

# NEWSCOPE

WINTER  
1962



# President's Corner

Willis Joseph Bray was born in Fredericktown, Missouri, on July 21, 1884. His early youth was spent in rural Missouri. His forebears were farmers, immigrating to Missouri more than a century ago.

After finishing the high school in Fredericktown in 1901, Dr. Bray entered the Southeast Missouri State College at Cape Girardeau where he graduated in 1904. He then began his career as a teacher. After spending two years in the Fredericktown school, he entered the University of Missouri, graduating in 1909 with the A.B. and the B.S. degrees and again in 1910 with the M.A. degree.

While serving as Superintendent of Schools at West Plains, Dr. Bray was called to head the Chemistry Department of the Northeast Missouri State Teachers College by the late president, John R. Kirk. He entered upon his new duties February 1, 1911. In 1925 he became head of the Division of Science and Mathematics, a position he held until January 1, 1946.

While teaching in our College Dr. Bray continued his education, receiving the Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1931 from the University of Missouri. He retired from the faculty on June 1, 1952, as Professor Emeritus of Chemistry. Shortly thereafter he moved to Fort Worth, Texas, where he lived until the time of his death, December 17, 1961.

Dr. Bray heeded the military call of his country twice during his lifetime. In the First World War he served in the Ordnance Department of the United States Army, and in the Second World War he served for 18 months as major in the Air Corps. Between the two world wars he was a reserve officer in the United States Army with the rank of major.

With the passing of Dr. Willis Joseph Bray our College has lost a faithful friend who served exceedingly well this institution as a great teacher for nearly a half century. He was a splendid Christian gentleman whose life was guided by those ideals taught and preached by the lowly Nazarene



**WILLIS JOSEPH BRAY**

nearly 2,000 years ago. He was my friend; he was my teacher. He was a man among men.

WALTER H. RYLE, President

## NEMOSCOPE

NORTHEAST MISSOURI STATE TEACHERS  
COLLEGE

KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI

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### Cover Picture

Dr. Stephen Hobson, director, and the NEMO Singers who toured this area at the beginning of the winter quarter, performing before a number of high school audiences.

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# THE BEVIER AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD

by

**Bobby Grimshaw**

**1960, Principal of Junior High School, Clarksville, Missouri**

There is still a place in Missouri where a person can look across some low hills as he drives along the highway and see black smoke billowing skyward from a steam locomotive. When the wind is right, one might even hear the nostalgic wail of the whistle from this last stronghold of steam. This spot is in the southwestern part of Macon County and northern Randolph County near the towns of Bevier and Ardmore. The seemingly "old-fashioned" line is named the Bevier and Southern Railroad. The B & S, as it is commonly called, leads from a connection with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad at Bevier to coal mines south of Bevier in the vicinity of Ardmore. Total trackage is measured at ten miles, making the B & S the shortest line in Missouri that is operating today. This line also claims the distinction of being the only

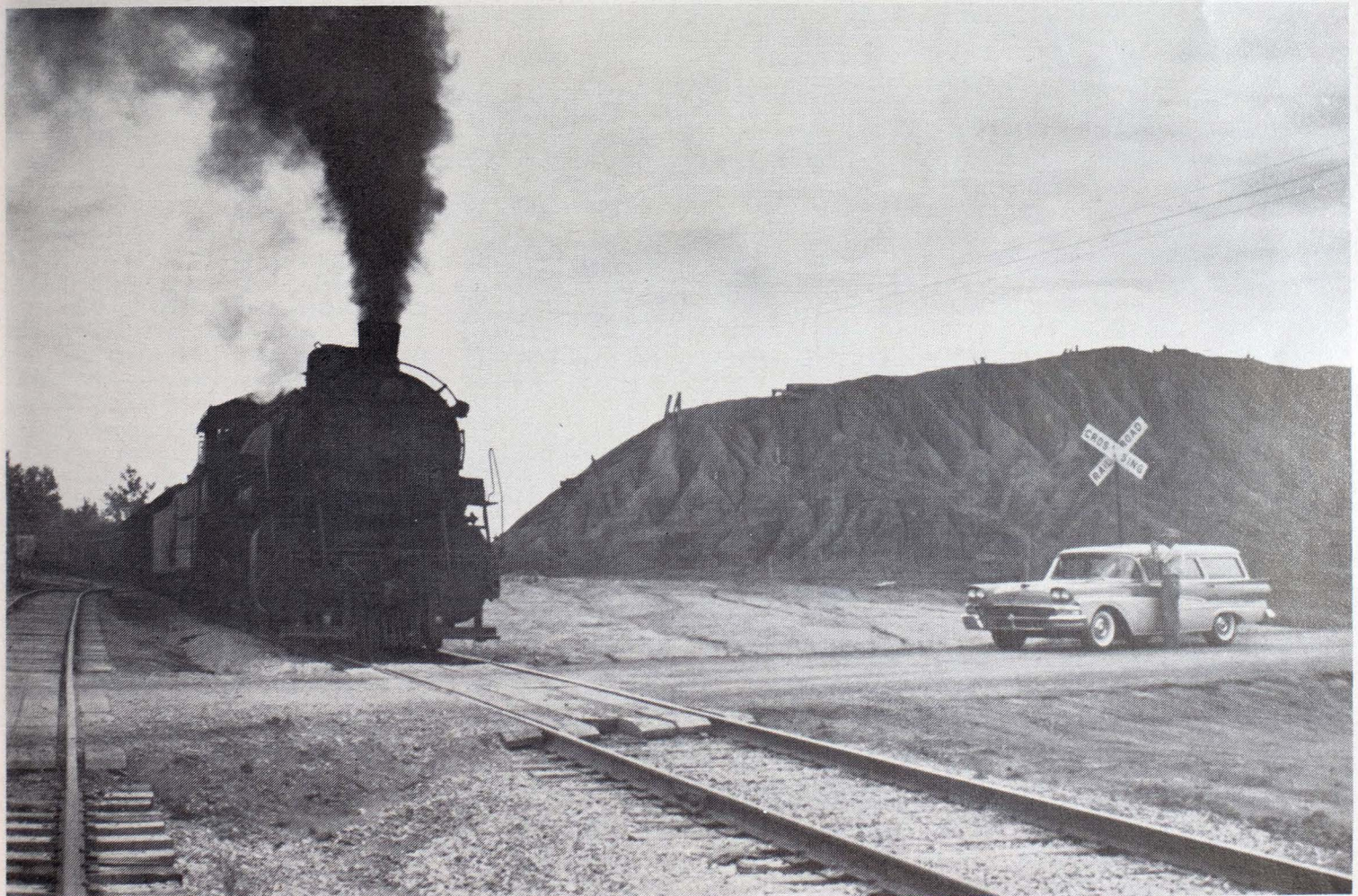
railroad in the state of Missouri still using steam locomotion.

