

# NEWSCOPE

FALL  
1960



## President's Corner

On April 7, 1960, a Lyceum Committee for our College was appointed, charged with the problems involving the organization and implementation of a lyceum program for our College. It is composed of ten members, seven of whom are members of the faculty and three who are non-faculty members.

The basic task confronting the Lyceum Committee is the organization and administration of a cultural program composed of music, lectures, entertainment, and dramatics. During the academic year they will provide six programs of which not more than two are to be selected from any one cultural field. Only two of the six are to be given any one quarter of the academic year.

The Lyceum Committee has announced the following program with dates for the academic year, 1960-61:

Societa Corelli, October 12  
William L. Shirer, November 14  
Cleveland Play House (Candida),  
November 30  
Vincent Price, January 31  
Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, March 21  
Dr. Mario Salvador, April 20

The committee is to be congratulated upon the type of programs selected for us. It is a program of the best of talents in various fields of cultural interest.

These programs should be of interest not only to students and faculty, but to many of the people of northeast Missouri who are within commuting distance of the College campus.

WALTER H. RYLE, President

## Alumni Marriages

Mary Ann Douglas, 1960, was married to George Donald Columbatto in Bevier, August 13.

Judith Charlene Michaelis, 1960, was married to David Elmore Berry on August 20 in Hannibal. They are making their home in Kirksville where Mr. Berry is a student at the Teachers College.

Dale Kutzner, 1960, and Susan Julia Fleak were married in Edina on August 21. They are living in New York where Mr. Kutzner is a student in the New York University School of Retailing. The bride is also attending the University.

Larry David Harrington, 1960, and Patsy Gail Short were married in Tampa, Florida, September 1. Mr. Harrington was awarded an assistantship in political science at the University of Missouri where he is working toward a master's degree. Mrs.

Harrington is also a student at the University and the couple are making their home in Columbia.

Sandra Waddill, 1960, was married to E. Lee Foster in Brookfield August 14. They are residing in Kirksville where Mr. Foster is a senior at the Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery.

Frank V. Colton III, B.S. in Ed., 1957 and M.A., 1959, and Linda Kay Elam were married in Ethel August 13. Mr. Colton is an accountant in the business office at the Teachers College and Mrs. Colton is a junior student.

Heidi Herboth, 1959, became the bride of Dr. D. V. Meyer July 23 in Kewanee, Illinois. Mrs. Meyer is a teacher in the Kewanee High School and Dr. Meyer is a veterinarian in Kewanee where they are making their home at 227 Hollis St.

Marilyn Harrington, B.S. in Ed., 1958 and M.A., 1960 and Victor Nelson, 1960, were married August 14 in the Pleasant Grove Baptist Church. They are living in Ewing where the bridegroom teaches industrial arts and the bride teaches the sixth grade.

Marlene Ann Homes, 1958, was married to John William Barnes in Kahoka September 18. They are making their home in Keokuk where the bride is employed as a cost accountant

for the Dryden Rubber Company. The bridegroom is employed in the signal department of the Santa Fe Railroad at Ft. Madison.

Carol Louise Biggs, 1960, and Benjamin Richard Pemberton, Jr. were married August 21 in La Plata. This couple is residing in Marshall where the bride teaches first and second grades in the Gilliam practice schools.

Linda Ann White, 1960, became the bride of Robert Del McCullough in a ceremony in Hannibal June 5. Mr. McCullough is a senior in mechanical engineering at the University of Missouri and Mrs. McCullough is teaching home economics in the Moberly Junior High School.

Dianthe Truitt, 1960, became the bride of William Hall Cable in a ceremony in the First Methodist Church in Kirksville on August 7. Mr. Cable is director of publications at the Teachers College and Mrs. Cable is teaching music in the high schools at Hurdland and Brashear.

(More Alumni Marriages on Page 11)

## Cover Picture

Lt. Lawrence Bonderer shows President Ryle the Soldier's Medal he was awarded this year for heroism. See story on page 6.

# NEMOSCOPE

NORTHEAST MISSOURI STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI

WALTER H. RYLE, PRESIDENT

EDITOR

ROBERT L. MCKINNEY (ON MILITARY LEAVE)

ACTING EDITOR

DR. RUTH TOWNE

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# BUCHANAN COLLEGE AT TROY, MO.

by

**Bonnie Skinner Mitch**

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mrs. Mitch holds two degrees from the Teachers College, having received the B.S. in Ed. in 1958 with a major in art and the A.B. in 1960 with a major in history. She was the first honor graduate in the August Division of the class of 1960.

Troy, the county seat of Lincoln County, Missouri, since 1829, numbered almost a thousand people according to the census of 1890. The St. Louis and Hannibal Railroad made connection with the Wabash at Gilmore, and with the Chicago and Alton at Bowling Green, making the town accessible from any direction and giving some validity to its claim to be the geographical center of one of the healthiest and most populous districts in the state. Its people were motivated by a strong religious sentiment as was evidenced by the six thriving churches in the place. There were no balloons to tempt young men and the few social distractions were of an elevating nature."

In addition to these excellent civic characteristics, there had been a perceptible change in public opinion during the approximately fifteen years preceding 1893. The sentiment had gradually grown in favor of the best possible educational advantages, and had first manifested itself in an increased interest in the public schools. Elected and able superintendents had been elected, the course of study enlarged, terms extended in length, and better qualified teachers employed. By 1893 the citizens of Troy and of Lincoln County felt that their children were being offered the best possible advantages as far as common schooling was concerned, but this was not sufficient. The activity during the period of improving the public schools had apparently stimulated a demand for still further advantages, because early in 1893 the "mere suggestion" that Troy was the proper place to establish an institution of learning resulted in a voluntarily subscribed fund sufficient to put plans for such an institution into operation.

On March 14, 1893, a group of Troy citizens met to discuss what could be done about higher education for their own. A committee of five was established to study the problem and report at the next meeting.

When the next meeting was held, March 20, the committee recommended that a joint stock company be formed and incorporated under the laws of the state with a capital stock

approximating \$10,000 in shares of \$10 each, and that each share of stock be entitled to one vote on all matters concerning the government and control of the college. The recommendation was at once approved and by April 18, \$9,700 had been raised. The remaining \$300 was subscribed at the citizens' meeting that night. Altogether, 190 persons subscribed. Alexander S. Buchanan alone contributed over \$1,500 and the stockholders voted by acclamation to name the college after him. Unfortunately, Buchanan died July 4, 1893, before the school was completed. Grounds were purchased and a building erected and equipped.

