

NEWSCOPE

WINTER
1964



President's Corner

I have received a number of telegrams and letters expressing shock and sorrow over the assassination of President John Kennedy. I thought you would be interested in a few of them that are typical of those received.

A telegram comes from Mr. & Mrs. Carlos Diaz DeLeon expressing "Deeply sorry about President Kennedy's death, accept our sincere sympathy. Mexican President decreed three day official mourning."

Mr. Tom Miura, Hosei—Chuo University, Ota-ku, Tokyo, Japan, where he is a teacher says that, "Japan is much in grief today with the people in the United States over the death of late President John F. Kennedy. It is like the light guiding the world has suddenly gone out, leaving it in utter darkness."

From Cartago, Costa Rica, comes a letter from Flora de Guzman, "I want to send you my sympathy for President Kennedy's Death. We all Costaricans were shocked when heard the terrible news that he had been shot. I think this is the most horrible and disgusting thing that could ever happen. We all liked him so much because he tried to do his best for improving the Latin American countries. I remember him smiling and so happy when he came to San Jose last March to hold some meetings with the Central American Presidents. . . . We hope that President Johnson will continue with the same Latin American policy of former President Kennedy."

Yoshinobu Ushiyama, Nakano-ku, Tokyo, Japan writes, "I express my deep regret over the death of President Kennedy. I was shocked at the news. The news has been brought by the first attempt of trans-Pacific T.V. network. I regret that the first great scientific attempt brought very sorrowful news. I am now writing this letter with anger and tears. The death of President Kennedy is a great loss for the peace of the world. But I believe his spirit will survive among the people of the United States and the world."

From Germany, Larry Marsh, one of our exchange students writes, "I was amazed at the effect President Kennedy's death had on the Germans. He was especially beloved in this country, because of his journey here last year and his strong stand on the Berlin issue. He was, for the German people, a symbol of courage and freedom. On the day of his death, the newspapers had gigantic headlines. That morning, I saw something very touching: a little elderly German lady walked by a newsstand on the

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street; she stopped, staring at the cold, hard words; and then, her face saddened and tears came into her eyes and ran down her cheeks; she turned and walked slowly away. I talked with a middle-aged lady; she said, 'We were so certain with Kennedy. We felt safe; he was so strong and fair.' She stopped a minute and then she asked, '... and what is going to happen now?' This was the typical reaction that I heard time and again There was a general feeling of fear about the future, and during the next few days after President Kennedy's assassination I sensed a very tensed atmosphere. The situation has, of course, changed now and I found that the Germans were extremely impressed by the way the power of the executive was transferred in such an orderly fashion."

The five communications are typical of those received. Some of them were addressed not only to me, but also the students of the College.

WALTER H. RYLE, President

In line with President Ryle's editorial in the President's Corner, the editor would like to add an excerpt from a letter received from Swano Hanasaki, Teachers College exchange student attending the Padagogische Hochschule at Dortmund, Germany. She writes:

"The only thing which marred our study was the untimely and saddening news of President Kennedy's death. At that time, I was sorry I was not in the United States, but after seeing the reaction of this world congregation and the Germans to the news, I was both proud and happy that I was here in Germany. I have never seen such a moving and sincere sympathy and remorse to anyone's death before. People wept openly in the streets, something which did not happen when the German president died several weeks ago. How beloved Mr. Kennedy was, how trusted and respected by people the world over, I am afraid we Americans have found out all too late."

COAL MINING IN ADAIR COUNTY

by

P. O. Selby

Dean Emeritus

Northeast Missouri State Teachers
College

Coal mining of a sort began in Adair County with some of the very first settlers who used the outcroppings on their farms for fuel. The Pennsylvanians who established Nineveh colony on the Chariton river in 1849 at the present site of Connellsville were partially attracted to the region because of the coal supply.

In the northwestern township named Morrow, coal was a farm crop from 1858 for nearly a hundred years. In that region veins show in the hillside and banks along the streams and for many years farmers obtained their domestic supply either on their own farms or from their neighbors. The coal vein is followed back into the hill for whatever distance seems to be profitable. It was brought out in carts or wheel-barrows as needed. It was of course a hazardous occupation.

When the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad (the O.K.) was extended west from Kirksville in 1878, a market for the coal around Novinger, Danforth and Stahl was opened. A trainload of coal reached Quincy in November, 1878. The railroad itself became an important user of coal and its extension to Kansas City and Omaha in 1897 opened new markets. In the heyday of the coal business at Novinger, 1900 to 1925, there was far more shipment west than there was to points east. To Kirksville and the east, shipments came as a few carloads per day on the regular freights; to the west entire trainloads were common; sometimes two trains per day.

The coal fields of the county may be divided into the areas surrounding the centers at Stahl, Novinger, and Kirksville. Novinger was the most important of the three and it included mines in each direction for six to eight miles, but most significantly to the north and south. Novinger was a coal camp as was Connellsville which was its satellite as were the settlements at Midland (Tipperary) and Youngstown. Danforth which had developed ahead of Novinger as a coal camp also became a satellite. All of these outlying places are either ghost towns or

just not findable at all. Stahl, too, is completely gone.

Underlying Adair county and almost all of Northeast Missouri are two or three important coal strata. Each may vary in depth below the surface, each may vary in thickness of the vein, and each may be interlaced with shale or other unburnable materials making it difficult to use. Thus one might have a 36-inch vein of coal, but there might be one or more thicknesses of clay or shale mixed in with the coal. These have to be removed for the best use of the coal.

The three veins of coal in Adair county are named by the geologists as Lexington, Bevier, and Tebo. They are always reached in that order unless the top one was exposed some ages ago and washed away. From place to place each kind of coal varies in quality due to the presence of sulphur, clay, and water. Some fresh-mined coal is 5 to 15 per cent water by weight. It loses the water by aging, which makes it more valuable in terms of heat content per pound, but also allows the coal to disintegrate and turn to dust which reduces its burnability when a draft cannot be forced through it.

