

# NEBROSCOPE

SUMMER  
1958



## President's Corner

Reprinted from the *Teachers College Index*,  
July 30, 1958

One of the factors that has been influential in the growth and development of our College during the past decade has been the devoted interest and untiring effort on its behalf of its former students and alumni. These men and women constitute a great host not only in our state, but in every state of the Union and many nations of the earth. One of the characteristics so often mentioned in connection with this group of people is their interest and loyalty to those ideals and purposes typified by the "Bulldog" spirit.

As this College looks forward to a new program of growth and development it naturally hopes for and needs the persistent and consistent vigilance of its former students in helping to implement the program of their Alma Mater. They can help by creating wholesome public relations for the institution, by informing the members of the General Assembly of its financial needs, and by being constantly on the alert in recruiting intelligent, ambitious young men and women for its student body.

During the coming year we hope to have many alumni meetings in various communities. Such meetings will be places where old friendships can be renewed and where information concerning the activities of the campus can be secured.

These meetings will be under the direct supervision of Mr. Russell Harrison, Secretary of the Bureau of Alumni Services. If you would like to have such a gathering during the coming college year, you should discuss the matter with Mr. Harrison before the close of the Summer Quarter. We hope that these forthcoming meetings will be happy occasions for all. I am confident that they will mean much to the future total program of our Alma Mater.

WALTER H. RYLE, President.

## Alumni Notes

Robert Milstead, 1932, who works in the Armed Services YMCA in Honolulu spent July and August on leave in the States.

Olin B. Johnson, 1955, has joined Esso Research and Engineering Company which is the central scientific affiliate of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. In addition to the B.S. in Ed. and B.S. degrees which he received from the Teachers College he also holds an A.B. from Western

# NEMOSCOPE

NORTHEAST MISSOURI STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI

WALTER H. RYLE, PRESIDENT

EDITOR

ROBERT L. MCKINNEY (ON MILITARY LEAVE)

ACTING EDITOR . . . . . Ruth Towne  
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EDITORIAL BOARD . Pauline D. Knobbs, Wray M. Rieger, Orville Bowers

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Michigan University and a Jur.D. degree from George Washington University.

Donald E. Coslet, 1952, died June 3, 1958, as the result of an intestinal infection. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Coslet of Moberly and had taught at Fremont, Iowa, and for three years prior to his death he had been a teacher and coach in the high school at New London, Iowa. He majored in history and physical education in College and was a member of the football squad. He was married to the former Joanna Nunn who survives him.

J. Burleigh Arnold, 1952, has been appointed assistant attorney general

on the staff of John M. Dalton, Missouri attorney general, it was announced on June 13, 1958. Mr. Arnold has served as magistrate judge of Schuyler County since September, 1957. He and his wife, the former Mary Brookhart, 1952, have moved to Jefferson City to make their home. They have two sons, Vic and Andy. He taught a class in business law at the Teachers College during the 1957-1958 school year.

## Cover Picture

Dr. Calvin Huenemann, head of the Division of Language and Literature, takes advantage of a warm summer day to hold a class on the campus lawn.

# Public Opinion in Northeast Missouri Concerning the Spanish-American War

by

**James Warren Neilson**

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** Dr. Neilson, a member of the history faculty at North Dakota State Teachers College, Mayville, North Dakota, holds the bachelor's and master's degrees from the Northeast Missouri State Teachers College and the Ph.D. from the University of Illinois.

When the final rebellion against Spanish rule broke out in Cuba in 1895, the people of Northeast Missouri quickly became interested, and many of them sympathized heartily with the Cuban patriots. It was a time of unrest and confusion in the United States and a new national assertiveness was in the air. What were the origins of this state of mind which affected the rural Missourian as much as the eastern city dweller? Historians now point to a variety of causes: the disastrous depression following the panic of 1893, the effects of glamorous tales of the Civil War on a new generation which had known only peace, the closing of the frontier (a fact, by the way, which may have loomed much larger in the popular mind than was justified). The Northeast Missourian of sixty years ago probably did not choose to speculate concerning the causal factors lying behind the beliefs of his friends and neighbors. Caught up in the midst of a movement he may have perceived but did not understand, this man came upon a pattern of thought which has now passed into the pages of history. Crying out at the capitalists and business leaders of the nation as the persons who brought upon them their economic troubles, many of the rural and semi-rural dwellers of Northeast Missouri, of whom a majority were Democrats, accepted the radical program which called for a war on trusts and privilege in general and a great inflation through the free and unlimited coinage of silver. These people seemed at times virtually to compare themselves to the Cubans: one people was oppressed by the "money power"; the other by the stern hand of a decadent European monarchy. So the agrarian radicals saw the conditions of those times, and so such names as Gomez and Garcia and Maceo came to have meaning not unlike that accorded native American heroes.