The B & S owes its existence entirely to the discovery of coal. In 1860, William Hughes employed Alex Rector to dig a well on his farm located one and one half miles west of Bevier near Middle Fork of the Chariton River. When Rector had dug to a depth of twelve feet, he hit slate. After getting through two feet of slate, his pick struck another hard, black, rocklike substance. This was too much; he decided to dig elsewhere. It was later found that Rector had unwittingly

discovered a vein of coal six feet thick, part of the great coal field of North Missouri. Eight years after this initial discovery, a five mile spur from the North Missouri Railroad (now the Wabash) at Excello to the mines near Ardmore was leased by the Kansas and Texas Coal Company. For the next thirty years this was the only rail connection between the mines and the market.

On May 5, 1898, the Kansas and Texas Coal Railroad was incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000. This company constructed approximately eleven miles of track from the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad at Bevier to the mines in the vicinity of Ardmore. Four years later, the Kansas and Texas line merged with a lumber road company chartered by the state of Louisiana to form the Missouri and Louisiana Railroad Company. When this company divided in 1914, the Missouri line was named the Bevier and Southern Railroad.

**Engine No. 4943 of the Bevier and Southern Railroad pulling 25 cars loaded with coal toward Bevier. President Agee stands by his car at the crossing 3 1/2 miles south of Bevier and gives instructions over the radio.**

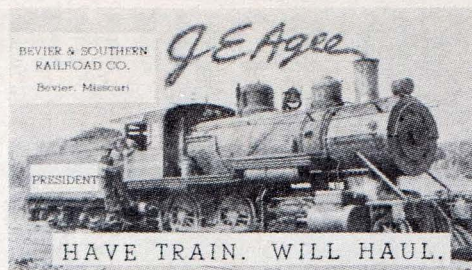


From the time the railroads first tapped the mining area until shortly after the end of World War I, Bevier as a mining town and the B & S as a mine railroad prospered. Indeed, Macon County was the leading coal producing county in the state from 1891 to 1913. The Central Coal and Coke Company, which owned several mines in the area, reported that in 1914 it shipped 47,764 carloads of coal totaling more than two million tons. The population of Bevier rocketed from 876 in 1890 to 1,808 in the next ten years, after which it increased slowly to more than 2,000 during the peak years of coal production. Many of the townspeople were miners who had come from England, Italy, and Wales to help swell the number of persons employed in the mines to approximately 1,900. Since the B & S was the only line running from Bevier to the mines, it shared in the boom. Dividends as high as 80 per cent on B & S Railroad stock in 1918 reflected this period of prosperity.

The 1920's, however, saw a gradual decline in mining activity. For years the B & S had made two round trips daily carrying mail and passengers, but by 1926 both services were discontinued because of the lack of traffic and the closing of the post offices at Keota and Ardmore. The general business decline of the early 1930's and the abandonment of mines, such as Number 68, northeast of Binkley, where the vein was exhausted, cast a pall over the future of the B & S.

After 1936, however, the outlook seemed to be more promising. On January 1, 1937, the Binkley Coal Company purchased the principal mines in the area from the Central Coal and Coke Company and shifted mining operations from shaft and drift mining to the open pit type of production. As a result, coal production began to increase and Macon County once more appeared among the leading coal producing counties of Missouri. This proved to be a real "shot in the arm" to the B & S as coal shipments grew and railroad activity increased.

In 1945, the railroad line had to be extended from Ardmore to the new South Mines, a distance of six miles. The B & S decided to experiment with electric locomotives on this extension, marking the only time in its long history that the B & S tried any means of locomotion other than steam. Three used ex-Indiana Railroad electric locomotives were purchased and put into operation on the line, only to prove impractical because of a severe grade just south of Ardmore which frequent-



**Business card of J. E. Agee, president of the Bevier and Southern.**

ly caused the traction motors to burn out. At the end of two years the electric locomotives were sold, and by 1950 the South Mines were exhausted and the track abandoned.

Another change in the railroad took place as the scene of mining operations shifted. In 1953, tracks were laid to Darkville, some five miles southwest of Ardmore, thereby increasing the total trackage of the B & S line to fifteen miles. This part of the line was abandoned, however, on January 16, 1961.

Although the railroad may seem old-fashioned because it still uses steam engines, the company has not been reluctant to adopt improvements. The most modern radio net has tied the line into a tight, efficient operation since 1951. There are transmitting and receiving units in each of the company's four locomotives, the section car, and the president's car, all in contact with each other and with a central unit for receiving and dispatching located in the general office at Bevier.

Until 1955 the enginehouse at Bevier used the old-fashioned 3-way stub switch, but in that year it was replaced by standard turnouts. The 3-way stub switch was a short pair of rails that could be moved into any of three positions to facilitate switching, while the standard turnout switch is the modern type of movable tapered rails used by practically all railroads today. Moreover, a modern machine shop adjacent to the railroad's four-stall engine terminal facilitates repairs.