The institution thus established was advertised the first year as an "Academy for Boys and Girls" but subsequently as an "Academy for Both Sexes." Professor Charles Strumberg of St. Charles, who was chosen as first principal, outlined the character of the school and the scope of its work in the introduction to the first annual catalog, thus:

Buchanan College was founded by citizens of Troy and Lincoln County to supply the wanting links in the chain of education between the public schools of the county on the one hand and the universities, professional schools, and advanced colleges of the state and nation on the other; to afford to ambitious students an opportunity for higher education at home; and to give such instruction and training in subjects pertaining especially to business as will prepare for success in the practical affairs of life. At the same time it offers to teachers of this and neighboring counties an opportunity for review and further study.

If one may judge from the tone of newspaper articles, enthusiasm for the new school was apparently quite high. There seemed to be little doubt that it would prove worthy of the hearty support and encouragement of every citizen of Lincoln County. As a private venture, its success would depend, of course, on the continuous support of the area from which it derived most of its patronage.

The new college first opened its doors to students on September 11, 1894. The building itself was described as an "elegant pressed-brick structure" situated on eight acres of land in the northwestern part of Troy overlooking the town and Cuivre River

Valley. There is some question as to how the land for the site of the college was acquired. An account written many years after the college had ceased to exist declared that Buchanan donated the land itself and the school was for that reason given his name. However, contemporary descriptions say that the land was purchased with money from the fund raised in 1893, and usually speak of Buchanan's aid merely as a "large gift."

There were nine rooms in the building, one of which was a chapel which would seat three hundred twenty persons. Two of the rooms were to be fitted out respectively as a library and a laboratory as the necessary books and equipment could be acquired. The corridors were roomy enough for military drills in bad weather, and the entire building was heated by a hot-air furnace.

The college, although thoroughly non-sectarian, was governed by a faculty of Christian men and women under the direction of a board of seven curators and an advisory board composed of representatives from each of the county's townships. Government was based on principles, not rules. "Confirmed idleness" or persistent disorder on the part of a student were grounds for his expulsion, but students desiring to do their best were assured that they would have every opportunity to progress in Buchanan College.

The faculty seems generally to have been well qualified. During the college's eleven year life span, the board employed graduates of the St. Louis School of Fine Arts, Boston School of Expression, William Woods, William Jewell, Central College, Kirksville Normal School, and the Universities of Missouri and Indiana, as well as Yale, DePauw, Chicago, and Northwestern Universities. The principal, or president as he came to be called by 1897, always had three full-time assistants in the academic department. Professor W. T. McDonald, who became president in 1904, assured patrons that all the work of instruction at Buchanan was done by the faculty. No upper classmen were employed. Varying numbers of other teachers gave instruction in art, music, elocution, stenography, and physical culture.

A three year art course was offered until 1899 with emphasis on china-painting and other decorative arts, but no mention is made of art after the

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catalog of 1899-1900. The departments of music, elocution, and commerce, however, consistently attracted students. The music department offered instruction in piano and voice only and granted a diploma for four years' work. An additional diploma could be had for two years' post-graduate study. The course in elocution was four years in length with a diploma offered after the third year for completion of a general course. The fourth year consisted of more advanced work in vocal expression and technical work. A diploma was offered to commercial students after one year's specialized study of grammar, letter writing, bookkeeping, shorthand, type-writing and commercial arithmetic. A course of public lectures delivered in the chapel was made available to all students in all departments at reduced rates each year. United States Representative Champ Clark and Ex-Governor William J. Stone were among the distinguished speakers who appeared at Buchanan.

In the regular academic department, three four-year courses of study were offered—classical, scientific, and normal. Beginning students were not expected to fit precisely into one of these courses. Professor Strumberg, the first year, felt that very few would, and he promised that individual interests would always be consulted in order to bring about the most rapid development of each student. The classical and scientific courses were intended to give students a good basis in the studies that make up a liberal education. Arrangements were made with the University of Missouri to admit graduates of Buchanan College without examination. The normal course was intended to prepare efficient teachers for the town and country schools, although it was admittedly not meant to equal the training of the best normal schools. Buchanan's first aim in all courses was not professional training, but culture. To judge by the numbers who are listed in the catalogs as participating, one of the most popular and important features that the college maintained was a term of fifteen weeks from approximately March 1 until the closing of school. This course was intended especially for the benefit of public-school teachers whose terms ended in February. Thorough reviews were given and mastery of the important and difficult features of the subject matter was emphasized. All the regular collegiate courses were open to teachers who were prepared to enter them.

For regular admission into any of the three academic courses a knowledge of the common branches was required. A preparatory course was provided for those whose background was insufficient. This course or its equivalent was required for entrance into any of the academic courses. Those who were prepared in some branches but were not in others could take the particular subjects in which they were deficient and spend the rest of their time in regular college classes. The preparatory year consisted of work in English grammar, composition, spelling, reading, geography, arithmetic, civil government, and United States history.

There were no major differences in the academic courses except in the fourth year of study. All freshmen took English, Latin, algebra, English history, and physical geography. Sophomores took English, Latin, geometry, physics, and ancient history. As a sixth course classical students were offered Greek or French; scientific students, German or French; and prospective teachers, psychology. The third year program consisted of English, Latin, algebra, geometry, and chemistry. The first two classes continued with their foreign languages and those in the normal course studied the history of education.

