 Opal Frank Townsend (Mrs.), 1915
 William Henry Trainum, 1912
 Berlie Elbert Tucker, 1930
 Donna Maize Tucker (Mrs.), 1924
 Henrietta Turner, 1934
 Lear Turner (Mrs.), 1924
 Leonard Porter Turner, 1925
 Mary Turner, 1926
 E. T. Whitaker, 1930
 Richard C. White, 1941
 Esther Wickless, 1929
 Addie Wilcox, 1908
 Guy E. Wiley, Jr., 1936
 Edward Spencer Willis, 1924
 Fern Elizabeth Winiette, 1922
 Marjorie Turpin, 1938
 Jessie B. Vaughn (Mrs. G. C. Halley), 1900
 Dollie E. Vaught, 1924
 Esther Wade, 1925
 Ethel E. Walkup, 1905
 William C. Waters, 1930
 Earl Oliver Watkins, 1914
 Gertrude Watson, 1902
 Ralph Paul Weaver, 1935
 Estelle Webb, 1910
 Mary Ann Webb, 1943
 Inez Webber, 1900
 Mollie Weber, 1908
 George T. Wells, 1926
 Florence Weyand, 1909
 Mary Weyand (Mrs. B. F. Martin), 1906
 Katherine Whaley, 1925

FAR-EASTERN SPECIALIST TO RETURN TO CAMPUS

Dr. No-Yong Park, a Far Eastern specialist, will return to the Teachers College next spring as usual and teach three courses during the spring quarter. The courses to be offered by Dr. Park are History of the Far East, Contemporary Problems of Asia, which is called Korea and the Pacific Danger Zones, A Study of War and Peace, which is his pet subject.

A popular author of books and many articles and a nationally known lecturer, Dr. Park has written and said many things which have come true. In view of the fact a great deal of interest is expected to be centered on his class about Korea.

Dr. Park has intimated that he does not expect to find lasting peace in Korea. While he does not entirely rule out the possibility of a truce, he does not think the truce—if and when made—will preserve peace in Korea. He does not think that there will be hope for lasting peace in Korea—or anywhere else—until the Russian question is solved one way or the other.

"Russia," he says, "is the cesspool which breeds all dangerous germs attacking the peace and freedom of all nations.

"Who can deny that our country has suffered two Pearl Harbors within a decade because of our indifference with Asiatic affairs?" added Dr. Park. In recent correspondence to the college he said that it is his hope that future generations will not be cursed by similar misfortune. At the same time he complimented the college on its realization of the importance of Asiatic studies in teacher education, saying that when few institutions of higher learning showed much interest on the subject the college began to offer courses in Asiatic history and geography.

In 1940, the Teachers College invited Dr. Park, as a Far Eastern specialist, to teach the vital subject to future teachers of America.

Born in Manchuria of Korean parentage, Dr. Park was educated in both Asia and America. He holds the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. from Harvard. He is a noted author and an outstanding lecturer on Oriental problems. Nearly a quarter of a million people throughout the country hear him speak on the subject each year.

Long before he joined the faculty here he visited on the campus to lecture on the Manchurian Crisis in



DR. NO-YONG PARK
Author and Lecturer

1932. At that time he warned that if the civilized nations should fail to act against the Japanese aggression in Manchuria, they would have to suffer a Second World War. In 1937, he published a prophetic book entitled "Retreat of the West," foretelling the fate of Western Empires in Asia. In 1947, he published another book, "The White Man's Peace," in which he predicted, among other things, the coming of the Korean War which is being fought today.

Since the end of World War II Dr. Park has fought the belief held in some countries, that the "Chinese Communists are not communists," but merely "democratic agrarian reformers" who ought to be supported by our country.

In the fall of 1949 when China was falling under Communist control, he delivered at the Teachers College here and before groups in other states a lecture called "The American Dunkirk." He warned that the fall of China would expose the destiny of the free world to Communist menace. But Dr. Park pointed out few people understood the significance of his warning until the United States and the U. N. were dragged into the Korean War.

Viva Sue Lett, 1947, of St. Charles, Missouri, has been employed to teach at Hardin Junior High School, Mexico, Mo.

ALUMNI NOTES

Joe M. Barnes, 1926, was chosen to receive the Cosmopolitan Clubs' award as Columbia's leading citizen of 1951. Mr. Barnes is principal of the Ridgeway School and is now entering his 18th year as an educator in the Columbia, Mo., schools.

Robert Milstead, 1932, former instructor of music at Macon, Mo., High School, has been transferred to Honolulu, Hawaii, as program director of the USO Department of the YMCA. His parents live at Brashear, Mo.

John E. Chiappy, 1950, physical education major, is head athletic coach at the Spring Grove, Pa., High School.

A. L. McKay, 1952, pastor of the Lancaster Methodist Church for the past two and one-half years, has resigned. He has enrolled at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., where he will do graduate work leading to a Bachelor of Divinity and a Ph.D. in Psychology. While attending Northwestern, Rev. McKay will pastor the First Methodist Church in Oneida, Ill., where he will reside.

Alpha Mayfield, 1927, a native of Macon, Mo., was chosen as a judge of vocal music for the North Carolina Contest Festivals. She is currently head of music education at Greensboro, N. C., College. In addition Dr. Mayfield is national opera chairman for both the National Federation of Music Clubs and the Music Educators National Conference.

Arthur Lee Jones, 1936, formerly of Kirksville, Mo., has accepted a position on the staff of Radio Station WGEM at Quincy, Illinois. He has been program director for Radio Station KIRX in Kirksville for the past three and one-half years.