In December, 1955, J. E. Agee of Callao became president of the B & S. Agee has been with the company since 1918, when he was hired as a clerk. He served in that capacity until 1936, when he became vice-president. The officers of the road in addition to Agee, who is also comptroller and treasurer, are: Paul D. Hess of Macon, vice-president, general counsel, and secretary; Harry Baker of Bevier, vice-president, auditor, and assistant treasurer; W. L. Eyman, New Cambria, assistant secretary, general freight

agent, and dispatcher; Eura Kilgore of Bevier, who is the oldest employee in years of service, superintendent of motive power; and \*Charles Richardson, Bevier, superintendent of tracks. In all there are twenty-six regular employees with an annual payroll of \$125,000.

A total of sixteen different locomotives have been used by the B & S, thirteen of which were steamers and three were electrics. At the present time the railroad has four steam locomotives: two 2-6-0 Mogul engines and two leased Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 2-8-2 Mikados. One Mogul and a Mikado are on active duty, while the other two are maintained on a stand-by basis. The largest engines, No. 4943 and 4963, both Mikados, with their tenders weigh approximately 560,000 pounds apiece. The Moguls, No. 109 and No. 112, each weigh about 177,300 pounds.

A day's activities on the B & S combine a unique mixture of the old and the new. At dawn a puffing freight locomotive glides out of its berth into the early light, past the water tower, and towards the mines. Since there is no turntable, the engine is moving backward pulling a string of empty coal cars. In a meandering fashion the train with its crew of four—conductor, engineer, fireman, and brakeman—proceeds to Binkley near the present scene of stripping operations. There the engine places the cars on a siding and begins switching the loaded cars into position. Before being reloaded, the empty cars have been turned upside down in a rotary dump and the coal washed and screened. When the train is made up, there are usually twenty-five cars behind the engine that pulls them back to Bevier, where they are put on a siding of the C B & Q Railroad. The coal will later be hauled to various points in northern Missouri and southern Iowa. Since the round trip is completed before noon, the locomotive collects another string of empty cars preparatory to making a second trip before the day is done. Two round trips and forty to fifty carloads of coal are an average day's traffic on the line. In 1954, over one million tons of coal were moved by the B & S in this fashion, but last year only 632,000 tons were hauled into Bevier.

Even though the amount of coal carried by the B & S is only a fraction of that hauled fifty years ago, the

\*Charles Richardson was killed February 28 when the car in which he and Ralph Blake, also a B. & S. employee, was struck by a C. B. & Q. freight train at Bevier.

# FOUNDER'S DAY CELEBRATED

"We Are On Our Way" was the subject of J. C. Wright who delivered the fifth annual Baldwin lecture at the Founder's Day Banquet February 13. There were nearly 200 students, alumni, faculty members, and friends of the College in attendance. Mr. Wright is secretary of the Committee for the Advancement of School Administration with offices in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Wright covered three principal areas in his lecture including the state and national educational scene, the make-up of a superior college or university, and finally his reasons for believing that all educational institutions must become stronger in the immediate future. He cited the advances made in increasing salaries in the teaching profession, pointing out that the National Education Association is

railroad remains a quaint item from the past. As such it has enjoyed a recent wave of popularity among railroad enthusiasts in Missouri and surrounding states. More than five hundred tourists from all parts of the Union find their way each year to the site of the B & S. Some are retired railroad engineers who wish to enjoy once again the sound and smell of a coal-burning steam locomotive, some are children who have seen only diesels on railroad tracks and whose parents want them to see a real railroad engine in action, but most of them can only be described as people who love railroads. The sight of the engines, water tower, ash pit, coal chute, and sand house entrances nearly everyone. Not infrequently visitors bring recorders so that they may take with them the authentic sounds of a steam locomotive, while photographers have a field day taking still or moving pictures.

In the space of one mile a motorist can pass from the present into the past, from a modern federal highway to a nineteenth century freight yard. A sign on Highway No. 36 five miles west of Macon points to the town of Bevier. Drive through the business district, turn right immediately after crossing the tracks of the C B & Q, and follow the road straight ahead to the office of the B & S, where the visitor is asked to register. As long as there is coal near Bevier, this relic from the past will probably remain. As engineer Clint Cross puts it, "We haul coal and we might as well burn it."

now on record in support of beginning salaries of \$6,000 increasing in 10 years to at least \$13,000 for career teachers. An increasing number of the wealthy school districts are meeting or exceeding this scale according to the speaker, who pointed out that Missouri's average for public school teachers is \$5,080 as compared to \$5,527 for the nation.