In their final year, classical students studied English, Latin, medieval history, psychology and logic, and their

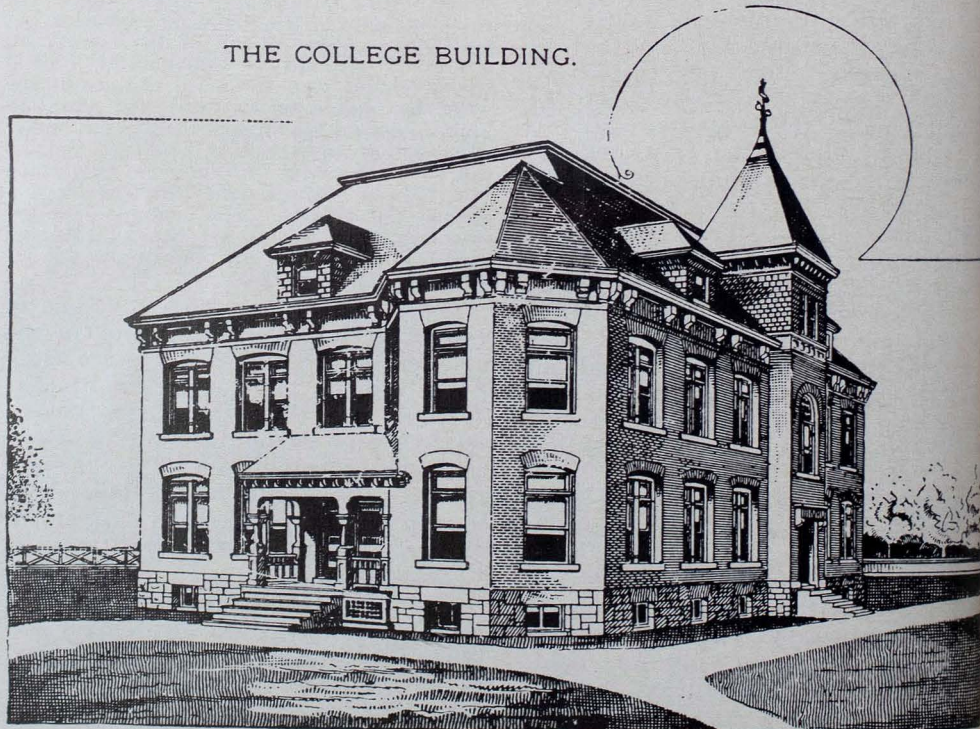
chosen foreign language. The scientific course was completed with classes in English, higher algebra and trigonometry, medieval history, botany and zoology, and the foreign language. The future teachers finished their training with more English and Latin, medieval history, botany and zoology and pedagogy. Due credit was allowed for work done in other institutions but one full year's attendance at Buchanan was required for graduation.

According to the catalog of 1900 attention was paid to teaching methods.

In order to insure thorough work and rapid progress, the instructors study all phases of their work in teaching and classroom management and strive to adopt methods that will give the best results possible. No old methods are continued by reason of custom or habit alone, nor are any novel or impracticable schemes attempted.

The faculty met every week to study the work of the school and to discuss the opinions of the leading educators of the day. The principal attended county, state, and national education conventions when possible and informed his staff of the best methods of instruction and management. The natural sciences were taught by the laboratory method, it being felt that such subjects could not be learned through textbooks alone. By 1901 the laboratory was said to be well equipped, having several duplicate sets of all the necessary apparatus.

THE COLLEGE BUILDING.



Buchanan College, Troy, Missouri, as it looked shortly after it was opened

Two hundred dollars was spent on physics equipment alone that year.

Standard reference works, and books of history, literature, and science were added to the library collection from time to time as friends of the college added to the library fund. Extra library assignments were often given to students.

The school year was forty weeks in length and students were urged to come the first day and stay till the last, or if that were impossible, to enter later rather than lose the whole year. Apparently many did find it necessary to come and go during the year because the enrollment statistics printed in the *Troy Free Press* as the term progressed never coincided with the grand total that was always listed in the catalog of the following year. The faculty was pledged to do their best for late-comers although they did not promise as rapid a rate of advancement for them as for the others.

Tuition was forty dollars per year or twenty dollars for a term of twenty weeks. No deduction was made for absence except for protracted illness. Instruction in vocal or instrumental music cost forty dollars per year in addition. This included two lessons each week. Practice on the school piano for forty-five minutes a day, the length of a recitation period, was five dollars extra per term. Art and elocution lessons were ten dollars a term. Art students paid for their own materials. The tuition to the spring normal course was ten dollars for public-school teachers. Students were promised that there would be no "vexatious incidental charges." However, by 1899, diploma fees of three dollars in the academic and music departments and two dollars in the commercial and elocution department were listed, and a library fee was being charged to academic students.

Many of the best families in Troy took students as boarders at ten to twelve dollars per month. Several students often rented a room together and did their own housekeeping, thus reducing expenses. Parents were assured that they need have no fear in sending their sons and daughters to Troy they would be placing them beyond the reach of watchful and loving eyes, because "excellence in deportment and the high and honorable standing of our students have come to be proverbial."

A few fortunate students who received scholarships were able to reduce expenses to a bare minimum. Each member of the advisory board had the

privilege every year of selecting one deserving student from his township who was allowed to attend Buchanan for a whole year tuition free. In addition to the advisory board scholarships, the board of curators gave to one outstanding graduate from each public school in the county free tuition from the close of the public school until the close of college the same year.

The student in shorthand and typewriting making the best record in a class of six received a scholarship for one semester. If the class had eight members, the scholarship extended for the entire year.

The first activity which Buchanan students organized outside the regular education program was a literary society. During the first year of the school's operation, a group began meeting on Saturday afternoons with the object of acquiring literary and forensic skill. They called themselves the Philomathians and they solicited all new students, boys and girls, to become members. The faculty also advised membership since the society enabled students to gain valuable practice in public speaking and parliamentary usage and such training was considered to be of first importance in future life.

For five years the Philomathic had virtually a monopoly on student extracurricular activities, except for church work, but in September of 1900, a second group of twenty-two organized as the Delphic Society. At the close of its first year this society could boast of a membership of fifty-four, the highest number ever enrolled in any society in Buchanan College.

The two societies apparently engaged in a good deal of friendly rivalry. The Delphians, advertising themselves collectively as an "antidote for homesickness," attracted the most members, but the Philomathians evidently felt themselves to be superior culturally. The interests of both groups, however, seemed gradually to range rather far afield from their original intellectual purposes. Each society had a ladies' basketball team and games between them were exciting occasions. Delphians and Philomathians competed in various track events at the annual spring field day, and the former usually won practically every prize. The older society dismissed its competitor's record rather effectively, however, by asserting that "athletics do not increase the merits of a literary society."

Athletics, however, did have a place. According to Buchanan College

philosophy the object of physical exercise and games was to afford rest and recreation and to impart the vigor and vitality necessary for the successful pursuit of regular school work. In 1899, a gymnasium room was opened and students were given the option of taking training in physical culture and calisthenics. Outdoors, students could play baseball, football, or lawn tennis on well kept grounds, or they could exercise on horizontal and parallel bars. It was understood, however, that "athletics shall in no way interfere with regular school duties. We look upon such sports as a recreation, not as a business."