Geologists place Adair County coal as the equal of any in the west, but the difficulties in cleaning it of its imperfections have kept it from enjoying top prices. Moreover it suffered the disadvantages in both the St. Louis and Kansas City markets in having a longer and more expensive haul into those cities than the coal of nearby fields. To the north, the Iowa coal, although known to be inferior to Missouri coal, had the advantage of a shorter haul to the manufacturing centers of Iowa.

All three veins of coal have been found at Stahl, the top one being virtually at the surface. It may be a few inches thick or two to three feet. At one place a boring found the coal to be 96 feet thick and a coal company obtaining capital from Illinois was persuaded to mine this amazing find. They gave no heed to the geologist who

warned them that this was a small pocket of coal, probably a vein which had been somehow upended. The coal deposit soon gave out and the company failed.

At Kirksville and Novinger the top vein is missing and only the second vein has been utilized. It was usually found to be 24 to 42 inches thick and at a depth of 50 to 150 feet. The mines along the Chariton River were shallower than elsewhere because the river had cut through many feet of the overlay. This was also true of the mines along Davis Creek, Billys Creek, Spring Creek, Rye Creek, Hazel Creek, and other streams.

The State Bureau of Mines first recognized Adair County for its coal production in 1888. In that year it reported that there were one shaft mine and one drift mine. In that year, 8,000 tons of coal were produced. The first peak of coal mining came in 1905 when there were fifteen shaft mines, six slopes, and two drift mines in the statistics. This was Novinger's big year for a decade or more. The total production that year was 708,000 tons, which was nearly all from the Novinger field. There was a decline after that but the bringing in of the Kirksville field brought the total to a new figure around 1918. In that year the Adair County production was 789,000 tons. That was approximately 15 per cent of the output for the state of Missouri.

From a high of 5 million tons of coal produced, the total yield in the state declined to 2½ million tons around 1950, but it has now recovered to 3 million tons. But the Adair County production has declined almost to the point of extinction. In 1962 Adair County produced less than one per cent of the state's coal.

Competition rather than exhaustion accounts for the great decline. Of the two billion tons of coal that underlay Adair County, only twenty million tons have been mined. Competition is with the coal fields where strip mining is practiced and with the other popular fuels—gas and oil.

The great coal companies which had headquarters in Novinger and Connellsville were the Manufacturers Coal and Coke Company, the Great Northern Fuel Company, the Rombauer Coal Company, the Arctic Coal Company, and the Kansas City Midland Coal Company.

Cover Picture

A group of students in Sociability Hall awaiting the arrival of Santa Claus at the annual Christmas tea given by the faculty for the students of the College.

The Kirksville field had the Big Creek Coal Company which might be classed among the giants. There have also been a large number of smaller companies or individual operators in each of the areas, some of whom lost their entire investment while others returned a moderate profit.

At the present time the Billy Creek mine, operated by Marion and William Baiotto, with 28 men underground is the only shaft mine in the county, indeed it is one of only two operating in the state. Novinger, which had 1,743 people within its corporate limits in 1920 had shrunk to 621 people in 1960; Nineveh Township, which included Novinger, Connelsville, Danforth, and most of the coal camps in 1910 had in that year, 4,677 people, declining to 1,323 in 1960.

The coal mines of Adair County may be classified as drift mines, slope mines, and shaft mines. The fourth and most extensively used method of today, strip mining, is not found in Adair county. Many people hope that it never will be found here because of its effect on farming, wildlife, and the pollution of streams.

Drift mining is the simplest of the three types found in Adair County. Along such a stream as Turkey Branch or Spring Creek or Hazel Creek, the vein of coal may lie exposed in the creek banks where the stream some years ago cut through the soil which the glaciers of remote ages had laid down over North Missouri. The land owner, usually a farmer, uses a pick to dig out the coal and as he consumes it, follows the seam back under the hill. If the vein is thin, he either abandons the project after just a few feet or removes enough of the overlying shale or soil to allow a working space.

Of course removing this detritus adds to the labor of getting out the coal. He may work under a ceiling no more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, thus causing him to labor in a stooping position or even lying on his side. If he follows in too many yards from the opening there is great danger from the roof caving in, which may crush him or suffocate him. In his work he may also use small charges of powder or other explosive to help him loosen the coal or the shale which is usually above the coal.

Instead of burrowing into the side of the hill the farmer or small operator may sink a shaft from above until he strikes the coal. He then goes sideways from the opening. The coal which is loosened is brought to the shaft and any kind of simple hoist is used. It

may be a bucket pulled up by a windlass operated by hand or animal power or by a small engine. Underground, wheelbarrows or small carts are used. All the light the worker has is such as he may wear on his cap. These farmer mines or wagon mines of which there may have been a hundred in the vicinity of Stahl and Hazel Creek are not unlike small efforts in Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Most of the so-called tiff mines of Washington County, Mo., are much of the same nature, too.

The coal was loaded into wagons or trucks and hauled to market, each wagon or truckload being an independent sale. Sometimes wagon loads came to Kirksville where the householder bought it on the street (the northwest corner of the square was considered the farmer's market for coal or other produce). In the 1930's the trucker ventured into Iowa with the hope of selling his coal, and the trucker got into trouble with Iowans, because there were Iowa truckers who had coal to sell also.

The slope mine and the shaft mine, which were the more important mining methods, differed from each other only in the method of getting to the coal. As the term suggests the slope mine was a hole dug into a hill at a slant so that the coal might be hauled up an incline or the miners might walk down or ride down in cars that descended at the end of a cable. In the shaft mine the hole went down vertically and a cage was pulled up by means of a cable over a pulley or winch either by horse power or by an engine.