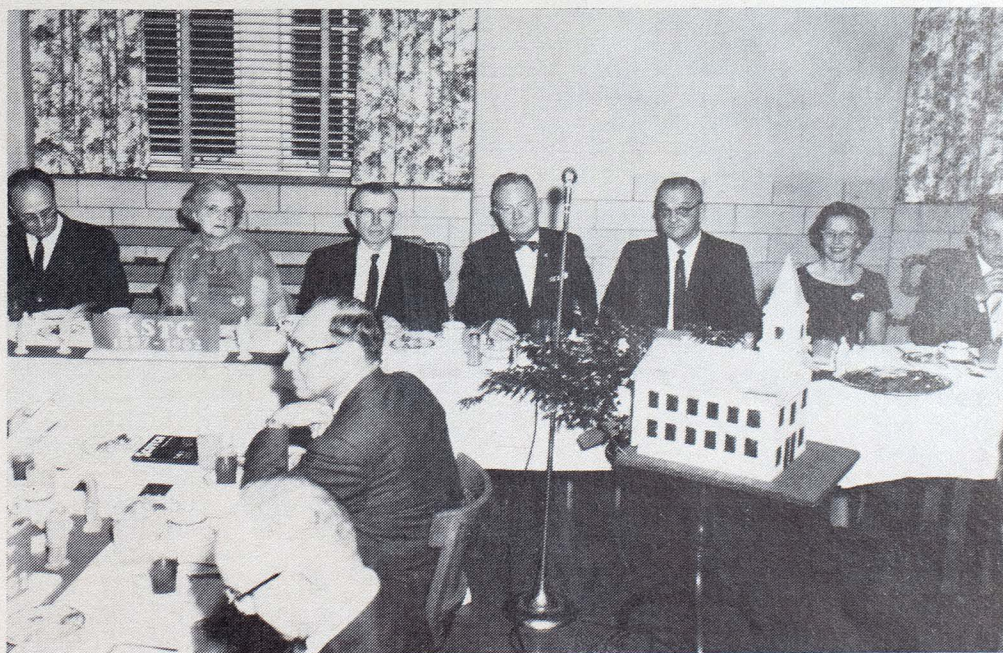
Secretary Wright advocated strongly the reduction of tiny, inadequate school districts. "Our one teacher rural elementary schools and our small high schools must go as they simply cannot properly prepare young people for living in the atomic age." He added that there are 35,000 school districts in the nation today and he feels that this number should be reduced to 5,000 or less.

The speaker felt that many more school buildings, both additions and replacements of obsolete buildings will continue to be a pressing need. The improvement of primary and secondary roads enable a modern transportation system to transport students and help bring about larger school systems, according to the speaker. The upgrading of preparation programs for teachers, federal aid without federal control, the expansion of the curriculum, and academic preparation above the master's degree for superintendents were all emphasized by the speaker.

In discussing colleges and universities Wright listed the characteristics of a good college as a sound board of regents, strong leadership, an adequate budget, loyal patrons, graduates and students, and most important of all, a competent and dedicated faculty. "Graduates from this college must be prepared to compete with graduates from colleges and universities all over the world," he said.

In closing Mr. Wright called for a "space age" education for all of the students of the public schools as well as students in institutions of higher learning. He challenged the teachers present to lead and not follow, to be resolute rather than merely passers of resolutions. "The way we solve or fail to solve our educational problems now will determine how we and generations to come will fare in the years ahead. The educational program that I have described calls for vision, understanding, statesmanship, and courage."

The banquet was planned by the History and Traditions Committee of the College. Dr. Ivan Miller, Head of the Division of Education served as toastmaster and Dr. R. L. Terry gave the invocation. The speaker was introduced by President Walter H. Ryle. The program was closed by the singing of "Old Missou" led by Dr. Stephen Hobson.



Speaker's table at the Founder's Day banquet February 13. Left to right: President Morris Thompson of the Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery; Mrs. Walter H. Ryle; President Ryle; J. C. Wright, who delivered the Baldwin Lecture; Dr. Ivan Miller, toastmaster; Mrs. Miller; and Dean Wray M. Rieger.

# A Survey of Social Studies in Iowa High Schools

by

**Ermil Banning**

**Social Studies Teacher, High School, Seymour, Iowa**

EDITOR'S NOTE: Miss Banning's article is a summary of the thesis which she submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master of Arts degree in Social Science Education, which she received in August, 1961. The thesis was entitled, "A Field Survey of the Social Studies Teachers in Iowa High Schools of 200 to 399 Relative to the Academic Preparation, the Subject Areas Taught and the Extra Class Activities Sponsored."

The changes that have taken place in the teaching of the social studies in secondary schools over the past thirty years have made it seem advisable that more information relative to the academic preparation, subject areas taught and extra class activities of social studies teachers be made available. This study was undertaken in order that a comparison between the above factors and the adequacy of professional preparation as set up by the State of Iowa Department of Public Instruction could be made.

With school reorganization and increasing high school enrollment the social studies curriculum will no doubt be broadened and the teacher qualifications probably will be higher. This problem immediately raises three fundamental questions. In what teaching fields are the social studies teachers expected to teach in the secondary schools of Iowa? Is the academic preparation of the present Iowa social studies teachers sufficiently diversified in scope to enable them to be effective teachers in these areas? What extra class activities are the social studies teachers of Iowa expected to direct?

This study is limited in scope since the data from which the analysis was made were drawn wholly from an information blank and the *Iowa Educational Directory* for the school year 1960-1961. A questionnaire was sent to 299 social studies teachers in 112 schools in Iowa with a high school enrollment of 200 to 399. A total of 187 questionnaires were returned and of this number, 181 were useable. Responses from 109 of the 112 schools were received. These represented schools located in 78 of the 99 counties in Iowa. All of the 112 schools are approved by the State of Iowa Department of Public Instruction and 66 are North Central Association members.

In order to analyze the data the questionnaires were grouped as follows: physical education majors who had minors in the social science area; social science area majors; majors other than physical education or social science but with minors in social science.

The group which had a major in physical education consisted of fifty-six teachers. The range of semester hours in social science ran from sixteen to sixty-seven hours. Fourteen teachers had had a course in *Methods of Teaching the Social Sciences*, six teachers had had the course *Teaching of History*, and twelve teachers had had supervised teaching in the field of social science. The courses being taught and the number teaching each course were as follows: world history, twenty-three; American history, twenty-five; American government and politics, twenty-four; sociology, six; civics and citizenship, two; American problems, five. While twelve of this group of fifty-six were qualified to teach all social studies subjects there were six who indicated that they had no credit in the specific course or courses being taught. The range of teaching load for these teachers varied from one class to six classes per day. However, forty-seven of the fifty-six had no more than two preparations per day. The subject combinations reported by these fifty-six were as follows: social studies alone, twenty-five; social studies and physical education, fifteen; social studies, driver's education and physical education, seven; social studies and science, five; social studies and all other combinations, four.

The activities sponsored by these fifty-six teachers included class, thirty-six; home room, nineteen; letter club, five; student council, four; all others, four. No teacher sponsored an activity related to the social studies area.