By 1900 the college had a football team. According to the records, Buchanan almost always won. In 1902 its grand total of points was 189 to its opponents' combined 11. In addition to the Buchanan team's evident superiority on the playing field, the boys' gentlemanly conduct and good will helped to "lift much public disapproval of the excellent sport of football."

The college, by 1903, was able to offer many more attractions, ranging from a compound microscope to an athletic program, than it could in its earlier years. The catalog for 1903-1904 asserts that Buchanan College was more and more proving its right to exist. For several years, enrollment had steadily increased in every department. However, only a little over a year later, a proposition was submitted to the voters of the Troy public school district for bonds not to exceed \$5,000 for the purpose of buying or erecting an additional building for school purposes. The idea was to buy the Buchanan College building and conduct a public high school in it. The college had admittedly been a benefit to the community, but it had struggled unsuccessfully against the odds which private schools without capital or endowment always face. The annual number of graduates had ranged from one in 1896 to twelve in 1902, with an average of only eight from all departments. Since it was opened, the college's receipts from legitimate school sources had been fully \$10,000 less than its expenses, and the deficit had fallen wholly upon the people living in Troy and its immediate vicinity.

According to the calculations of the school board, Buchanan College as a high school could be kept up to its past high standards, and the high school and the elementary school could both be maintained on a tax that would not be an unreasonable

burden to the people of the district. It was proposed to hire three teachers as well qualified as the college had ever had and to adopt a course of study practically identical to the old one. Grade eight of the public school and the preparatory class at the college could be combined, thus saving the expense of one teacher.

The board submitted the following figures, confident that they were liberal enough to get a good teaching force.

For President of College (High School) and Superintendent of Schools, \$100 a month.....	\$800
One assistant at \$60 a month.....	480
One assistant at \$40 a month.....	320
Principal of Public School at \$60 a month.....	480
Three assistants at \$40 a month.....	960
Primary teacher at \$50 a month.....	400
Teachers at Colored School.....	760
Incidental expenses for three schools	800

Total expenses for three schools. . \$5,000

To meet these expenses, the district had an annual revenue of a little over \$1,000 from state, county, railroad, and township sources. The district's assessed valuation was \$435,000, and a tax of \$1 on each \$100 would give a revenue of \$4,350, or a total revenue of \$5,350. Receipts from tuition were estimated at from \$450 to \$600. Therefore, the yearly income would be ample to pay all school expenses, to pay the interest on the bonds and to retire the debt in a few years. The alluring promise was made that that when the debt was paid, the tax would be reduced as much as the expense of maintaining the schools would permit.

The editor of the *Free Press* marshalled an impressive array of benefits to be derived from a high school. Those who could not afford to pay tuition for their children would have an opportunity to educate them free. All property owners would be benefited, because many families would be drawn to Troy, making the demand for property greater and the values correspondingly higher. Every taxpayer in the district would derive some advantage far greater than the cost to him. In addition there was the appeal to altruism: the opportunity to assist some worthy boy or girl to a more useful place in society. On May 4, 1905, the proposition was carried by a vote of 143 to 69, only slightly more than the required two-thirds majority, and the plans to inaugurate a high school were put into operation.

At the last commencement in June, 1905, James W. Grave, an alumnus of the college, gave the address. He reminded his audience that eleven years

## RECEIVES SOLDIER'S MEDAL FOR HEROISM

Lt. Lawrence F. Bonderer, senior in the Teachers College on temporary assignment to finish his baccalaureate degree under the Operation Bootstrap program, is the holder of the Soldier's Medal, highest medal awarded in peacetime. Lt. Bonderer received the medal January 12, 1960, as did Airman 2/c Robert M. Cromis, for an act of heroism at Chennault Air Force Base, Lake Charles, Louisiana, on November 26, 1958, when the two men entered a flaming plane to rescue a trapped crew member thereby saving his life. The plane, a B-47 in alert position, was carrying a hydrogen bomb.

In awarding the medal, Gen. John P. McConnell, commander of the Second Air Force, said: "It is an extreme personal pleasure to award the Soldier's Medal to anyone who risks his life in helping to save the life of another, which in my opinion is the highest act a man can perform." The citation which accompanied the medal reads as follows:

First Lieutenant Lawrence F. Bonderer distinguished himself by heroism involving voluntary risk of life on 26 November 1958 at Chennault Air Force Base, Lake Charles, Louisiana. On that date, when a weapon-loaded B-47 aircraft burst into flames while in alert posture, Lieutenant Bonderer immediately rushed to the scene to render assistance. With complete disregard for his own safety and in full knowledge of the imminent possibility of exploding fuel cells, Lieutenant Bonderer unhesitatingly entered the flaming aircraft and, with the aid of two other volunteers, persevered in his humanitarian efforts until he was able to rescue a trapped crew member. By his exemplary courage, quick thinking and humanitarian regard for his fellow man, Lieutenant Bonderer has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Air Force.

earlier the State University had not had a single student from Lincoln County, but after Buchanan College had been in operation a year its graduates had begun to represent the county in Columbia, and the number going on to the University had yearly increased.

Although Buchanan College was in operation for only eleven years, the community, Grave declared, had been well repaid for its time, money, and labor. The desire for higher education implanted by the college in the minds of the young people of the Troy Community would live on and bear greater fruit in the future.

Lt. Bonderer, who received his wings on August 21, 1956, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Drury Bonderer, Utica, Missouri. He is a graduate of the Chillicothe High School and completed work for the Bachelor of Science in Education degree with a major in industrial arts at the end of the winter quarter. After completing his degree, he will report to the Whiteman Air Force Base at Knob Noster, Missouri. The young lieutenant is married and has three children, Linda Lawrence, Jr., and Marshall.

## MEMBER OF BOARD DIES

William A. Cable of Hannibal died August 10 following a long illness. Mr. Cable was a newspaper man for many years having joined the staff of the *Hannibal Courier-Post* in 1911 as city editor. In 1934 he became managing editor, a post he held until ill health forced his retirement in 1959. At that time he was named managing editor emeritus. In 1934 he was appointed to the Board of Regents of the Teachers College, and from 1945 to 1957 he served as the president of the Board.

Mr. Cable was a veteran of World War I and a charter member of the Emmette J. Shields Post No. 53 American Legion and had served as the post commander. He was a past president of the Hannibal Chamber of Commerce and a member of the board of trustees of the Park Avenue Methodist Church for thirty years.