Miss Mary Shouse, 1919, a native of Shelbina, Mo., was recently honored by a four-column write-up in a Long Beach, Calif., paper for her work as Supervisor of Music in the Long Beach Public Schools. The article stated that "Miss Shouse probably has more influence on the musical education of Long Beach youth than any other single person." She is responsible for organizing and maintaining the musical program from Kindergarten to junior college. She assumed this position in 1945 after being head of the music department at Polytechnic High School, Long Beach.

Geoffrey W. Heying, 1936, formerly of Rhineland, Mo., has been appointed Superintendent of Schools at Hermann, Mo. He will not assume full

duties until August 1. Mr. Heying has been Principal of the school since 1947.

Miss Maribel Norris, 1950, whose home address is Novelty, Mo., has been named as Missouri's second 4-H international farm youth exchange scholar. She left in June to spend eight weeks living and working with farm families in England and Wales. For the past year Miss Norris has taught in the elementary schools of Des Moines, Iowa.

George V. Burnett, 1927, has been elected principal of the El Monte High School at San Gabriel, California; for the school year 1952-53. He was formerly Superintendent at Hurdland and Downing, Mo.

Dr. Leslie B. Sipple, 1914, became the 18th person in the United States to receive the Kappa Delta Pi honor key for distinguished service to education. He was Dean of Education at the University of Wichita from 1929 until he reached the retirement age in 1950. At the present time he is Director of Special Education in the Kansas State Department of Public Instruction, Wichita, Kansas.

Willard Goslin, 1922, is Professor of Education at George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn.

Eldon Tietsort, 1951, will be coach and teach social studies in the high school at Edina, Mo. Last year he coached at Green City, Mo.

Bessie L. Ray, 1924, resigned from the faculty of the Senior High School at Kirksville, Mo., after twenty-eight years. She taught English and Journalism there.

Myers Eggert, 1940, has accepted a position as coordinator of Diversified Occupations and adult education at the Moberly High School and Junior College, Moberly, Mo. He held a similar position at Kirksville for the past five years.

Fred L. Sloop, 1912, is retiring after forty-three years of teaching of which twenty-nine years were teaching history in Stephen F. Austin High School at Bryan, Texas. He plans to live near his married daughter in San Fernando, Calif.

William N. Reeves, 1939, formerly of Kirksville, Mo., has been granted a leave of absence from Glen Falls, New York, High School to study for his doctorate of music in California.

Dr. Gerald Reeves, 1942, recently moved to St. Charles, Mo., where he will be associated with the St. Charles Clinic as specialist in internal medicine.

OAKLAWN COLLEGE

(Continued from Page 7)

The school closed in 1900 and was moved in part to Hurdland where a portion of the old boarding house was made into a residence. A part of the ornate frescoes were maintained on the dwelling. New homes supplanted the old dwellings and now only in fancy does "Oaklawn" remain. The cultural beacon lights planted in this area remain in the interest taken in dramatic, speech and literary events of the present public schools.

In final the words of Dr. W. N. Doyle, founder of Oaklawn, are as true as though they had been written at the present time. In urging students to come to Oaklawn, he said: "Education is now an imperative necessity. No young person is prepared to meet the difficulties of life without it."

At the annual Homecoming of Oaklawn College held at Novelty, August 11, 1940,—attended by 40 former students from over the nation—R. B. Sharp, '88, read an original poem entitled "Oaklawn Memories." Because of its descriptive powers, the entire poem is included in this article.

"Oaklawn Memories"

In looking backward to the times
Of fifty years or more,
These memories come into my mind
Of things as were of yore.
Half hidden by the forest trees,
The college building looms:
With broad veranda to the fore,
Its hall and recitation rooms.
I see the frescoes on the walls;
The poet Goethe as he stood,
His knee on chair with book in hand,
In thoughtful attitude.
I see the broad and shady lawn
The board walk, built to supply
An easy access to the rooming house
And the residence near by.
I hear again the bell ring out,
Its morning clarion call.
I hear the noise of mounting feet
To the assembly hall.
I see each student at his place
And hear the call to rise;
For school was always to begin
With calisthenic exercise.
When we had mastered every move
Of arms and legs and feet,
The next call was position
As each stood at his seat.
Then forward was the word
And each must keep the step,
Nor mar the music nor the time
By lack of proper pep.
Thus were formed the glimmering
lines

As all marched to and fro;
Stepping to quick music,
Each face was soon aglow.
Then came the order, "Face about;"
All soon were in retreat.
When all had reached their proper
place
The first call was complete.
Then there came a new command—
All marched the opposite way
Each on his own appointed side
Was destined now to stay.
Until he reached the center aisle,
There both sex marched together
If some were pleased or some were
not,
It all depended whether,
The right one came to catch the step
He wished to keep forever.
Where eyes were keen and minds
alert,
It was easy to discover,
That at Oaklawn as at other schools
Some always met a lover.
And be it said that of a truth
Some trysts that then were pend-
ing,
Of later date were consummate,
And with a happy ending.
When every one had reached his
place
The exercise was o'er,
With commanding mein and stately
step
Professor took the floor.
Then perchance for half an hour,
He spoke of wisdom's ways
Exhorting all to seek them then,
And in their future days.
Each class to their appointed room
Immediately would repair,
The monitor in the study hall
Assumed the ruling chair.
Thus day by day the program went
Until commencement day had
come
That ended with reunion,
With farewells and for home.
Commencement could not show
The final grading in life's school—
Events are oft encountered there
That are not won by rule.
For some have filled an early grave
Disease has conquered others,
Fate always takes a toll.
It sometimes does of brothers.
Our schoolmates then were young
and fair
Some now are gray and worn.
And all are traveling to the place
Of their eternal bourne
They soon must hear the last roll
call,
And in the record they have made,
May it be said of everyone
They made a passing grade.