Late in October, 1895, a mass meeting was held in Kirksville to discuss the Cuban situation. Speeches were

made by Mayor Noonan, Alfred N. Seaber, a Republican state senator, President W. D. Dobson of the Normal School, and others. The meeting accomplished little, the participants contenting themselves with adopting resolutions urging the United States government to do all it could to assist the Cuban patriots.

The radicals had little occasion for rejoicing in the next three years. Congress recorded itself in favor of recognizing the Cuban patriots as belligerents engaged in war only to see President Grover Cleveland high-handedly ignore the legislators and go on his way. Many persons in Northeast Missouri must have been even more disheartened when the agrarian crusade failed miserably in 1896, with William McKinley carrying the gold standard, rule by big business, and the Grand Old Party to the nation's capital. Worse still the country seemed unable to pull itself out of the deep trough of depression in which it had lain since 1893. In spite of crumbling hopes elsewhere the rural people had not forgotten Cuba; but then Cuba was scarcely an issue they could seize upon as peculiarly their own. The "yellow press"—the papers of Hearst battling those of Pulitzer for circulation—carried news of Spanish atrocities in Cuba calculated to inflame American opinion. The press seems largely to have succeeded in arousing the public, especially in the cities, where the hot news dispatches of Sylvester Scovel and Richard Harding Davis, and the drawings of Frederick Remington had a mighty effect in shaping popular feeling. Much as other Americans of all sections and walks of life, the people of Northeast Missouri were shocked and infuriated over the news reported from Cuba, although as the war year opened they seemed fairly passive. They resented Spanish rule in Cuba, but they went no farther than advocating a recognition of belligerency, which they mistakenly believed would enable the Cubans to import supplies from the United States and would prove decisive in the war.

Moreover, Cuba was scarcely of intimate enough importance to justify more vigorous steps. It was to take something more closely associated with their own national interest—and national honor—to bring the representatives of the rural interests to cry for war.

As the war year opened, the newspapers of Northeast Missouri tried to keep their readers well informed of conditions in Cuba. The Kirksville *Democrat*, a weekly paper, published Cuban news in virtually every issue and early took a belligerent stand toward Spain. It seemed pleased to report that American warships were stationed only six hours from the island, as though it hoped they might someday be used against Spain. The *Democrat* interpreted the mission of the battleship *Maine* as the resumption of friendly American-Spanish relations, and such an idea distressed the editor. He had wanted a severe warning given to the Spaniards to the effect that the United States would protect its people and their property abroad. This paper praised the efforts of a Missouri congressman, Judge David A. DeArmond, to secure a recognition of Cuban belligerency.

The letter which the Spanish minister to Washington, Dupuy DeLome, wrote ridiculing President McKinley created considerable feeling. The Democratic *Monroe County Appeal* (of Paris) took a serious view of the incident and speculated that it might result in war. No one seemed to care by what ethic a Cuban sympathizer stole the diplomat's private letter or a newspaper published it. The DeLome affair created a sensation early in February, but public interest—at least public indignation—subsided within a few days. Even his political foes had to admit that the President had handled the incident with the greatest of dignity and forbearance.

In all probability only a minority of Northeast Missourians favored war in February of 1898. Champ Clark, the relatively young representative from Bowling Green, had earlier taken a stand on Cuba which presumably echoed the views of his more jingoistic constituents and exceeded the wishes of the calmer majority of ninth district voters. He was in rare form as he

addressed the House. "Mr. Chairman, surely the time for dilly-dallying and shilly-shallying is past," he declared. "The hour for honest, courageous, unequivocal action is at hand." Clark then offered a program which he called "our duty." He stated that Congress should recognize the belligerency of the Cubans and the independence of the Cuban patriot government. Only if Spain then failed to bring the war to a conclusion would the United States expel her from the hemisphere by armed force. Most of the people at home in the ninth district no doubt approved the recognition of belligerency and perhaps even the recognition of Cuban independence, but in January, 1898, Clark stood almost alone among Missouri's legislators when he advocated war as a last resort. After all did not the aged and respected Senator, George G. Vest, believe there would be no conflict?

A person may well wonder if Clark early in 1898 was not speaking the sentiments of an extreme group—a kind of lunatic fringe—when he talked of foreign policy. "There ought to be no question as to our foreign policy in the future," he declared, "tersely and bluntly stated it is this—and it ought to be enforced with an iron hand—that we intend, at all hazards

and at whatever cost, to thoroughly dominate the Western World." Of course such talk sounded good to his constituents, people already concerned with one all important phase of the nation's foreign affairs. On the other hand, how many men in the ninth district were willing to accept all the implications—including war—of such a program in January or early February is another problem. If anything, Representative Clark was anticipating the voters; he was a step or two ahead of popular opinion. It seemed as though he were suggesting the doctrine the first Roosevelt made famous as the "big stick" when he delivered what he called "A Missouri Democrat's Interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine":

The American Republic hereby takes all of North America, Central America, South America, and all the islands of the adjacent seas under the shadow of her protecting wing, guarantees to them any form of government they choose and warns Europe, Asia, and Africa to keep their hands off the Western Hemisphere on the penalty of being thrashed within an inch of their lives.