Mr. Cable is survived by his widow, the former Miss Hila Hall, and one son, William Hall Cable, who is director of publications at the Teachers College.

Capt. James E. Steinmiller, 1952, is attending the Squadron Officers School at Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Alabama, until December 17, at which time he will be sent to Spearhead Air Force Base, Reno, Nevada. During the time he is in Alabama, Mrs. Steinmiller, the former Joan Shroder, 1954, will stay with her parents in Hannibal.

Lynn Dee Coy, 1960, completed eight weeks training with the Missouri State Highway Patrol on August 28 and took up his duties with the Patrol at Brookfield.

# TREES IN FALL COLOR ON THE TEACHERS COLLEGE CAMPUS

by

**Max E. Bell**

Associate Professor of Botany  
Northeast Missouri State Teachers  
College

No you won't have to go to Raintree County to find a "Golden Raintree"! We have one on our campus and its fall coloration is a golden yellow, you find it!

Fall colorations are due to a number of factors, each of which is influenced by the season and none of which is enhanced by a sudden killing frost. Jack Frost does not paint the leaves their golden hues in any way, shape or form, regardless of how poetic it may seem.

The facts are simply these: The leaves of some trees are getting old. Their veins are getting plugged and their abscission layers are developing. When their abscission layers are fully developed they may drop. Age and the abscission may prevent the free movement of sugars to storage areas in the stems and roots. Therefore, the sugars accumulate in the leaves. Enzymes are present for conversion of sugars to pigments. These pigments are represented by all the yellow, orange and red shades and become more evident as the chlorophyll fades away. Ordinarily the green chlorophyll masks out the other colors but the short days and the cool night temperatures of fall prevent replacement of the ephemeral chlorophyll and if the days remain warm enough to allow the enzymes to manufacture more red and yellow, the fall becomes resplendent with color.

If a hard frost kills the tree leaves, they have a tendency to become a dull brown as the activities of life can no longer produce the brilliance that we have in other warm, moist fall seasons.

Our campus trees begin to change color early in the season. Soon after the August reddening of the woodland sumacs our black tupelo trees have begun to redden. The leaves of these trees soon begin to fall or absciss. At the same time the green fruits of the crab apple trees and of the hawthornes redden and the leaves of the ornamental red plum trees become so deep red that they appear to almost blacken.

By the middle of September the yellow poplar or tulip tree has developed yellow and brown in contrast with the shiny dark green of the magnolia trees. The maidenhair tree becomes yellow or brown depending upon the fall and the maples begin their crowning glory late in September. They begin to lose their leaves before the oaks really reach their peak.

In October the oaks begin to develop their reds and browns. By this time we are beginning to think about frost and probably will have a good one by October 15. The middle of October will find flurries of leaves falling. The elms have started to yellow but brown with frost and fall. The grade school children pick up the huge shade leaves of the American sycamore now dead and brown and the spiny burrs of the American chestnut or a shiny

buckeye to "cure" their grandpa's rheumatism.

A strange thing happens. That baldy cypress looks dead and brown. Although it is closely related to the trees that we normally call evergreen, it loses not only its leaves, but pieces of stems as well. The leaves fall still tightly attached to short pieces of dead stem.

A hard frost may brown some of the leaves of the holly and rhododendron, but they seldom fall. The oak leaves remain until they are pushed off by developing buds the next spring. All winter long they contrast with our fine collection of evergreens.

The Japanese yew has red, fleshy, poisonous seeds attractive to the eye of man and the palate of birds, as are the blue seeds of cedar. The dark green of the hemlocks may also be found on the north side of buildings and the majestic blue spruces contrast in color with the red brick.

The bark of the evergreens is also a study in form and color. There are red, black and white spruces, Austrian pines with holes in the bark and Scotch pines with flaky orange bark on the upper branches. The cones vary in size, shape and color. The spruces have tapering cones, the pines have rather thick ones, some little ones in their first year, some older ones that will yield their seeds in the spring, some annual and some persistent ones like those of the scrubby jack pine. The Douglas fir has little cones that show flaps of tissue from behind the scaly bracts, scarcely suggestive of the fact that this tree could someday become the monarch of the city with a possible height of up to 300 feet in its native habitat. The colors of these cones vary from dark brown in the pines to golden brown in the spruces and the bizarre Douglas fir cones with tongues of red from the brownish bracts.

All these provide a beautiful setting for thoughtful and observant students who may recall the words of a poet who penned some thoughts about men "who in the love of nature hold communion with her visible forms."—And a voice of gladness and an eloquence of beauty will steal away their sadness (if any) ere they are aware!

## HOMECOMING QUEEN



Paley Mills, co-captain of the 1960 Bulldogs, fastens the golden football around the neck of Sandy Ables, 1960 Homecoming Queen as Jim Blacklock, the other co-captain, looks on. The petite Miss Ables is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Q. Ables of El Salvador, San Salvador, where Mr. Ables is a contractor. She is a sophomore and a member of Delta Zeta sorority.

Chief Warrant Officer Paul Allen Weaver, 1935, has been transferred to a new post at Ft. Ord, California, upon his return to the United States after service with the army in South Germany. He is within three years of retirement.

# 131 MASTER'S DEGREES AWARDED IN 1960

by

**Leon Karel**

**Professor of Theory,  
Northeast Missouri State Teachers  
College**

A tabulation of college records shows that 131 M.A. degrees were awarded of the year 1960 with 34 degrees granted at the May ceremonies and 97 awarded in August.

Of these 131 degrees, 33 were awarded for a written thesis (including two recitals and one original composition). Thirteen written theses were submitted in May and 17 in August. These were distributed among the several divisions as follows:

Industrial Education, 6; Physical Education, 7; Social Science Education, 4; English Education, 4; Business Education, 5; Music Education, 3 (with two recitals and one composition); and History, 1.

The list of candidates and their theses in the May Commencement include:

Richard Lavern Bell; Music Education: "Transcription for Concert Band of the Last Movement of Mendelssohn's Reformation Symphony."

Billy Doyle Carter; Physical Education: "Cost and Finance of Intercollegiate Athletics in the M.I.A.A. Conference Colleges, 1958-59."

Vincent Francis Casper; Industrial Education: "Original Creativeness, Patents, and the Industrial Arts Teacher of Missouri."