The group of teachers who reported a major in the social science area consisted of one-hundred teachers. Of these, forty-five were social science majors and forty-three were history majors. The range of semester hours in social science was from twenty-five hours to seventy-eight hours. Seventy-two teachers had had a course in *Methods of Teaching the Social Studies*, thirty-four teachers had had the course *Teaching of History*, and seventy-eight

teachers had had supervised teaching in the field of social science.

The social studies courses being taught by this group of one-hundred teachers and the number teaching them were as follows: World history, forty-three; American history, fifty-eight; American government and politics, thirty-four; economics, seventeen; geography, fourteen; sociology, twelve; American problems, twenty; Iowa history and government, three. All of those teaching world history, American history, American government and politics, and economics were fully qualified. It was noted that seventeen who were teaching geography, sociology, and American problems did not meet the minimum standards.

Teachers in this group taught from one class to six classes per day. Twenty teachers had one preparation per day, forty-three teachers had two preparations per day, twenty-six teachers, three preparations per day, the remaining teachers reported four or five preparations per day.

The subject combinations reported by this group were as follows: social studies alone, sixty-two; social studies and physical education, six; social studies and English, five; social studies and driver's education, four; social studies and some other teaching combination, twenty-three. In addition, there were twenty-one other combinations reported.

There were fifteen different activities sponsored by this group. Sixty-one teachers sponsored a class, forty-five sponsored a home room, eleven sponsored a student council, seven sponsored a letter club, six sponsored a yearbook, five sponsored a newspaper, four sponsored a National Honor Society Chapter, three sponsored a Future Teachers Association, two sponsored each of the following: y-teens, camera club, and pep club. One sponsored each of the following: radio club, dramatics club, international relations club, and social science club.

The third group of teachers numbered twenty-five. Nine of these were business education majors, three were biology majors, three were home economics majors, three were industrial arts majors, two were music majors, and one each had a major in speech, Latin, modern languages, vocational agriculture, and education. All had a minor in the social science area.

The range of semester hours in social science was from fifteen hours to fifty hours. Six of this group had had a course in *Methods of Teaching the Social Sciences*, two had had the course *Teaching of History*, and eight had had supervised teaching in the field of social science.

The social studies courses taught by this group of twenty-five teachers and the number teaching each class were as follows: world history, twelve; American history, nine; American government and politics, six; economics, three; sociology, one; geography, three; American problems, two; civics, one. Eight teachers in the group were qualified to teach all social studies courses, but seven indicated that they either had no credit in the courses being taught or less than the minimum number of semester hours required.

The class load for this group ranged from one class to six classes per day. Three teachers had one preparation per day, five had two preparations per day, eight had three preparations per day, six had four preparations, and three had five preparations per day.

The subject combinations reported by this group were as follows: social studies alone, six; social studies, English and speech, three; social studies and business education, three; social studies and physical education, two; social studies and home economics, two; social studies and industrial arts, two; social studies and music, two; social studies and other combinations totaled five.

Nine different activities were sponsored by this group. Twelve teachers sponsored a class, ten sponsored a home room, one sponsored each of eight other activities, none of which were related to the social studies.

Further study of the entire group of one hundred eighty one indicated that a total of one-hundred thirty-five had had some graduate work. A break down of the data indicated that five of the fifty-six physical education majors had some graduate credit in the social sciences, thirty-five of the one-hundred social science majors had graduate credit in the social sciences and two of the twenty-five others had some graduate credit in the field of social science.

There were seventy social studies teachers who were other than full time class room teachers. Twelve of these were administrators, thirty-five were coaches, thirteen were counselors, six were school librarians, three were study hall keepers, and one was a part time

student. This group constituted thirty-eight per cent of the total number of teachers in the study. These seventy social studies teachers devoted forty-eight per cent of their time to duties other than teaching.

The following recommendations are offered by the writer based on this study:

Those social studies teachers who had not had a course in the methods of teaching social studies or history nor supervised teaching should have such courses. Those social studies teachers who are not meeting the minimum standards should be required to do so at once or cease handling social studies classes. The extra class activities which the social studies teachers sponsor should be related to the social studies area.

It would further seem that more competent classroom teachers in the field of social studies would be available if the suggestions listed below could be followed: Only persons with a social studies major should be teaching social studies classes. Social studies teachers doing advanced study should be required to take some of the graduate work in the social studies area. The social studies teachers should be working in the field of their major interest instead of serving as half-time teachers.

There seems little doubt that if the aims of education are to be met, the students in the high school are entitled to well qualified teachers, teaching in the field of their major interest and sponsoring activities related to that field of interest.

## DOBSON HALL IN USE

Dobson Hall, a new \$1,300,000 dormitory, has been the "home away from home" for 484 Teachers College men since last September. The brick, U-shaped structure, which was named after William D. Dobson, fourth president of the College, was dedicated May 17 of last year.

Dobson Hall consists of 219 rooms, of which 196 are for two occupants. The remaining 23 rooms can house four students. The double rooms have two single beds, a combination wardrobe-chest of drawers, two desks and florescent study lamps, and two book cases.

The four-man rooms are twice as large and have double the amount of furniture. Each room has been painted in one of five different pastel colors.

Eleven lounges are also available to the students.

The Dobson men eat in Brewer Hall Cafeteria. During the spring quarter, residents of the dormitory will hold an open house to afford other students and faculty an opportunity to see their "home." Mrs. Garnet Holzmeier is housemother of Dobson Hall.

Major Louis A. Burdman, 1940, was presented an honorary mayor certificate and plaque by the city of Altus, Oklahoma, at a Chamber of Commerce banquet in February. He was honored for his "noteworthy public relations achievements." For the past four years he has been stationed at Altus Air Force Base as base information officer.



Architect's drawing of the new dormitory for men, Dobson Hall, which was opened September 1.