Clark may have committed an error when he suggested there were reasons of trade, business, and investments which encouraged the United States to intervene in Cuba, for if anything his rural constituents looked upon business as an ogre to be properly disciplined, not as something benevo-

lent which should receive governmental favors. None of the other Missouri congressmen made that mistake. Champ must have redeemed himself in the eyes of his heavily Democratic district when he declared that the Democrats favored peace with honor but that peace with dishonor satisfied the Republicans. He taunted the Republican members of the House:

We on this side will contribute 155 votes to the good cause. If only 24 righteous men can be found in this Republican sodom—if only 24 Republicans will break their heavy yoke, defy their merciless taskmasters, and join us in this noble work, before the sun sets this day we will send the glad tidings ringing around the world that "Cuba is free! Free, thank God, by the act of the American Congress."

In the middle of February an already confused and disturbed people, upset by reports of Spanish cruelties in Cuba, aware of their national importance and dimly perceiving a national mission, were called upon to exercise powers of calm judgment in a moment of disaster. That they were unable to do so is not surprising.

It was the sinking of the battleship *Maine* which crystalized public opinion all over America in favor of war, and the people of Northeast Missouri seem to have been little different from those of other sections of the nation.



Old Baldwin Hall as it looked at the time of the Spanish-American War

## THE ALLENS LEAVE FACULTY

Dr. C. H. Allen, head of the Division of Personnel Service, and Mrs. Allen, personnel counselor, resigned from the faculty effective July 1 after 20 years on the campus. They moved to Ayden, North Carolina, home town of Mrs. Allen. Dr. Allen was named professor emeritus of psychology by the Board of Regents. In a statement to the Board President Walter H. Ryle said: "The Allens have rendered faithful, sincere, and efficient service of the highest type in several positions since they joined the faculty of the State Teachers College. I regret to lose their active service."

Dr. Allen, a Mississippian by birth, received his bachelor's degree from Mississippi State Normal College and the master's and Ph. D. degrees from George Peabody College for Teachers. Mrs. Allen is a graduate of the Teachers College and also studied at the Gregg School in Chicago. She has taught courses in business education and remedial English in addition to her counseling work.

Since 1951 Dr. Allen has been a member of the staff of the North Central Cooperative Program for Teacher Education. Until 1955 he served as coordinator, working on the staff a week each summer and visiting

some 30 schools in the course of the 5 years. In 1956 he became chief coordinator and co-director of the workshop program. He edited a monthly news bulletin for the workshop program and contributed a section to a book, *Improving Teacher Education Through Inter-College Cooperation*, published in 1957.

On the campus Dr. Allen has been in charge of veteran's housing, student loan funds, and the student council. Mrs. Allen has served as veterans' counselor, co-sponsor of the senior class, sponsor of the International Club, and chairman of the Alumni Scholarship Fund and the Panhellenic Scholarship Fund. Both Dr. and Mrs. Allen were members of the *Nemoscope* staff, Dr. Allen serving as Campus Editor and Mrs. Allen as Alumni Editor. (Picture on Page 9)

Paul Wilson Barnett, 1913, died on May 13, 1958. He had worked for Row, Peterson and Company for forty-one years, retiring in 1954 as vice-president, director, and manager of the company's eastern area. He had done graduate work at the University of Missouri and had taught at Fayette and De Soto before going into business.

attack their party leader, but they too generally favored the commencement of hostilities. One Missouri congressman expressed the point of view of the predominantly Democratic rural element when he claimed that if "the unseen power of the money changer had not been stronger than the bright fires of patriotism. . . our gallant battleship, bearing the flag of a restored union, would now be gallantly floating on the waters instead of at the bottom of the sea in Havana Harbor."

Probably Representative Robert N. Bodine of Paris, congressman from the second district, summed up the feelings of his constituents when he declared that "if this were a national case the whole Republican party would be wearing stripes."

Bodine was somewhat incorrect: many Republicans, including two congressmen from St. Louis, were growing restive under the peace policy and were threatening to bolt the party leadership. William McKinley bowed to popular pressure, handing the Cuban question to Congress early in April. "The issue is now with Congress. It is

a solemn responsibility. . ." As the people of Northeast Missouri read those lines of the President's message, they must have realized what course a belligerent Congress would choose. The delighted *Democrat* was soon printing the message with a picture of the President which did full justice to his handsome, statue-in-the-park face. Politics were for the moment forgotten amid the loud, popular cry for Spain's scalp.