Lyda Jeanne Cleaver; Business Education: "An Analysis and Classification of Recurring Problems in the Teaching of Shorthand in the Secondary Schools of Northeast Missouri."

Carl Clifton Cochran; Industrial Education: "Student Teachers' Training Activities in Industrial Arts for Off-Campus Programs of Northeast Missouri State Teachers College."

Edro Dean Hageman; Social Science Education: "A Field Survey of the Changes in the Academic Preparation of Social Science Teachers of Northeast Missouri, 1949-59."

Kyoko Hyashi; English Education: "The Concept of Friendship in the Poems of Emily Dickinson."

Nese Turan Kivanc; English Education: "Myths in the Poetry of John Keats."

Berniece Mercer Maitland; Business Education: "A Follow-up Study of the Master's Degree Business Education Graduates of the Northeast Missouri State Teachers College."

Beatrice Elaine Richardson McGraw; Music Education: Piano Recital.

Un Sung Park; Social Science Education: "A Study of United States Aid to the Republic of Korea in the Establishment of Basic Public Utilities—1945-1958."

Raya Shveiger; English Education: "Tradition and Innovation: A Study of Form in the Sonnets of E. E. Cummings."

Paul Joseph Whalen; Physical Education: "Secondary School Safety Instruction Through Health and Physical Education."

Gary Wayne Anthony Zbornak; Physical Education: "A Survey of Recreational Facilities in Ottumwa, Iowa."

The theses represented in the August division of the Class of 1960 are as follows:

Richard Allen Barnett; English Education: "The Characterization of Macbeth: A Study of Macbeth's Personality."

Edward William Bender; Physical Education: "A Proposed Program of Athletic Public Relations for Secondary Schools."

Richard Lee Brookhart; Business Education: "An Annotated Compilation of Aids, Devices, and Resource Materials for Teaching Business Arithmetic in the Secondary School."

Marcene Beth Carlson; Music Education: "The Application of Principles of Child Growth and Development in the Selection of a Beginning Piano Method Book."

Max Edward Clime; Industrial Education: "Relationship of a Standard Achievement Score to Achievement in Industrial Arts."

Willie Wayne Croft; Industrial Education: "Opinions of Selected Industrial Arts Teachers Concerning Desirable Content for a General Shop Instruction Guide."

David Doctorian; History: "Public Reaction to the Anglo-American Destroyer Deal of 1940."

Alfred Dwain Harding; Social Science Education: "Western College (1880-1893), LaBelle, Missouri. A Chapter in Northeast Missouri Educational History."

Norma Janice Holzmeier; Music Education: Piano Recital.

Coy Keith Kimmel; Industrial Education: "A Compilation of Three-Dimensional Aids for the Teaching of Applied Electricity."

Billy Don Loughery; Physical Education: "The Philosophy of Jean Jacques Rousseau in American Physical Education."

Lora Doone Loughery; Business Education: "A Study of Grading Practices in Shorthand in the Secondary School."

Howard Warner McCollum; Physical Education: "Correlation of Kirksville, Missouri, High School Track Records With Physical Conditioning."

Anna Lea Moore; Social Science Education: "A Study of the Background of the Reorganized School Districts of Chariton County."

James Russell Nevins; Business Education: "A Survey of Business Education in the Public Secondary Schools of Northeast Missouri, 1950-60."

Lucile La Fon Pedego; Music Education: "A Training Course for Church Choir Directors in the High School Adult Education Program."

Harold Milford Sharp; Social Science Education: "History of Agency, Iowa—An Indian Outpost on the American Frontier."

Robert Lamont Sharp; Industrial Education: "A Comparison of Related Information Available in Selected Publications Used in the Industrial Arts General Shop in Relation to the Missouri State Course of Study."

Bert Edward Stanley; Music Education: "Original Composition for Band."

Cecil Berturm Stevenson; Physical Education: "Secondary School Athletic Injury Procedures in Selected Missouri Systems."

Orlan P. Wilson; Business Education: "A Survey of Business Education in the Public Secondary Schools of Central Missouri, 1959-60."

Richard H. Ragsdale, 1930, died October 24 in Colorado Springs, Colorado. He had been supervisor of several grade schools in Colorado Springs.

## ALUMNI NOTES

Anna Margaret Downing Wright, 1931, died August 2 in Frankton, Indiana.

Paula Hoerrmann, 1960, has been employed as supervisor of vocal music in the Wentzville High School.

Karen McAllister, 1960, has been named to the faculty of Honolulu Business College in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Robert Vance, 1960, has accepted a position as teacher of general science and biology in the Wentzville High School.

Price L. Jones, B.S. in Ed., 1951, and M.A., 1956, has arrived in Seoul, Korea, where he assumed duties as United States Army educational advisor.

H. Richard Delaney, 1959, completed work for the master's degree in sociology at Southern Illinois University in Carbondale at the end of the summer session.

Don Maxey, B.S. in Ed., 1953 and M.A., 1957, has been named head basketball and track coach at Ritenour High School in St. Louis. He will also teach history and physical education.

Carolyn Mulford, 1960, is enrolled in the School of Journalism at the University of Missouri. She was the first honor graduate of the May division of her class and received a scholarship to the University.

Leland D. Easterday, B.S. in Ed., 1954 and M.A., 1957, has been named elementary school supervisor in the Grundy County R-IX Schools in Trenton. He has been elementary principal at Princeton. The Easterdays and their two daughters are residing at Trenton.

Dr. Dwight K. Curtis, 1931, died September 22, in Cedar Falls, Iowa. He was director of the Malcolm Price Laboratory School at Iowa State Teachers College at Cedar Falls. He was at one time principal of the Ophelia Parrish Junior High School on the Teachers College campus. He is survived by his wife and two children.

Charlotte Mittler, M.A., 1949, social studies teacher in Ophelia Parrish Junior High School in Kirksville, spent the summer traveling and studying in Europe including the U.S.S.R. Mrs. Mittler was accepted for study of European Inheritance at the University of Edinburgh in Scotland through the Institute of International Education. She also traveled in Finland, Belgium, France, Holland, Italy, Switzerland, and Austria.

Jerry West, 1960, has been employed as art teacher in the Kirksville Senior High School.

Dr. Price Thomas, 1953, has been appointed chairman of the Department of Physiology at the Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery.

Zoe Snelling, 1896, died at her home in Edina this past summer at the age of 96. Miss Snelling taught in Scotland and Knox counties for more than 50 years.