At the bottom of the shaft the first operation made a large room which became the working space for assembling coal and getting the cars of coal onto the cage. An air shaft was provided usually by digging an opening at another point for the supply of good air in the mine is very important to the miner's safety. From the central room near the cage, aisles or galleries were cut into the coal, first in one direction and then another when the "solid-shooting room-and-pillar" method was used.

The room and pillar method was the most popular one in Adair County. In the 1909 data of the mine inspection bureau, there were reported 14 mines using this method as compared with three which used the long wall. In the long wall method, which depends upon a very good limestone roof for its success, the coal is mined out from the working room at the center in ever-widening spiral.

In the room and pillar method miners were assigned spaces or rooms. They worked singly or in pairs. In the days of handwork, the miner used a pick to undercut the seam of coal, then he drilled a hole with a hand-drill and in this hole he placed a charge of powder (or dynamite if the coal did not loosen readily). He had to become expert as to where he drilled the hole and as to the amount of explosive to use. He paid for the explosive he used.

The powder was placed in a rolled-up paper which was greased so that the powder would stay in it. A length of fuse stuck out from the hole, and when this was done the miner ended his work for that day. After he had gone from the mine and all the other miners who had performed similar operations were out of the mine too, a shot-firer went around and lit all the fuses which led to these explosives, and then he got out of harm's way. The shots would loosen the coal and some shale.

At a time when five dollars a day was union wages for the day's work this man was paid \$8.01. If things went well he might get this done in less than an hour. The wages were high because of the danger involved. However the miner who was paid by the ton received the highest remuneration when conditions were right. Two men in the Kirksville field, experts at getting out coal, earned \$1800 apiece during six months of operation. That figures out to \$12 per working day.

In the smaller mines every miner was his own shot-firer.

The next morning after the dust from the explosion had had all night to settle, the miner came back to his location and loaded the rock that had to be hauled out and then the coal. If the coal contained shale or clay bands or streaks of sulphur, these had to be removed. When he had come to work in the morning he had pushed an empty coal car to his diggings. This he loaded with 1000 to 2000 pounds of coal or rock and a man with a mule came along and pulled it off to the center room. Then the miner got another empty and proceeded to load it. His output might run to four or five tons per day.

When the electric machine became common in mines, the process was varied by the machine undercutting the coal to a depth of three feet and a small charge of powder loosened the chunk. If properly done, the weight of the roof above the coal would pop it out with a minimum of shattering. The electric mining machine doubled

each miner's output as compared to hand methods.

The miner had to combat fire which might start by spontaneous combustion in the gob (refuse of coal, clay, and sulphur) where it was dripped upon by water which was another of the miner's enemies. The fire could kindle an explosion if the mine were not properly ventilated. Fortunately while there have been many accidents from falling rock and from carbon monoxide poisoning ("black damp"), Adair County has not had a single fatality from an explosion in a mine.

Everything that a miner produces isn't good salable coal. In the first place his pick or blast has knocked down some clay and rock which has to be removed. This may be piled into abandoned rooms or even used to create pillars to hold up the roof and supplement the use of mine timbers. Or the refuse may be sent up the shaft to be run out in the small cars onto the "dump" or "dirt"—the shale pile—where it will remain to burn up and get hauled off at some future date to surface lanes, streets, and alleys.

But the chunks of coal themselves will need quite a bit of treatment. The common process is to inspect it for rock, then pass it over a screen to remove the dust, and then over other screens for sizing. If it is to be sold for stoker use, it will be crushed and then screened for the various sizes demanded by consumers. In some mining operations it will be washed—that is, run through water which removes impurities by allowing the water to carry away the rock which is heavier than coal. That has never been done in Adair County, since it has never been sold to compete with Kentucky and Illinois coal except in price. Most stoker coal is now given an oil coating to keep it from becoming dusty. That is done in Adair County.

When the mines of Adair County were attracting capital sixty years ago, the local labor supply was not sufficient. The Macon County mines, which had a ten-year start on Adair County, had attracted great numbers of Welshmen. Today such names as Thomas, Evans, Davis, and Jones are still found in Macon County in great numbers because of their Welsh coal-miner forebears of those names.

But in 1900 there were no great numbers of Welsh coal miners wanting to migrate to the United States. The migrants of that day were the Italians and the Slavs of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire. They flocked into

Novinger so that there as well as in Kirksville there was a flood of Italian and Slavic names. At first the native Americans looked down their noses at the newcomers, but as they began making good as American citizens their worth has been appreciated and the great list of Italian and Slavic names has come to be highly respected.

The story of coal mining in Adair County properly begins with the production at Stahl. It preceded the great activity at Novinger and continued through the Novinger boom, although it never took on the nature of a boom itself.

S. F. Stahl, who had had much to do with the religious settlement at Nineveh on the Chariton River during his youth, had extended his enterprises during the 1870's to Shibley's Point and beyond. When the O. K. was extended west of Kirksville he bought land in Morrow Township and with the assistance of the railroad established the town of Stahl. He financed some shallow mines which produced coal which was shipped to Kirksville and other points for domestic consumption.

Stahl coal was pleasing as compared to other coals because it was easy to kindle and as marketed it was fairly free of rock. It was easy to break into chunks of such size as would go into a hod or the stove easily. It produced a high ash residue but generally did not clinker. This suited the coal user when he became an ash remover. This coal was produced from the Lexington bed which came to the surface at Stahl.

Stahl became a village of a hundred people, with three general stores, at times a restaurant, a drug store, and Mrs. Phipps' hotel. Its development in the 1890's was pretty much the work of H. C. McCahan and his associates. Mr. McCahan lived in Kirksville and made a daily round trip to Stahl or to some other point where his interests lay on the railroad.