The great majority of Northeast Missourians had sympathized with the Cuban patriots and railed at Spain ever since the outbreak of the Cuban rebellion, and after the sinking of the battleship *Maine* they called loudly for war. It is doubtful if any nation ever entered a war with more popular enthusiasm than Americans displayed in 1898. The people of Northeast Missouri were much the same as people the nation over when it came to patriotism, and they loyally supported the war with every means at their disposal. To them it was more than a war: it was a crusade, and a crusade which in part at least fulfilled a national destiny.

In the papers they could read accounts of the disaster: of the *Maine* riding peacefully at anchor in the harbor of Havana on the night of February 15; of the terrific explosion; of the experience of Captain Charles D. Sigsbee, sitting up writing letters, who knew at the first report that his ship was doomed. The bodies of one-hundred-thirty American seamen recovered in two days and buried with all the honors of war—pictures of the wreck in Havana harbor—promise of an investigation: those were stirring days in Northeast Missouri as they were the nation over. Few of the people of Northeast Missouri cared much what the investigation revealed, for they were already convinced Spain was guilty. Republican papers disregarded the efforts President McKinley made for peace and joined Democratic tabloids in demanding that Spain be punished and Cuba freed.

Two days after the sinking, the Republican Kirksville *Journal* expressed editorial opinion. The time had come for action in Cuba, this paper declared. It wanted to know how the sinking of the *Maine* could ever be proven an accident, evidently choosing to maintain the position of "guilty until proven innocent." The conclusion seems to be found in a later statement: "It ought not to take another such accident to free Cuba."

Another Republican paper, the Kirksville *Graphic*, declared that war was inevitable, while the *Democrat* demanded that the "firm hand and brave heart" be the "medium of settlement with Spain." A cash indemnity would not do. The *Monroe County Appeal* and the Bowling Green *Times* both were ready for hostilities. A militant majority had accepted the program previously supported by only a minority. In Northeast Missouri it looked as though Champ Clark had been right all along—war might well be necessary.

The efforts President McKinley exerted in behalf of a peaceful Spanish-American settlement stirred the majority of people in Northeast Missouri to clamor more loudly for war. The agrarians charged the capitalists and business leaders of the nation with preventing a declaration of war, the explanation being that the business interests feared war would imperil returning prosperity. The *Democrat* castigated Mark Hanna for saying there would be no war and told President McKinley that he could not serve two masters, the people and Wall Street. Republican papers did not

# THE JOHN R. MURDOCKS

by

**Myrtle Cheney  
Murdock**

EDITOR'S NOTE: It is not often that the *Nemoscope* features two distinguished alumni in the same issue. It is even rarer to have a husband and wife team both of whom have won distinction in separate but closely related fields of endeavor. The *Nemoscope* is proud to present this biographical sketch of two distinguished alumni, The Honorable John R. Murdock, 1912, former Representative from Arizona, and Mrs. Murdock, the former Myrtle Cheney, 1912.

As a child in Missouri I felt unhappy not to have been born in Missouri. The fact that my birthplace was rather near, at Pilot Grove, Illinois, meant nothing until I suddenly learned that my father, my early idol, had also been born at Pilot Grove. Then when history suddenly had meaning, and I learned that father had left his plow in the field, and had tied his horses to a rail fence at Pilot Grove, and had slipped away at 16 to fight in the Civil War, and after the war had come West to Missouri, the whole situation was quite satisfactory.

I began my education in Clark County, Missouri, at Kahoka, and then my parents moved to a poor little farm with a post office at Dumas, Missouri, where my early education continued and continued. I loved the farm, and learned how to do many things that father did—milk cows, make garden, plow fields, shuck corn, and manage horses.

And all winter I could go to school! What a luxury! When I finished 8th



The Honorable John Robert Murdock, 1912, former member of Congress from the State of Arizona.

grade and no high school was available I went back to the little unpainted school-house and did the 8th again—and again. But of course back in 1900 the word “repeater” had not been attached to children. Those 8th grade textbooks began to mean as much to me as the Bible, and I knew them better. Indeed, I had just about committed them to memory when I learned that test questions for third grade teachers' certificates came out of those very books. I resolved to be a teacher.

However, I seemed embarrassed to teach on a third grade certificate so I went to a small “summer school” in Kahoka and for the first time learned there were such subjects as Algebra, Physical Geography and English Literature. Never since that time have I added so much information in one summer. By the end of July I had a second grade certificate.

Mother made me a long black calico dress with a full skirt and a ruffle on the bottom, such as the Navajo women wear today. She piled my hair high for the first time and as she surveyed the transformation said with pride, “Myrtle Cheney, you're only fifteen but if you are dignified and sincere they'll think you're eighteen.”