Sergeant First Class Lloyd J. Collins, 1948, completed the 27-week television equipment repair course at the Army Signal School, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, on July 28.

Gerry Guinn, 1937, attended the 1960 Counseling and Guidance Training institute at the University of Missouri. Miss Guinn is Counselor in the Milan High School at Milan, Missouri.

Dr. Conrad White, 1928, has been employed as registrar and professor of education at William Penn College at Oskaloosa, Iowa. He received his doctorate in agriculture from Michigan State University.

Robert D. Elsea, B.S. in Ed., 1950 and M.A., 1951, received the Doctor of Education degree at the University of Missouri at the July commencement. He has been appointed principal of the Parkway Junior-Senior High

School in St. Louis County. He and Mrs. Elsea, the former Rita Early, have three children.

Maurine Lair Turner, 1950, district child welfare officer of the Missouri Division of Welfare for the Kirksville district since 1954, has resigned to go to St. Louis to take advanced training and do social service work in City Hospital.

Capt. Charles S. Esterline, 1955, is joint author of an article which appeared in the September issue of the Marine Corps Gazette. The article is a highly technical exposition of a plan for wider use of Marine Corps planes over the world. He was recently promoted to the rank of Captain.

H. Waldo Wasson, 1939, received the Ph.D. degree from Louisiana State University in the August Commencement. Dr. Wasson is a speech therapist at Southwest Louisiana University. His dissertation was entitled "Employment of a Speech Reception Analysis for the Prescription of Hearing Aids."

Dr. John S. Rinehart, 1935, has been named by the governor of Colorado as one on a list of "Ten Who Dared" in connection with a premier of the motion picture "Ten Who Dared" on October 17. The Citation presented to Dr. Rinehart and the other nine persons so honored read: "The state of Colorado and the *Rocky Mountain News* in further celebration of its



Six members of the class of 1910 honored at the Homecoming Luncheon October 29. Seated left to right: Virgil Buzard, Tulsa, Oklahoma; Sadie White, Palmyra; and Olive E. Ellis, Palmyra. Standing left to right: Ralph B. Smith, Elmer; Grover Morgan, Unionville; and Dr. Ross Allen, Kirksville.

first century have selected from the modern world ten persons who have dared to press forward in their chosen fields into the new and unknown, with personal courage, initiative and accomplishment." Dr. Rinehart is nationally known for his work in physics.

Glenn Estes, 1939, operator of the Kirksville Floral Company for the past 14 years has purchased the C. C. Thompson floral business also located in Kirksville. The Thompson business will be operated separately and will be known as the Flower Shop.

Ronald Mahurin, 1958, of the Brookfield unit of the Missouri Highway Patrol has resigned to resume college work at the Teachers College in preparation for a career in teaching. He had graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in business administration.

Dr. Carl Noble, 1936, has been named the 1960 winner of the annual Rochester Institute of Technology award for "outstanding contributions in statistical quality control for the graphic industries." Dr. Noble has been associated with Kimberly-Clark corporation since 1946 and has been manager of market planning and research, consumer products division, since 1958. His wife is the former Mary Ann Dunham, 1940.

Nancy Casner, 1960, was awarded a fellowship to do graduate work in the field of English literature at Northwestern University. She was second honor graduate of the May division of her class and received an honorable mention in nation-wide competition for the Woodrow Wilson Foundation Fellowships.

Rev. J. T. Quigley, 1948, was assigned to the Methodist Church in Louisiana, Missouri, at the annual Methodist Conference in June. He had been minister of the La Plata Methodist Church for several years. His wife, Mary Dorothy Quigley, 1951, who had been teaching in the Ophelia Parrish Junior High School in Kirksville, has accepted a position in the Louisiana schools.

## NEW ARRIVALS IN ALUMNI HOMES

Jerry Vittetoe, 1959, and his wife, the former Diana Jo Le Fevre, 1959, are the parents of a son born July 23. Mr. Vittetoe teaches in the high school at Shelbyville.

Jany's Murphy Zimmerman, B.S. in Ed., 1955 and M.A., 1958, and her husband, Dr. W. W. Zimmerman, of Toledo, Ohio, are the parents of a son, Richard Kent, born August 29. Mrs.

Zimmerman is a former member of the English faculty of the College and Dr. Zimmerman is an osteopathic physician.

Dr. Max Freeland, 1939, and Mrs. Freeland are the parents of a son born August 30. Dr. Freeland is associate professor of chemistry at the College.

Maridonna Shahan Knorr, 1956 and her husband Dr. C. R. Knorr of Miami, Florida, are the parents of a son, John Reynolds, born October 3.

Bob Wells, B.S. in Ed., 1957 and M.A., 1960, and his wife are the parents of a son born July 16. Mr. Wells is superintendent of schools at Charlotte, Iowa.

Warner McCollum, B.S. in Ed., 1957 and M.A., 1960, and Mrs. McCollum are the parents of a son, their second, born September 11. Mr. McCollum is track coach at the Kirksville Senior High School.

Terry Troester, 1958, and Mrs. Troester are the parents of a son born September 24. This is their third child. Mr. Troester is associated with his father and grandfather in the Troester clothing store in Kirksville.

Richard Gene Isett, 1960, and Mrs. Isett, the former Nona Leonard, 1958, are the parents of a daughter, Lisa Genette, born August 28. Mr. Isett is teaching physical education and history at the Hannibal Senior High School.

William D. Speaks, 1950, and Mrs. Speaks, the former Jean Moore, 1953, have a new son, John Douglas, born August 16. They have a daughter Melinda, 5 and a son, Michael, 2. They own and operate a men's clothing store in Palmyra.

Larry Gordon, 1959, and Mrs. Gordon, the former Dolores Overstreet, 1959, are the parents of a daughter, Sheila Rae, born August 23. Mr. Gordon is physical education consultant in the Riverview Gardens schools in St. Louis County.

Dr. Edward M. Grim, 1951, and Mrs. Grim, the former Kathleen Guyer, 1951, are the parents of a daughter, Gwen Ann, born July 28. They have two other daughters, Coleen and Terry Lynn, and live in Kirksville where Dr. Grim is on the staff of the Grim-Smith Hospital and Clinic.