## ALUMNI NOTES

Capt. Charles S. Esterline, 1955, piloted the F11F tow plane, the Delmar, in its maiden flight over the Gulf of Mexico on January 12.

John H. Caldwell, 1959, and his wife, the former Eleanor Smithson, of Unionville are the parents of a daughter, Shari Lynn, born November 30.

Dale Woodward, 1961, is employed as a writer, photographer and public relations man for the Oregon Fish Commission. He makes his home in Portland, Oregon.

Robert C. Hogenson, 1958, was one of the piano students at Michigan State University who performed in a series of concerts in February and March. He played on February 12 and March 12.

Mary Violet Martin Clark, 1946, who has been teaching in the Ophelia Parrish Junior High School in Kirksville, resigned effective January 1 because she and her husband, Maurice Clark, Jr., and their two children were moving to Atlanta, Georgia.

Lloyd Marshall, 1931, superintendent of the Laredo R-7 School, has announced his retirement after 37 years in the teaching profession. He and his wife plan to continue to live in Laredo; he will manage his farm in Putnam County and operate a monument and insurance business.

Ensign Norman Motter, 1960, was a member of the U. S. Navy information team which visited the Teachers College campus February 12 to 16 interviewing prospective candidates for the Navy's aviation program. He had just completed basic flight training at Pensacola, Florida, and reported, after his visit to Kirksville, to New Iberia, Louisiana, Naval Air Station for advanced training in multi-engine, anti-sub type aircraft.

Dorothy Krone Myers, B.S. in Ed., 1948 and M.A., 1955, was among the six women honored as 1961 Women of Achievement at the January 18 meeting of the Jefferson City Branch of the American Association of University Women. The six were chosen by an anonymous committee of prominent Jefferson Citizens. Mrs. Myers, a fifth grade teacher at Thorpe J. Gordon School, was recognized for her contribution in visual education. She is a member of the state steering committee for the national convention of Audio-Visual Education to be held in Kansas

City in March. She is a past president of the Department of Audio-Visual Education of the MSTA.

Dale Kutzner, 1960, and his wife, the former Susan Fleak, of Des Moines, Iowa, are the parents of a daughter, Catherine Susan, born November 27.

Bill S. Bowles, B.S. in Ed. 1955, and M.A., 1961, has been appointed physical activities director of the Spokane YMCA in Spokane, Washington, effective January 29.

Judy Martin, 1961, was killed December 3 when a car in which she was a passenger went out of control and struck a bridge abutment about three miles south of Waukegan, Illinois. She was working in Chicago as a statistician for the Lerner Shops at the time of her death.

### MAKES PRESENTATION

Myrtle Cheney Murdock, 1912, wife of John R. Murdock, 1912, former Congressman from Arizona, presented a 30 foot paper scroll to Congress on August 16 containing the working sketches by Constantino Brumidi for the frieze in the Rotunda of the Capitol. Brumidi, the artist who painted most of the Capitol's frescoes, friezes, canopies, and ceilings, was the subject of a recent biography by Dr. Murdock, noted authority on Capitol history. The scroll was accepted by Capitol Architect J. George Stewart who said it would be encased in a sealed glass case filled with helium to preserve it indefinitely and make it available for inspection.



J. George Stewart, at left, Architect of the Capitol of the United States, as he accepted a scroll presented by Myrtle Cheney Murdock. The persons in the picture are (left to right) Mr. Stewart; Mildred Thompson, great grand niece of Brumidi's wife; Mr. Murdock, and Mrs. Murdock.

Kenneth Henry, 1961, is employed by the Sandia Corporation, Albuquerque, New Mexico. He is also working toward the master's degree in engineering at the University of New Mexico.

Bertha E. Roseberry, 1918, died December 26 in a Kirksville hospital. She had been in failing health for three years. She had been a commerce teacher for many years prior to her retirement in 1947.

Donald P. Flanagan, 1961, social studies teacher at Centralia Junior High School, Centralia, Missouri, has received special recognition for a project conducted in his seventh and eighth grade social science classes on civil defense.

Pvt. Lawrence R. Labertew, 1961, has been assigned to provide support for Exercise Bristle Cone, a joint Army-Air Force desert training maneuver at Fort Irwin, California, March 7-13. Labertew entered the Army in October of 1961 and received basic training at Fort Carson, Colorado.

Helen Huff, B.S. in Ed., 1946 and M.A., 1961, a third grade teacher in the Benton School in Kirksville, has been asked by H. Pat Wardlow, assistant commissioner of education, to serve on a guidance committee that will develop guides and materials for an elementary guidance program for Missouri.

Representative Fred Schwengel, 1930, Republican Congressman from Iowa received one of the pens with which President John F. Kennedy signed the bill creating a 200-acre Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial Park in southern Indiana. The bill was signed on February 12 with sponsors of the legislation in attendance including besides Representative Schwengel, Senator Vance Hartke of Indiana, and William H. Koch and Roy T. Combs of the Indiana Lincoln Foundation.

Tom Brown, B.S. in Ed., 1949 and M.A., 1961, has filed as a candidate on the Republican ticket for the post of state representative from Grundy County subject to the August primary. Brown, a World War II Marine, has taught history, government, and sociology in the Trenton Senior High School for the past ten years. He is the third generation of his family to seek the office of state representative, his grandfather and father having both served in the Missouri General Assembly. He and his wife and two sons reside at 510 West 4th Terrace in Trenton.

S. W. Arnold, 1902, former Congressman from Missouri who also operated a lumber business in Kirksville, died December 18 after a long illness. He served as a Republican Representative from 1942 to 1948.

Capt. James E. Steinmiller, 1952, has been named an honor graduate of the Air Force Weapons Controller refresher training course at Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida. On January 19 he left for British Columbia. While he is abroad his wife, the former Joan Schroder, 1954, and their two sons will live in Tacoma, Washington.