Thus outfitted I went to interview school board members in an adjoining district, driving father's old buggy and his choice colt. In my excitement to impress the school board with my learning and my ability to manage a school I absentmindedly gave the colt too much rope as I tied her to a tree near by.

An hour later, as I emerged clutching my \$30.00 a month contract for the next school term, my heart skipped a beat and my knees began to buckle. The horse and buggy were gone! I knew that colt would get back to father by way of the road, but I knew a little more than the colt—I knew a short, short cut through the woods. I gathered that ruffled skirt about my knees, took off my precious new shoes and stockings, and headed for home. And I arrived before the colt—thus giving time to prepare my father for his battered vehicle and lathered filly.

At some time during my three years of rural teaching I heard of “Kirksville Normal School” where a student could take college subjects and at the same time make up high school credits, either by class or by examination. Immediately I began saving for “college.” But, after saving all I could from my salary, I still had only half enough for a year's tuition, clothes and food. I figured close, and in the end borrowed exactly \$147.32 from my older brother. That was my life's most precious business transaction. It made Kirksville possible; and Kirksville gave me, besides education, John R. Murdock.

The first school entertainment open to freshmen after I was well settled in Kirksville was a public debate by a few members of a debating fraternity. It was my introduction to public argument so I sat on the front row, completely charmed—not by the argument or the delivery but by a tall young man convincing and handsome who to me was the only debater on the platform. I have never been able to remember the debate topic but I have never ceased loving that brilliant de-



Myrtle Cheney Murdock, 1912, author, lecturer, and Capitol guide, pictured with the Honorable John W. McCormack, Representative from Massachusetts, Majority Leader of the House of Representatives; the Honorable Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Massachusetts, Minority Leader of the House of Representatives; and William Tyler Page, Jr., Washington attorney, pictured in the Capitol of the United States May 24, 1958, on the occasion of the publication of Mrs. Murdock's latest book, “The American's Creed and William Tyler Page.”

bater, John R. Murdock. He was a Missouri farm boy who was born and reared near Lewistown.

By the end of that school year I had decided to leave Missouri and go farther West for the simple reason that I knew I was too young for marriage. The next year found me with a first grade certificate and a teaching job in the Cherokee Male Seminary at Tahlequah, Oklahoma. After two years' teaching in that Indian School for Boys I decided to risk my future with the young Missouri debater. In discussing my resignation with the Superintendent at Tahlequah, I was queried about my future husband. Upon learning that Mr. Murdock was a teacher and a Kirksville graduate, my Superintendent said, "I'd rather hire Murdock 'sight-unseen' than lose you." Murdock was hired.

So—Murdock and I taught together winters at Tahlequah; we went to "Kirksville Normal School" during the summers; then we taught together winters in Missouri; and went to "Kirksville Normal School" during more summers, receiving degrees in 1912. When Mr. Murdock became a student history professor at Kirksville Teachers' College I continued my schooling, and, in addition, began my family.

But it was a letter from the President of the Teachers' College at Tempe, Arizona, to the President of the Teachers' College at Kirksville, Missouri, that very much settled the future life-pattern of the John R. Murdock family. President A. J. Matthews of Tempe asked President John R. Kirk of Kirksville to recommend a young history professor with character and ability and a willingness to move west and "grow up with the State of Arizona."

We moved west in 1914 and have been growing up with Arizona ever since. Mr. Murdock received a master's degree from the University of Iowa in 1922 and advanced from history professor to Dean of the College and head of the History Department. We lived on the outskirts of town near the College campus where I kept a cow, raised children, chickens, and vegetables—and even managed to accumulate a few more college credits. When our three children entered Training School at the College I began my College work again in earnest—winters, at Tempe, and summers at Tucson at the State University.

When the Tempe College granted its first A. B. Degrees in 1927 I was a proud candidate. A few more months

at Tucson University and I had a coveted Master's. That Master's Degree made possible a position as Director of Physical Education for women and teacher of English at Phoenix Junior College in Phoenix, Arizona,—a position I held for 10 years.

At the close of those 10 years another tremendous change enveloped the Murdock family. The father was elected to the Seventy-fifth Congress from the State of Arizona, and we moved to Washington, D. C. The two older children, Rachael and David, were by that time, Arizona teachers. They decided to stay with Arizona. The third child, John B., just out of high school, was accepted at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and came East with his parents.

Mr. Murdock served with distinction for eight consecutive terms, 16 years, in the Congress of the United States. I took advantage of those first years in Washington to earn my Doctorate at George Washington University. Then suddenly I developed an urge to delve into inspirational bits of American history so securely tied up in the history of the Capital City and the Capitol Building, as almost to have escaped notice. Out of this activity came a desire to record in book form stories of the great men and women whose service and sacrifice in the Capital City have added materially to our American heritage. Because of this enthusiasm I am today something of an authority on the City of Washington, and also in some demand as a lecturer on the historical background of the Capital City.