James A. Keller, Jr., 1960, and his wife, the former Allene Gordon, 1955, have a new daughter, Jill Andra, born August 1. They have two other girls, Jayna and Janolyn aged two and three. The Kellers live in Jefferson City where Mr. Keller teaches science and mathematics in the Senior High School.



Fourteen members of the class of 1935 honored at the Homecoming Luncheon October 29. Seated left to right: Leland Blackman, Powersville; Edith Streeter Crumpacker, Pollock; Opal Purdin Moore, Brashear; Homer Clough, Kirksville; Thelma L. Osborne Baker, Centralia; Opal O'Briant, Sedalia. Standing left to right: Charles E. Kauzlarich, Kirksville, who acted as toastmaster at the luncheon; Wayne Killebrew, Durham; Dorothy Griffith Lantz, Kirksville, who gave the invocation; Floreine Kibler, Kirksville; Eugene Smith, Kirksville; Glenn E. Tharp, Novinger; Merle Muhrer, Columbia; Jay Hatton, St. Louis, who was the luncheon speaker.

Alex Vaporean, 1957, and Mrs. Vaporean of St. Louis are the parents of a son born September 11. They have two other children, Eric and Carol.

Raymond E. Goeke, B.S. in Ed., 1951 and M.A., 1958, and Mrs. Goeke, are the parents of a son, Joseph Carl, born July 28. This is the fourth child for the Goekes.

John Spicer, B.S. in Ed., 1953 and M.A., 1955, and Mrs. Spicer are the parents of a daughter born October 20. Mr. Spicer is superintendent of schools at Callao. This is the fourth child for the couple.

Paul Helton, 1959, and Mrs. Helton, the former Deanna Shafer, 1958, are the parents of a daughter, Pamela Arley, born November 9. They have one other daughter, Paula Nadine, 18 months old. They are living in Hoxie, Arkansas.

William M. Dawkins, 1949, and Mrs. Dawkins, the former Marian Ruth Mouse, 1949, are the parents of a daughter, Teresa Jeanne, born October 18. They also have another daughter aged 7 and two sons 10 and 4. They live in Keokuk, Iowa. Mr. Dawkins received an M.A. degree from the University of Missouri in 1954.

## FACULTY NEWS

President Walter H. Ryle attended a meeting of the American Council on Education held in Chicago October 5-8.

Dr. Eli Mittler, head of the Division of Extension Service, attended a National Education Association meeting held in Denver, Colorado, October 15-17.

An article on the Civil War in Missouri by Dr. David D. March, professor of American history, appeared in the October issue of the Bulletin of the Missouri Council for the Social Studies.

Dr. Max Freeland and Dean Sinclair of the science faculty attended a meeting of the Midwest Association of Chemistry Teachers in Liberal Arts Colleges held in St. Paul, Minnesota, October 26-29.

Mrs. Frances Walsh, assistant professor of children's literature, edited a collection of childhood reading experiences under the title, *That Eager Zest Once Caught*, which has been published by J. B. Lippincott Company. George Peabody College for Teachers is also publishing a bibliography of books about children's literature prepared by Mrs. Walsh under the direction of Prof. John E. Brewton of George Peabody during

the 1959-1960 academic year when Mrs. Walsh was a student at the school doing work toward the doctorate.

Dr. Eli Mittler, head of the Division of Extension Service served on the program of the National Institutional Teacher Placement Association at a meeting in St. Louis November 6-9.

Dr. Dean Rosebery, head of the Division of Science and Mathematics, was elected chairman of the Missouri Science Teachers Association at its meeting in Kansas City, November 3-4.

Benton Scheide, Miss Bessie Brown-ing, and Miss Shirley Johnson of the library staff attended a joint meeting of the Missouri and Illinois Library Association which was held in St. Louis October 27-29.

Dr. Calvin V. Huenemann, head of the Division of Language and Literature, was elected president of the Missouri Association of Teachers of English during the state teachers meeting in Kansas City, November 3-4.

Dr. Pauline D. Knobbs, professor of social science education, has been appointed to the Committee on Professional Relations of the National Council for the Social Studies. Her three year term began September 1.

Miss Agnes Slemmons, assistant professor of journalism, attended the annual Shakespearean Festival in Stratford, Ontario, July 17-22. Included in the festival was a seminar with discussions on the three plays produced during the week.

Dr. John D. Black, professor of zoology, wrote 300 articles containing a total of 77,000 words for the McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia of Science and Technology which has recently been published. It is a 15 volume work with 2500 contributors from all over the world.

Miss Geraldine Gosch, instructor in the Division of Home Economics, toured Europe this past summer, visiting the couturier houses in France and Italy and textile factories in those countries and also in Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Lt. Col. Robert L. McKinney was reassigned to the Eighth Army in Korea from the Granite City Engineer Depot where he had been deputy commander since last February. While Col. McKinney is in Korea his wife and two sons will reside in Kirksville. Mrs. McKinney is serving as foreign student secretary. Col. McKinney was administrative assistant to the President of the Teachers College when he was recalled to active duty.

## ALUMNI MARRIAGES

(Continued from Page 2)

Richard C. Miller, 1959, and Joyce Smith were married in Kirksville September 14. The couple is residing in Gwinn, Michigan, where Mr. Miller is employed by Western Electric.

Carolyn L. Schaffer, 1958, became the bride of Eugene A. Krumley on August 7, at Shelbina. Mrs. Krumley is teaching in St. Louis County and Mr. Krumley owns and operates a business in Rock Hill.

## APPEAR ON TELEVISION

David E. Waggoner, M.A., 1950, and his wife, the former Mary Shirley, B.S. in Ed., 1951, have been participating in a television program over KMOX-TV, a CBS affiliate station in St. Louis. Commencing in February, 1960, KMOX-TV, channel 4, introduced a new half-hour program, Monday through Saturday, entitled PS 4. In cooperation with the St. Louis Board of Education, teachers were selected to give programs on how and what to read, how to spell and how to write, and how to understand government and politics. Mr. and Mrs. Waggoner, both social studies teachers, have worked together as a team in discussing the topic of understanding government and politics with special emphasis being placed on the role of parties in the American political processes. The Waggoners' two one-half hour weekly programs are scheduled to terminate with the November general election. Mr. Waggoner is in his fifth year as a teacher at Grover Cleveland High school, St. Louis, and Mrs. Waggoner is in her third year as a teacher at Central High school, St. Louis.



Mr. and Mrs. David Waggoner during one of their television appearances.