Each shallow mine soon played out but other diggings were started. The vein was from three to four feet thick, although as has been mentioned previously, there were pockets where the coal measured fifty feet or more straight down.

There were drillings into the Bevier and Tebo veins one to two hundred feet below the surface, but this coal did not have sufficient thickness around Stahl to justify a shaft to produce it. Stahl was also the loading center for the farmer-produced coal which had domestic popularity.

The Consolidated Stahl Coal Company is the only concern mentioned in the later State Bureau of Mines records as being a producer at Stahl. In 1908 this company mined 14,578 tons. In comparison the Rombauer Coal Company produced 202,000 tons that year. The Consolidated does not appear in the reports after 1911.

While Stahl coal was highly prized as a stove fuel, it did not fit well into either home furnace uses or industrial uses. The man of the house who stoked the furnace, let us say at 10 p.m., with all the Stahl coal that his furnace would hold on a cold, windy night, and who did not rise before six a.m., would be pretty sure to find that his house was cold because the furnace fire had burned out. The Stahl coal was not a good furnace fuel because it burned too rapidly.

Industrial engineers measure coal by the heat it will produce. Stahl coal gave out perhaps 8,000 to 10,000 British thermal units while Novinger coal would rate 12,000 to 14,000 B. T. U.'s. Here is the Bureau of Mines analysis on a sampling from the Billy Creek mine in 1954, thought to be typical of the Novinger field:

	As Mined	Dry Basis
Moisture.....	2.33%	
Ash.....	11.10	11.36
Volatile Combustion.....	39.87	40.82
Fixed Carbon.....	46.70	47.82
B.T.U.....	12,372	13,668

As compared to Eastern coal, this sample was too high in ash and in sulphur. Its volatility and the amount of carbon would recommend it, but no industrial user would like to pay for ashes which produce no heat and sulphur which is in many ways objectionable. The sulphur might have been removed by a washing process and some of the ash might have been thus removed also. However a coal washer is expensive. One costs \$100,000 or more and no Adair County company ever thought it could afford such a machine. The Stahl coal probably was high in volatility but low in fixed carbon as compared to the Novinger sampling.

(To Be Continued)

Charles B. Adams, 1957, has filed as a candidate for the office of Adair County prosecuting attorney subject to the August Democratic primary. He is a 1962 graduate of the Law School of the University of Missouri, and is practicing law in Kirksville.

HISTORY OF HOME ECONOMICS AT K.S.T.C.

(Second Installment)

The faculty in home economics changed completely in 1919 and for the first time three teachers were employed. Miss Ethel Dueringer and Miss Georgia Gray, both from the University of Chicago, and Miss Mary Baird a graduate of Kansas Agricultural College at Manhattan, were the new staff members. Miss Baird was added to the group to take care of a new venture on the part of the college. A cafeteria was equipped and operated under her direction. It was located upstairs in the heating plant building in what has later been the shop for furniture repair. The catalog for the year asserts this to be the first cafeteria in the state, serving 300 students three times a day and 161 Student Army Training Corps. They got vegetables from the college farm and employed home economics girls to do the work. Two new courses: Cafeteria Cooking and Institutional Care and Management were added to the home economics offering, evidently using the cafeteria as a laboratory.

This larger faculty and the cafeteria set-up were both short lived. By 1921 we again find an entirely new faculty, reduced to two members, with Lola Brandenburg from Columbia University listed as Professor of Household Arts and Kathleen Sullivan, University of Chicago, Professor of Foods.

Meanwhile the trend toward emphasis on science continued, with the chemistry requirements raised to twelve and a half hours, including

by
Llora B. MaGee

Professor Emeritus of Home Economics, Northeast Missouri State Teachers College

courses in food chemistry and household chemistry. In fact, the emphasis on chemistry in the preparation of home economists was such that in 1923 the two home economics teachers on the college faculty had more hours of chemistry credit than the two men teaching the courses in chemistry.

In 1922 a course called Malnutrition was added to the offerings of the department. For several years this class carried on a laboratory using children from the grade schools who were selected as showing evidence of malnutrition. Conferences with parents and health officers and the serving of lunches to supplement home meals were part of the program.

In 1923 Miss Llora MaGee replaced Miss Brandenburg. Kathleen Sullivan had married in 1922 and was now Mrs. Eugene Still, Mrs. Still was listed as Professor of Food Preparation, a title of which she highly disapproved and finally managed in 1924 to have changed to Professor of Household Science. This minor detail of change illustrates the trend in the thinking of the home economics group at the

time. The old emphasis on actual garment construction and food preparation had shifted to an emphasis on the art and science back of these techniques. The days of the "cooking and sewing" teacher were past.

It is interesting to note in passing that Kappa Delta Pi was organized on the campus in February, 1923. Another item from the 1923 catalog shows the conditions of the times. "Enrolling students agree not to leave town during the term without permission of the president or the dean of the faculty." There was, in fact, little opportunity to leave, except by train, and one of the problems of the end of a term was that of arranging for special trains and extra cars on regular ones to care for the crowds of students and faculty leaving town. Enrollment figures as given in the 1924 bulletin show 1621 in the summer of 1923 and 676 in the fall, not including correspondence and extension students who numbered 513 for the year June 1923 to May 1924.

There were frequent shifts in the organization of the college as a whole, and always evidence that the administration was not sure where home economics really belonged. Some of these changes have been noted previously. In 1922 there were twenty departments with home economics listed as one. In 1924 there was discussion of the idea of putting household science into the science group and household art into the art group. Only the fact that there were some courses in the field which did not fall into either of these areas prevented this placement. The catalog of the year shows six subject matter groups with Group IV including Public Health, Physical Education, Household Arts and Household Science. By 1925 another idea of classification prevailed and there were ten divisions each with a head listed, in much the same organization as is followed today and Mrs. Kathleen Still was listed as Professor of Household Science and Head of the Division of Home Economics. For the first time not all of the faculty were given the title of Professor, Miss Llora MaGee was listed as Assistant Professor of Household Arts.