Someone has said, "No person is worth more than he contributes to the social, civic and spiritual strength of the nation to which he owes allegiance." Mr. Murdock and I as graduates of "Kirksville Normal School" have made an effort through the years to keep our contribution measuring up to the ideals of our first Alma Mater.

Before Mr. Murdock's service in Congress he had already contributed several books on Arizona history and government, between the years 1925 and 1935:

1. *The Constitutional Development of Arizona.*
2. *Outline of Arizona History.*
3. *Two Manuals for Arizona Teachers.*
4. *The Constitution of Arizona* (State text book).
5. *Arizona Characters in Silhouette.*

As for me, my writing contribution centers about the Capital City of the

United States and the Capitol Building here in Washington, and it has developed within the last ten years:

1. *Your Uncle Sam in Washington* (1948)
2. *Constantino Brumidi, Michelangelo of the United States Capitol* (1950)
3. *Your Memorials in Washington* (1952)
4. *National Statuary Hall in the Nation's Capitol* (1955)
5. *The American's Creed and William Tyler Page* (1958)

At the moment the Congressman and I are still living in Washington where Mr. Murdock is making a noble effort to regain a bit of lost health and at the same time carry on research at the Library of Congress. I have been an Official Guide and lecturer in the Capitol Building of the United States since 1953 when Mr. Murdock retired from Congress. Lecturing on the Capitol and the Legislative Branch of the Government is the most satisfying teaching job I have ever held, and I am forever grateful to "Kirksville Normal School" for those early years of inspiration and dedication that were mine for the taking, and are still mine, only now for the giving.

## ALUMNI NOTES

Dr. Roscoe E. Baker, 1923, died in Veteran's Hospital in St. Louis June 28, 1958, where he had been a patient for 49 days. He was a graduate of St. Louis University School of Medicine and had practiced in Brookfield, Missouri.

John Courtland Mills III, 1939, and his wife, the former Mary Ruth Hawkins, 1942, are the parents of a son born June 25, 1958. They have three other children Pamela, aged 14, John C. IV, 3½; and Charles, 1½. Mr. Mills is in the legal department of the Missouri Public Service Co.

DeWayne Wellborn, 1956, and Mrs. Wellborn, the former Laverne Dudeck, 1955, were commissioned as lifetime missionaries of the Disciples of Christ Churches in Indianapolis, Indiana, on June 10, 1958. They were assigned by the United Christian Missionary Society to work in Jamaica. Both have studied at the College of the Bible, Lexington, Kentucky, and attended the Penland School of Handicrafts in Penland, North Carolina. They were ordained to the ministry in Kirksville on November 23, 1956, at the First Christian Church. They have one son, Eugene DeWayne, Jr. born October 20, 1957.

# Postwar Period of Instruction at Northeast Missouri State Teachers College

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the seventh of the planned reports of the instructional divisions covering the era since 1945. The preceding studies—Fine Arts, Business Education, Education, Home Economics, Science and Mathematics, and Social Science—have appeared in recent numbers of the *Nemoscope*. Due to lack of space this article has appeared in installments of which this is the last.

In 1948-49 came a decline due to the graduation of some of the stars of the 1946-8 period. Those two teams had been built around the combination of Harry Gallatin, Earl Dodd, Bob Lewis, Ralph Pink, John Semanek, and Dick Erzen, who had played together for a good many years. Some of these men have gone on to greater heights—Gallatin to many years of stardom in professional basketball; Pink to become a winning coach at Cape Girardeau. The Kirksville coaches and assistant coaches of the postwar period have been:

COACH	ASSISTANT COACH
1945-46 James Dougherty	Delbert Maddox
1946-52 Boyd King	.....
1952-58 Boyd King	Kenneth Gardner

Since the 1954-55 season, the Bulldogs have again become champions or co-champions in 1955, 1956 and 1957. They played in the N. I. A. A. Tournament in Kansas City in 1955, winning the first round but succumbing in the second.

A summary of the records since 1945 is shown in the table below.