Dr. Grover C. Stukey, 1908, professor emeritus of pathology at the Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery, was elected to honorary life membership in the American Osteopathic College of Pathologists, Inc., on January 30. In December Dr. Stukey received the "Golden P" award from Alpha Phi Omega service fraternity at KCOS. This award is

given annually to the faculty member who has personally helped students more adequately to meet the challenges found in professional education.

Marthalu Bledsoe, 1961, arrived in the Philippines January 3 following a ten-weeks course of instruction at Penn State University under the direction of the Peace Corps. She will spend two years in the Philippines serving as a teacher's aid after receiving six weeks additional training at the University of the Philippines near Manila.

J. Burleigh Arnold, 1952, administrative assistant to Governor John M. Dalton, has resigned to become trust officer of the Central Missouri Trust Company beginning January 1. Arnold and his wife, the former Mary Brookhart, 1952, and their two children moved to Jefferson City in 1958 when he was made an assistant attorney general when Dalton filled the post of Attorney General of Missouri.

James J. Dougherty, 1933, was named athletic director of the Teachers College effective March 1. He was football coach at KSTC from 1945 to 1949. His wife is the former Marie Wheatcraft, 1933, teacher in the Benton School in Kirksville.

Beulah E. Beggs, 1927, died in Moberly, December 22. She taught commerce in the Hannibal schools for 25 years and later worked in a Kirksville bank until ill health forced her retirement. She was a sister of Miss Berenice Beggs, retired member of the English faculty of the Teachers College.

Dr. F. Olin Capps, 1924, who has been in charge of education programs for the Missouri Conservation Commission for 20 years, has accepted a post as staff specialist for special program services for the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service effective January 8. His duties involve establishing an educational program for the service



Ten teachers from the Normal School of Heredia, Costa Rica visited on the Teachers College campus January 31 through February 3. The group, sponsored by the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, went from Kirksville to St. Louis to visit

several schools on a continuation of their tour of the United States educational systems. \* \* \*

Members of the group, pictured with President Walter H. Ryle, include from left to right, Miss Celia Saenz, Miss

Lia Murillo, Mrs. Angela Chaverri, Mrs. Amparo Quesada, Juan Villalobos, Amancio Hernandez, Mrs. Lia G. Brenes, Dr. Miguel A. Saenz, president of the Normal School of Heredia, Dr. Ryle, Mrs. Carlota Azoifeifa, and Mrs. Carmen Bolanos.

and working with federal agencies, state education departments, and institutions of higher learning. He received the A.M. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Missouri.

Dr. Weldon P. Shofstall, 1926, dean of students at the Arizona State University, Tempe, was honored at a testimonial dinner on February 16 for his aggressive work to further Americanism. He has been state president of the Arizona Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was honored by the Arizonans for America group for his work. He received the doctorate from the University of Missouri.

Cloy E. Whitney, 1932, has filed as a Republican candidate for the office of Adair County representative in the state assembly. He served in the Navy during World War II and taught for a number of years in the Kirksville Senior High School. For the past 15 years he has operated an insurance business in Kirksville. He and his wife have two children, a son, Larry Whitney, 1959, and a daughter Carol.

Dr. Paul V. Bissell, 1930, has been appointed associate director of activities for men at George Washington University, Washington, D. C. He will also teach psychology, the field in which he received the master's degree from the University of Missouri and the Ph.D. from the University of Iowa. In 1940 he entered the Army with Company K of the Missouri National Guard and he served in the Aleutian Islands in World War II. He was then transferred to the Personnel Affairs Headquarters in Washington and taught at various staff colleges. From 1955 to 1956 he acted as Assistant Chief of Staff, GI, Headquarters, Second Army, Ft. Meade, Maryland. For the past two years he has been assigned to the Office of the Inspector General at the Pentagon. He retired with the rank of Colonel on January 31, 1962. His wife is the former Leola Lynch, 1929, and they make their home near Mount Vernon on George Washington Parkway.

## ALUMNI MARRIAGES

Gene Brendel, 1961, and Linda Pellmann were married December 23 in Bergenfield, New Jersey. Mr. Brendel teaches physical education and coaches freshman ball at Don Bosco High School in Ramsey, New Jersey. Mrs. Brendel teaches in St. Mary's grammar school in Dumont, New Jersey.

# MUSIC GROUPS MAKE TOURS

An annual tour was made in December by the College NEMO Singers and in March by the Concert Band to various schools in Northeast Missouri and in other states.

The NEMO's, under the direction of Dr. Stephen Hobson, traveled through Northeast Missouri and Western Illinois, November 27 to December 1, performing at 13 high schools.

Schools on the tour included, Shelbina, Macon, Brookfield, Salisbury, Hickman of Columbia, Hannibal, Quincy, Illinois, Ferguson, Florissant, Jennings, Normandy, Maplewood, Richmond Heights, Wentzville, and Winfield. The group, composed of 37 members, presented programs of

sacred, modern and folk music. William Fitzsimmons, guest violin soloist and a member of the music faculty at the College, accompanied the group.

Dr. Paul Strub's 55-member concert band presented 12 programs during a five-day tour, which started March 5. The group played at Milan, Unionville, Lancaster and Kahoka in Missouri; Keokuk, Iowa; Hamilton, Galesburg and Kewanee, Illinois; and Highland, Hobart, and Gary, Indiana.

The Clarinet Choir, under the direction of Dr. Richard Weerts, also performed several numbers during the tour, including a solo by Dr. Weerts. Tom Duden, graduate student, assisted Dr. Strub with the band.

Sue Shuck, 1960, became the bride of Danny Mudd, 1959, in a ceremony performed in Holy Rosary Church in Monroe City on December 27. Mr. Mudd is coaching in the Monroe City High School.