In 1926 Mrs. Still was on leave studying at Chicago University and Miss Minnie Kennedy took her place, with Miss MaGee acting as head. A new course, Clothing 4, was listed to be taken by girls having had clothing



Home Economics Building on the Teachers College Campus

work in high school. After several years of taking care of high school home economics graduates in this way the course was dropped. Art Needlework, which became a popular elective course through the years was offered for the first time in 1926.

By 1926 there was evidence of a trend in the home economics field which had been increasingly evident through the years. A family centered program, with courses in sociology and applied sociology, child care and problems of the family was being introduced and home management was moving from theory courses to practical work in home management houses. In 1928 the college fell in line with this trend by establishing a home management house and introducing a course in Child Development. Miss MaGee, who was on leave during 1927 taking graduate work at Columbia University, was working in the field of Child Development as preparation for teaching the course.

The first home management house was a rented apartment in a duplex at 106 E. Normal. Later a house was rented at 810 E. Scott, and in 1945 the College purchased a house at 715 South Florence which was "home" for the home management group until the fall of 1956 when the lovely new house on East Patterson was completed. Miss Minnie Kennedy became a permanent member of the staff in 1928 upon the resignation of Mrs. Still, and Miss MaGee, who had been acting head for two years, became head of the division.

In 1934 the college started the general college program for the first two years of work. Because of the heavy related field requirements there were exceptions made for home economics majors at that time. Gradual reduction since then in the science, sociology and economics requirements have made it possible to reduce the number of exceptions until, at the present time, the home economics major takes the same basic courses as those in other fields.

In 1937 Miss McGee completed work for her Ph.D. degree and Dr. Walter H. Ryle became president of the college following the death of Dr. Eugene Fair. Baldwin Hall was completed during the year. During the next five years only slight changes were made in the major. Because of wartime changes in personnel and student needs the hours of credit were increased in all divisions and we find costume design listed for two hours of credit, home management house for

three hours, and several other similar changes.

In 1944, Mrs. Lena Buckingham who had been for some time in the demonstration school home economics department, joined the faculty, taking the place of Minnie Kennedy. Mrs. Buckingham took over the duties of house mother at the home management house, and when the new house was acquired soon afterward the girls promptly named it Buckingham Palace.

Curiously enough during the war, when men almost completely disappeared from the campus, and many girls left to do war work, there was no reduction in enrollment in the home economics division and for a time it became one of the largest divisions on campus, rather than one of the smallest. However, immediately following the war, when the men returned in large numbers, the home economics group suddenly reached its lowest number since its organization.

During the war there were no changes made in offerings or requirements but in 1946, with the passage of the George-Barden Act, vocational education in general and home economics in particular underwent a number of changes. The act provided more federal funds and more liberal interpretation of the program. A nation wide conference was called in St. Louis, of all teacher trainers and supervisors of vocational home economics and this group worked for a week on policies and programs for both high school and college departments. This conference was followed by state meetings in all of the states and resulted in some changes in requirements at the college level. One quarter of organic chemistry was dropped and the remaining course was reorganized and offered as a special section for the home economics students. The biology requirement was dropped, with the exception of Bacteriology. A new course in personal and family problems was added. These changes reflected the further shift in emphasis from science to family centered instruction. By this time the related art courses had been shifted back into the division and child growth and development was being taught in the education division.

Following the war some buildings were available for campus expansion and home economics was moved into a building south of Randolph Street. While this is a temporary wood building and cannot be used for many years, it is adequate in size for a growing

department. The food laboratory was carefully planned and is very attractive, arranged in modern unit kitchens with automatic laundry equipment, frozen food storage, and late model refrigerators and stoves. There is a large clothing laboratory, class rooms with provision for using motion pictures, and adequate offices. The space north of this building was planted to roses and has been one of the show places of a beautiful campus.

In the 1953-1956 period several changes took place. Miss MaGee retired in 1954 after thirty-one years in the college. Meanwhile in the fall of 1953 Mrs. Buckingham resigned to take a position at Iowa State College in Cedar Falls, Iowa. Mrs. Margaret Warhurst, who had been with the state vocational department, joined the staff in the winter quarter of 1953, and Miss Geraldine Gosch came in the fall of 1954 from a high school position in Kansas to take over the textiles and clothing classes. Mrs. Dorothy Sens Pearson, who was dietitian at the Osteopathic Hospital, came in half time for foods classes. In the fall of 1955 Mrs. Warhurst left to do graduate work and Miss MaGee returned on a half-time basis as acting head, while Mrs. Pearson became a full time foods teacher. In the fall of 1956 Mrs. Clara Merrifield recently on the staff at S. W. State College at Springfield, took the place of Mrs. Warhurst, who resigned, and Miss MaGee retired for a second time, leaving Mrs. Pearson as head of the division. All these changes in a three year period in a division which had had the same faculty over a long period of years was a bit upsetting but it brought in new ideas, new opportunities for growth and the beginning of a new era for home economics.

Along with these faculty changes two other evidences of progress and expansion came in 1956. In October work was completed on a new home management house which had been planned originally about five years earlier. It is a beautiful building located between Grim-Smith Hospital and Grim Hall on East Patterson. Everything was done to make it a lovely, comfortable, modern home, and the students in the division will, no doubt, enjoy for years this latest addition to the campus plant.

The other bit of significant progress was in the student teaching program. For several years the department had been sending home economics majors off campus for one quarter of their student teaching at Milan, Edina, or

Brookfield. In 1956, in co-operation with the other divisions, student teachers began to be sent out on a block plan, so that they no longer had to make up work they were missing on campus, but could do their five hours of student teaching on a full-time basis in a real teaching situation. Home economics girls work in Brookfield, Memphis, and Canton as well as in our campus school. Miss Merrifield supervised this program in 1956 and later Mrs. Pearson took charge of it. In 1958 Mrs. Merrifield resigned, and her place was taken by Marilyn Simmons.