## VI. Physical Education For Men

The headship of the division of health and physical education has rested since 1945 with a professor in physical education for men or the college physician except that in some interims, Miss Alma Zoller, instructor in health and college nurse, has been the acting head. The record since 1945 has been:

Alma K. Zoller—1942-1945

	Conference					Nonconference			
	Won	Lost	Score	Opp. Score	Position	Won	Lost	Score	Opp. Score
1945-46	1	9	377	475	6th	1	3	153	203
1946-47	9	1	511	404	1st	21	1	1573	908
1947-48	10	0	564	426	1st	19	2	1359	992
1948-49	6	4	518	468	3rd	11	7	1057	1012
1949-50	5	5	474	484	3rd	5	8	695	740
1950-51	4	6	530	538	4th	7	4	635	591
1951-52	5	5	484	452	3rd	7	2	512	424
1952-53	6	4	656	637	2nd	7	2	709	617
1953-54	7	3	713	631	2nd	9	1	789	694
1954-55	9	1	800	716	1st	10	5	1233	1137
1955-56	9	1	776	673	1st	9	3	1041	955
1956-57	7	3	687	603	1½	7	3	727	621
Totals for 12 Seasons	78	42	7090	6507		113	41	10483	8895

## Health and Physical Education

by

P. O. Selby

Dean of Instruction

- D. Austin Pierce—1945-1946
- Albert F. Miller—1946-1947
- Alma K. Zoller—1947-1948
- John B. Jones—1948-1950
- Delbert Maddox—1950-1952
- Alma K. Zoller—1952
- Howard E. Thompson—1952-1953
- William A. Healey—1953-1954
- Norman E. White—1954-

Teachers in men's physical education have been the various coaches and Dr. Joseph P. Dolan, who joined the faculty in 1955 as professor of physical education. His chief work has been with graduate students.

## VII. Women's Physical Education

Women's physical education has been taught by Mary Margaret Shoush Estes, 1944-46, and again since 1957; Mary E. Wille, 1946-49; Kathryn Riddle, 1949-52; Betty Dunlap Jones, 1952-54; Mary Ann Mook, 1955-57; and Martha Spath, since 1952.

## VIII. Required Physical Education

One year of Physical Education has long been required of every graduate of the College which was properly to be done in the freshman year. This was changed in form in 1954 to a one-year course entitled *Problems of Healthful Living*. In this work there is a series of lessons covering healthful living which is presented to students in fairly large groups at meetings once

a week. For two other meetings per week students meet in a gymnasium and are taught various exercises and games. It is believed that both phases of the study have a carry-over value for post-college years.

## IX. Health

The College has had a physician and a nurse on its staff for thirty-five years. Most of the time both of them have taught some classes in Health. During the postwar period the physicians have been, in order: Dr. Albert F. Miller, who left in 1947 to become a college physician at the University of Tennessee; Dr. John B. Jones, 1947-1951, who left to join the Northeast Missouri Medical Clinic; and Dr. John L. Biggerstaff, since 1952.

The College Nurse, Miss Alma K. Zoller, has been the constant factor in the division. She has been with it in the entire postwar period and has been the acting head on three occasions.

## X. Recreational Leadership

Added to the work of the division since 1946 is a curriculum and major in recreational leadership. The major includes courses from the fields of health, biology, speech, industrial arts, art, and education. Only five courses are offered in the field of recreational leadership and the teachers are drawn from health and physical education.

## XI. Graduate Work

A graduate year in physical education was added in 1953. It is increasing in attendance each year and in 1958 will have more candidates for the master's degree than in any previous year. Graduate courses include *Methods and Materials of Health Education, Care and Prevention of Athletic Injuries, Problems in Physical Education, Organization and Administration of Interscholar Athletics, Organization and Administration of Intramural Activities, Supervision in Physical Education, and Curriculum Problems in Physical Education*. All candidates for the master's degree write theses for which five hours of credit is allowed.

## XII. Graduates By Years

(See tabulation on following page)

In 1949, H. and P. E. tied with one other division for first-place in the production of B. S. in Education

**Graduates by Years**

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
B.S. in Education													
Physical Education	1	6	14	14	34	38	29	16	17	18	24	23	26
Recreational Leadership		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B. S. Physical Education				0	0	6	27	2	1	1	0	1	1
Recreational Leadership				0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
A.M. Physical Education										5	4	7	7
Totals	1	6	14	14	34	47	56	18	18	24	28	32	34

graduates (except for Elementary Education). In 1950, H. and P. E. led all the divisions except Education and assumed this leadership again in 1955 and 1956. In 1957, H. and P. E. increased the number of its majors but was outpointed by the upsurge of another division.

**XIII. Student Organizations and Awards**

The division supports the Women's Athletic Association, an organization open to all women in school. It sponsors an extensive program of sport and dance activities with a view to providing an interesting recreational program. There were 28 members in 1957. Miss Martha Spath is the faculty sponsor.

The K Club is an organization of men who have been awarded a K in intercollege sports. They are usually the sponsors of the Homecoming Pep Rally and one or more student dances each year. R. E. Valentine, of the Fine Arts Division, who won letters in athletics some years back, sponsors the Club.