Tipton Biggs, 1961, and Maureen O'Brien were married November 25 in the Methodist Church in Luray. They are living in Memphis, Missouri, where Mr. Biggs teaches English in the Memphis High School.

Herma Head, 1961, became the bride of David E. Sage at a ceremony performed December 17 in the Bucklin Methodist Church. Mrs. Sage teaches a third grade in the Raytown school system and Mr. Sage is now serving in the United States Army.

Donald F. Lay, 1960, and Mrs. Katheryn Campbell were married January 28 in Centerville, Iowa. Mr. Lay is principal of the Moravia elementary School and Mrs. Lay teaches in the junior high school in Moravia, Iowa. They are residing at 1211 Drake Avenue, Centerville, Iowa.

Edward R. Polovich, 1960, and Margaret Ann Funk were married in Kirksville February 25. They are making their home near Novinger. Mr. Polovich operates an electrical, radio and television repair service.

Lee Jones, B.S. in Ed., 1936 and M.A., 1954, and Mrs. Veneta Belmeyer were married in Palmyra, December 27. Mr. Jones is principal of the Berrian School in Quincy, Illinois, where Mrs. Jones also teaches in the Ellington School. They are residing at 9 Park Plaza in Quincy.

Verlyn Luker, 1960, married Laura Frances Hinkson in the Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church in Steffenville December 23. He is teaching in the La Grange High School and Mrs. Luker is attending the X-Ray Technology School at Blessing Hospital in Quincy where they are making their home.

Gloria Jean Truitt, 1961, was married to Eldon Leon Coy in a ceremony performed December 23 in the First Methodist Church of Kirksville. The bride is a teacher in the Macon High School and Mr. Coy is employed by the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company. They are living in the Karlton Apartments in Kirksville.

Richards L. Crooks, 1961, and Maleen Anne Peterson were married November 23 in the First Baptist Church in Kirksville. Mr. Crooks is a teacher in the Jennings Junior High School in St. Louis County and Mrs. Crooks, who is a graduate of the Kansas City General Hospital School of Nursing, is employed at the Normandy Hospital. They are making their home in St. Louis.



## FACULTY NEWS

Mrs. Dorothy Pearson, head of the Home Economics Division, attended the section of the American Vocational Association Meeting, December 6, at Kansas City.

Ralph Pink of the Health and Physical Education Division attended the Orange Bowl International Tennis Clinic during the Christmas holidays in Miami Beach, Florida.

Dr. Dean Rosebery, head of the Science and Mathematics Division, attended a director's meeting for the physics and chemistry cooperative college program, the week of January 22 in Washington, D. C.

Adrian D. Fullerton, principal of Ophelia Parrish Junior High School, attended a Regional Educational Television Conference, February 17-19 in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Fullerton was the only junior high school principal in the group of Missourians represented at the conference.

An article entitled, "A Block-of-time Program in Educational Administration." by Dr. H. B. Tate and Otis See appeared in the December issue of *The Journal of Teacher Education*. Dr. Tate is a member of the Education Division and Mr. See is an educational consultant and summer lecturer on the Campus.

President Walter H. Ryle and Dean Wray M. Rieger attended two national meetings in February. They participated in the meeting of the American Association of Colleges of Teacher Education the week of February 12 in Chicago, and they also attended the meeting of the American Association of School Administrators from February 16 to February 23.

Four faculty members attended the 56th annual National Collegiate Athletic Association Convention the week of January 8 in Chicago. They included Dr. John D. Black, acting athletic director; Dr. R. L. Terry, acting chairman of the College athletic committee; head football coach, Maurice "Red" Wade; and assistant football coach William Richerson.

Dr. Joseph P. Dolan of the Health and Physical Education Division attended two meetings during the Christmas holidays. He participated in the program at the Indiana High School Coaches' Basketball Clinic, December 27, at Purdue University. Dr. Dolan was also a consultant on

January 6-7 in St. Louis for the National High School Rules Committee Meeting for writing 1962 high school football rules.

Mrs. Dorothy Pearson, head of the Home Economics Division, attended a Regional Conference for Home Economics Education, February 26 to March 2, in Chicago.

President Walter H. Ryle attended a regional conference of the National Commission on Teacher Education and Professional Standards, January 29-30, in Des Moines. Dr. Ryle was chairman of one of the study groups during the meeting.

Dr. Dean Rosebery, head of the Science and Mathematics Division, attended an advisory committee meeting of the National Science Teachers Association, January 13, in Kansas City. Dr. Rosebery is chairman of the State Association.

### TO MAKE MISSOURIANA COLLECTIONS

Dr. P. O. Selby, dean emeritus, has been appointed to gather and organize materials for the Missouriiana collection in the Pickler Memorial Library. The Missouriiana collection, which has

been moved from the first to the second floor of the library building in order to gain additional space, is composed of books about the history, geography, industries and people of Missouri.

An appeal to students and alumni has been made by the library for local Missouriiana. Items which are needed include: current and previous high school yearbooks; school reports, instructions to teachers and other mimeographed or printed documents; old telephone directories prior to 1961; city directories; volumes of reports, letters or other documents of local organizations; and scrapbooks of clippings or pictures of Missouri and Missourians. Alumni or former students who have something they would like to contribute to the collection should contact Dr. Selby at the College.

Peter Buban, B.S. in Ed., 1950 and M.A., 1951, is co-author with Dr. Marshall Schmitt of a textbook, *Understanding Electricity and Electronics*, published by McGraw-Hill as a part of their regular industrial arts series. Buban is electricity teacher in Quincy Senior High School, Quincy, Illinois. Previously he spent six years in the Navy working as an electronics technician in the fields of radio receivers, transmitters and wireless communication control. He has also worked in industries concerned with electronics.



James Dougherty, newly appointed athletic director, confers with Dr. John Black of the faculty athletic committee, who had been serving as acting athletic director since the resignation of Dr. Norman White last fall.