Over the years relationship between the college division and its graduates has been very close. An annual letter goes out at Christmas time to all of the graduates whose whereabouts is known. Last year this mailing list totaled 3,121. The girls look forward to receiving this news from the school, receiving this news from the school, and are careful to keep their addresses corrected.

An interesting evidence of the loyalty of our graduates to their alma mater is a large and continually growing collection of tea cups which they have sent back to us over the years. The collection was started about twenty-five years ago by Faye Fowler, a graduate of the division. Each cup is marked with the donor's name and a card file is kept of the complete collection. It is housed in cabinets in the home making center and gives continual pleasure and service to the division.

The staff in home economics is looking into the future, with plans for further growth and expansion. Plans have been drawn for a new building to replace the present temporary quarters. These plans include laboratories and class room space for a fifth year program, which it is anticipated will be started in the near future. The new home management house is large enough to take care of increased enrollment. We can see the time coming when all of our senior students will have their programs so planned that they can go off campus on the block system for practice teaching. With an increased faculty we have already begun offering evening adult classes and more of these are planned for the future. Just as family life, for which we train our students, presents a changing pattern to meet the changing world of our day, we in home economics face the future alert to see the best thinking and procedures, and to make use of them in our program of training teachers of vocational home economics.

College Sponsors Guidance Conference

The Teachers College sponsored an all-day conference for high school guidance counselors and principals on January 28 with Dr. Robert M. Wright, head of the Division of Personnel Services, acting as coordinator. The theme of the conference was "Student Problems in the Transition from High School to College." Dr. Wright presented a report on local research conducted with Teachers College freshmen concerning typical problems of adjustment to college life. A panel discussion on what high schools can do to assist students in the transition was presented with Henry M. Boucher, Dean of Student Affairs;

Charles J. Elam, Director of Admissions; Lawrence Phelps, Superintendent of Schools, Macon, Missouri; Mrs. Marjorie Norton, guidance counselor, Macon; Kenneth Smith, Principal of the Kirksville Senior High School; and Jack Ray, guidance counselor, Kirksville Senior High School, as participants.

In the afternoon heads of the instructional divisions at the College discussed student problems common in their subject matter areas. The public school representatives were also given an opportunity to visit campus facilities and to interview students from their schools now attending the College.



Participants in a panel discussion presented at a conference for high school counselors and principals held on the campus January 28 from left to right: Jack Ray, guidance counselor, Kirksville Senior High School; Kenneth Smith, Principal of the Kirksville Senior High School; Marjorie Morton, guidance Counselor, Macon High School; Lawrence Phelps, Superintendent of Schools, Macon, Missouri; and Charles J. Elam, Director of Admissions at the State Teachers College.

NEW ARRIVALS

Judith Simpson Ellis, 1963, and her husband, Richard E. Ellis, are parents of a daughter born November 24.

Bill Ausmus, B.S. in Ed., 1957 and M.A., 1963, coach at the Milan High School, and Mrs. Ausmus are the parents of a daughter, Jamie Leigh, born November 23.

Jerry Vittetoe, 1959, and Mrs. Vitteto, the former Diana Le Fevre, 1959, are the parents of a daughter born December 29. They also have a son and live in Shelbyville where he is a teacher.

Gary Ferguson, 1962, and Mrs. Ferguson are the parents of a daughter, Denise Lynn, born November 29. Mr. Ferguson is a member of the faculty of the Macon High School.

Paul Tramel, 1961, and his wife are the parents of a son, David Paul, born November 22. This is their second child. They live in Kirksville where Mr. Tramel is probation officer.

Robert Libby, 1960, and his wife are the parents of a daughter born November 4. They are living in West Lafayette, Indiana, where Mr. Libby is working toward the Ph.D. degree at Purdue University.

ALUMNI NOTES

James Killion, 1963, left for Bogata, Colombia, January 3 to serve with the Peace Corps there. His main task will be to instruct teachers in different methods of teaching students to read and write.

Elizabeth Peterson Laughlin, 1963, was elected chairman of the Kirksville Planning and Zoning Commission January 8. Mrs. Laughlin's husband is Dr. George A. Laughlin, prominent Kirksville physician and civic leader. They have three children.

Earl Sees, 1946, was the author of a eulogy to the late President John F. Kennedy which appeared in the November issue of the Luke-Greenway American Legion Post *Tribune*, published by the Phoenix, Arizona, post of which Sees is Commander.

Lois Letch, 1954, received a certificate of appreciation for her essay entered in the "Know Your America" essay contest sponsored by the Missouri Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. Miss Letch is a member of the Unionville B&PW and is a teacher in the elementary school in Unionville.

Harry Robert Glahn, 1953, received the Doctor of Philosophy degree from Pennsylvania State University December 14. Dr. Glahn who holds the rank of captain in the Air Force Reserves is research meteorologist with the U. S. Weather Bureau in Washington, D. C. He and his wife, the former Anna Margaret Morgan, have two sons.

Herschel A. Martin, Jr., 1950, was named manager of the J. C. Penney store in Redwood Falls, Minnesota, on November 15. He has been assistant manager of the Westgate Penney Store in Madison, Wisconsin, for the past four years. He is married to the former June Carol Young, 1951, and they have three children, Jerry, Sherri, and Joni.

Beryl Triplett, 1924, retired December 1 as librarian of Putnam County after sixteen years of service. However, she is continuing to assist the new librarian and to work in the library during the afternoon. Miss Triplett was a member of the faculty of the Teachers College in the early 1920's. From Kirksville she went to Fayette where she was head of the art department at Central Methodist College for nineteen years. She has been included in the *Who's Who in American Art* and *Who's Who in Midwest Art Circles*.

Melva Wolff Marrs, 1938, and her husband, Lt. Col. Harold E. Marrs, who have been living in Linneus, Missouri, following his retirement from the Army, moved to Washington, D. C., in November to make their home.

Kenneth Serfass, B.S. in Ed., 1960 and M.A., 1961, has been appointed freshman counselor by the Board of Regents of the Teachers College effective March 1. At the time of his appointment he was director of admissions at Christian College in Columbia. He is married and has two children.

Dr. Monte Peterson, 1941, was honored by an Appreciation Day at the First Baptist Church of Belton, Missouri, on November 3. Dr. Peterson has been pastor of the church for fifteen years during which time the membership grew from 192 to 843 and Sunday School enrollment from 142 to 1042. The Rev. Dr. Peterson is a graduate of Central Baptist Seminary in Kansas City. He and his wife and two children live at 621 B Street in Belton.

Sheila Shinn, 1962, eighth grade social studies teacher at Fort Osage Junior High School in Jackson County, Missouri, was pictured in the *Kansas City Star*, January 11 with a couple of students on the eighth grade debate team which she coaches. The picture was in connection with an article devoted to the new emphasis on debate at Fort Osage High School and the success which the Fort Osage debaters have had in the past year. They have won 11 trophies and seem likely to win more.

Dr. William A. Deskin, 1948, chairman of the department of chemistry at Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, has been invited to participate in the national program of Visiting Scientists in Chemistry for Colleges sponsored by the Division of Chemical Education of the American Chemical Society in cooperation with the National Science Foundation. Dr. Deskin is currently on leave from Cornell while he engages in research and serves as resident director of the Associated Colleges of the Midwest program at the Argonne National Laboratories, Argonne, Illinois. As a participant in the visiting scientist program Dr. Deskin will visit Phillips University at Enid, Oklahoma, and College of Mount St. Joseph, Mount St. Joseph, Ohio, where he will present seminars

on his current research on transition metal complexes. He will also have conferences with students and faculty members.

Donald D. Scriven, B.S., 1950 and M.A., 1959, assistant professor of economics at the Teachers College, was appointed to the staff of the Reorganization Commission of the State of Missouri on January 16. He and two other governmental specialists will serve as the staff for the commission which was established by the last General Assembly of Missouri for the purpose of studying improvements and methods for greater efficiency in the operation of the state government. He has been granted a leave of absence by the Board of Regents for the period of February 15 to December 15 and he and his wife, the former Jolene Davidson, B.S. 1954 and M.A., 1959, and their three year old daughter Suzanne will move to Jefferson City for the period of Mr. Scriven's duties with the commission.

ALUMNI MARRIAGES

Hylah Rae Wilson, 1962, became the bride of Lt. Jay L. Severance, Jr. of the Medical Service Corps, U. S. Army in a ceremony performed in Trenton, Missouri, November 9. The couple is living at 1198 Eighth Street, Monterey, California, where Mrs. Severance teaches in the high school. Lt. Severance is stationed at Fort Ord.

Cecelia Tabler, B.S. in Ed., 1951 and M.A., 1957, was married to Theodore R. Shoemake in Las Vegas, Nevada, November 6. Mrs. Shoemake teaches English in Western High School in Las Vegas and Mr. Shoemake is employed with Sears and Roebuck there.

James Emmett Trent, Jr., 1963, and Doris Louise Johnson were married January 24. They are living at 205 S. Baltimore, Kirksville. Mr. Trent is teaching social studies at the Green City High School and Mrs. Trent is a student at the Teachers College.

Tom Duden, B.S. in Ed., 1954 and M.A., 1962, director of the College band, and Judy Hughes were married in Corydon, Iowa, November 30. Mrs. Duden is a graduate of Iowa State University with a major in home economics.

Janet Hall, 1963, and Second Lieutenant David Craig Epperson, U. S. Air Force, 1962, were married in the First Baptist Church in Kirksville November 9. Lt. Epperson did graduate work at the University of Wyo-

ming last year and is now attending Officers Training School at Waco, Texas, where they are living at 3714 Huaco.

James Robert Hopkins, 1961, and Carolyn Ann Theiss were married December 1. They are living in Kirksville where Mr. Hopkins is employed.

Mary Alice Bloom, 1963, became the bride of Edward H. Whitaker on November 28. They are living in St. Louis where Mr. Whitaker is employed by radio station KXOK. Mrs. Whitaker is teaching in the Hazelwood elementary schools in St. Louis County.

Betty Jean Moreno, 1963, and Gary Theodore Wike were married in Luther Memorial Church in Quincy, Illinois, November 9. They are residing at 1261½ Park Place in Quincy where the bride teaches in the Franklin Elementary School. Mr. Wike is a senior at the Teachers College.

Karen Hintz, 1963, became the bride of Lloyd W. Whyte in a ceremony performed at the Hamilton Street Baptist Church in Kirksville December 27. Mrs. Whyte is teaching social science in the high school at Lewistown and Mr. Whyte is employed as a social case worker in Kansas City.

Wayne Musholt, 1963, and Evelyn Maurice Bigger were married in St. Augustine Church in Kansas City December 21. They are living in Centralia where Mr. Musholt teaches.

Beryl Thurman, B.S. in Ed., 1960 and M.A., 1962, principal of the North Shelby High School, and Sue Garnett were married December 22 in the Leonard Christian Church. The bride is employed at the Beachcomber Beauty Shop in Shelbina.

Carol Carskadon, 1960, was married to Donald Hardy, Jr. November 29. Mrs. Hardy is teaching in the Ritenour Consolidated Schools at Overland, Missouri, and Mr. Hardy is associated with the Hardy and Son Construction Company of Shelbina.

ALUMNI DEATHS

Hazel Klink Roberts, 1936, died January 23 following an illness of several months. Mrs. Roberts had taught in Randolph County since 1921 and in Cairo since 1945.

Hazel Arlene Ford Hinkle, 1929, died in Normandy Hospital in St. Louis January 25. She had been in failing health for some time and hospitalized for two weeks. She had been

a teacher for 26 years and for the past ten years had taught at Festus, Missouri. She is survived by her husband, Hadley Hinkle and two sons and seven grandchildren.

John R. Oliver, 1949, died in St. Francis Memorial hospital in San Francisco, November 2. He was a teacher in the Polytechnic High School in Riverside, California.

Oleone Diffendaffer Garnett, 1960, died January 21 following an illness of four weeks. She had been a member of the faculty of the Wright City public schools. Her husband, John William Garnett, died in 1951.

Marjorie Frances Vestal Head, B.S. in Ed., 1940 and M.A., 1961, of La Plata, Missouri, died January 20 following a long illness. She is survived by her husband, Arthur Head, and four children all of the home. She had taught in the schools of Macon, Atlanta, and Clarence.

Dr. Cecil R. Glaves, 1918, professor emeritus of accounting at Illinois Institute of Technology died November 13 in Chicago after a brief illness. He received the Ph.D. degree from the University of Chicago and served as professor at Illinois Tech from 1927 until his retirement in 1960.

Verna Deane Fisher, 1923, died January 11 in a Kirksville hospital where she had been a patient for several weeks. She had taught in the Missouri schools and then went to Inglewood, California, where she taught in the Crozier School from 1924 until her retirement in 1951.

Edwin Myers, 1924, died following a heart attack December 11. He had taught art in the Webster Groves High School for the past 32 years. Each summer for the past 30 years he had taught in the Culver Military Academy Woodcraft Camp where he was director of Indian lore and also of the drum and bugle corps.

Lester Arthur (Ozzie) Landrum, 1939, died in Sullivan County Memorial Hospital following a heart attack November 22. He is survived by his wife, the former Margaret Cooter, and two sons, Michael A. Landrum, 1963, and Patrick of the home. He was a star football player on Don Faurot's famous Bulldog team of the 1930's and coached football first at Unionville and then at Cameron until he entered military service in 1942. After World War II he coached at Milan and later Higginsville until 1949 when he went into business as a produce merchant in Milan.

Mayor Burdman Gives Banquet for Foreign Students



The Speaker's table at the annual Christmas banquet given by Mayor Joe Burdman of Kirksville for foreign students attending the two colleges in Kirksville, left to right: Dean Wray M. Rieger; Mrs. Rieger; Mrs. Walter H. Ryle; President Ryle; Mayor Burdman; Mrs. Burdman; President Morris Thompson of the Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery; Rev. Ralph M. G. Smith, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Kirksville, who was the speaker for the evening.

FACULTY NEWS

William E. Fitzsimmons of the music faculty was elected president of the Missouri Unit of the American String Association for 1964-1965.

Dr. R. Linn Terry, member of the Division of Education and state coordinator for Phi Delta Kappa, attended the national convention of Phi Delta Kappa in Lincoln, Nebraska, December 27-30.

President Walter H. Ryle and Dr. Eli F. Mittler, head of the Division of Extension Services, attended the Regional Conference of the National Commission on Teacher Education and Professional Standards which was held in Omaha, Nebraska, January 17 and 18.

Forrest L. Crooks, director of Audio-Visual Education, was elected president of the State Executive Committee of the Department of Audio-Visual Education of the Missouri State Teachers Association and Dr. C. Hugh Gardner, assistant professor of photog-

raphy, was named vice-president and director of publicity. The vice-president automatically becomes president the following year so Dr. Gardner is president elect thus keeping the office in the hands of Teachers College faculty members for two consecutive years.

Miss Leona Whittom of the Division of Language and Literature attended the national convention of Cardinal Key in New Orleans November 28-30. She was elected to membership on the Adult Advisory Board composed of three counselors of the sorority. She is co-sponsor of the Eugene Fair Chapter of Cardinal Key, honorary service organization for women. On December 14, Miss Whittom assisted in the installation of a Cardinal Key Chapter at Northwest Missouri State College at Maryville. She was accompanied to Mayrville by Miss Agnes Slemmons, sponsor of the Eugene Fair Chapter since its organization at the Teachers College.

Mrs. Irene Dailey, instructor in piano for the past thirty years, retired at the end of the fall quarter. She and her husband, Dr. G. N. Dailey, plan to spend a good deal of time in travel in the next few years.

Dr. Ollin Drennan, professor of physics, and Donald D. Scriven, assistant professor of economics, judged the eleventh annual Planned Progress projects sponsored by Missouri Power and Light Company December 11.

President Walter H. Ryle and Pete Nicoletti, head of the Division of Business Service, attended a meeting of College Presidents of the Midwest in Chicago January 16. The meeting was called by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to explain the nature and purposes of the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963.

Mary Margaret O'Conner Schaefers, 1946, and her husband, J. A. Schaefers, and two children, Pamela and Scott, have moved to Sioux Falls, South Dakota, where Mr. Schaefers is manager of the Montgomery Ward Store.



Dr. Ryle Named Delta Zeta Dad of Year

President Walter H. Ryle receiving from Kay Lynne Mekemson a gift from Delta Zeta sorority in token of having been chosen "Delta Dad of the Year" by the sorority in token of his many kindnesses to all college organizations whether Greek or Independent. Delta Dad's Day was celebrated by the group with a luncheon November 2 before the Bulldog-Maryville football game with fathers of the sorority members and honorary dads selected from the faculty as guests. Shown at the table are Dr. Ruth Towne, sponsor of the sorority, and her father Frank W. Towne of Kirksville.