**The Stickler Cup**

The Stickler Cup is an award given by Dr. Ralph O. Stickler, an alumnus of 1920. The awards in the postwar years have gone to:

- 1948—Harry J. Gallatin
- 1949—Francis Dant
- 1950—Donald Merritt
- 1951—Linus James Dowell
- 1952—Robert Lawrence
- 1953—LaVerne Dabney
- 1954—Willard Sims
- 1955—Donald Sylvara
- 1956—Wayne Martin
- 1957—Billy Joe Ausmus

**XIV. Memberships**

Kirksville, along with other members of the Missouri Intercollegiate Athletic Association, joined the National Association for Intercollegiate Basketball in 1937. That organization changed its name to the National Intercollegiate Athletic Association in 1953 and Kirksville remained with it until 1957. During the past year Kirksville has belonged to the National Collegiate Athletic Association, which admits all sizes of colleges and universities whereas the N. I. A. A. was confined to small colleges.

**XIV. Future Plans**

The fall of 1958 will see the occupation of Pershing Building with its basketball court, classrooms for men's physical education, and other features. A wing for women's physical education and another one for a swimming pool are likely additions in the future. The health offices and classrooms will fittingly remain in Kirk Building which will become the student services building.

**ALUMNI MARRIAGES**

Donna Long, 1957, was married June 1, 1958, at Shelbina to Richard Hoskinson of Springfield, Illinois.

Howard D. Platz, 1956, married Karen Bunch June 1, 1958. They are living near Brashear. Mr. Platz is science instructor at the Shelbina High School.

Frank Lee Ward, Jr., 1957, and Jo Ann Healey were married May 29, 1958, at New London, Missouri. Both are employed by the Hannibal public schools and will make their home at 301 Broadway, Hannibal.

Jack C. Bowen, 1958, and Melba Cokerham were married July 13, 1958, in La Plata. They will make their home in Pulaski, Iowa, where Mr. Bowen is teaching.

Charles L. Tuder, 1951, and Peggy Jean Davis were married in Corcoran, California, June 28, 1958. Mr. Tuder is with Sears, Roebuck & Co. in El Centro, California.

Linda Rae Kistler, 1958, and Richard Charles Miller, Jr. were married at Ritchey on June 8, 1958. They are making their home in Corpus Christi, Texas, where the bridegroom is stationed with the U. S. Navy.

Kathyeleen Rachford, B.S. in Ed., 1949 and M.A., 1957, became the bride of Odell Doggett on June 22, 1958, in Kirksville. The bride teaches in the Willard elementary school in Kirksville where the couple will make their home.

Earl S. Garland, 1926, was married to Margaret Wolff of Waverly, Iowa, on June 21. The bride is assistant professor of English and journalism at Wartburg College, Waverly, Iowa, and Mr. Garland is Superintendent of Schools at Udell, Iowa.

Clifton Cornwell, Jr., 1941, has been appointed to the post of supervisor of the evening college at the East St. Louis branch of Southern Illinois University. He joined the SIU staff last winter as assistant professor of speech.



Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Allen of the Division of Personnel Service, who have moved to North Carolina

## ALUMNI NOTES

G. A. Hulen, 1910, was a visitor on the campus July 31. He has retired as superintendent of schools at Conway, Arkansas.

Wade Houtchens, 1957, received a B.J. degree in radio and television news in commencement exercises held at the University of Missouri August 1.

Melvin Loncaric, B.S. in Ed., 1955 and M.A., 1958, is now teaching driver training and assisting with coaching in the Senior High School in Quincy, Illinois.

Ercel Ewing, 1948, is serving as principal of an elementary school in Ramona, California. He and his wife, the former Jean Bartram, have two children, a son and a daughter.

Bobby Gene Bartow, 1952, of St. Charles received a master of science degree in health and physical education at the spring commencement exercises at Washington University in St. Louis on June 11, 1958.

Kenneth Barker, 1956, has been named to the speech and drama department at Iowa Wesleyan College, Mount Pleasant, Iowa. He is currently working on a master's degree in speech correction at the University of Colorado.

Cecil R. Glaves, 1918, will retire September 1, 1958, as associate professor of accounting at Illinois Institute of Technology in Chicago. He served on the staff of IIT and its predecessor, Lewis Institute, for 30 years. He received his master's degree from the University of Chicago.

Gilbert F. Demry, B.S. in Ed., 1950 and M.A., 1951, resigned at the end of the school year as principal of the junior high school in Bloomfield, Iowa, to accept a position as principal of the Anson Elementary School in Marshalltown, Iowa. His wife is the former Ava Marie Sager, 1951. They have two sons, Larry and Mark.

Leon Woodward, 1953, teacher in the Arlington School in St. Louis, was guest of honor on a "This Is Your Life" program presented by Girl Scout Troop 1808 of the Hamilton Avenue Christian Church in St. Louis recently. Mr. and Mrs. Woodward, the former Mary Lou Lovelace, 1954, received several gifts. Mr. Woodward was instrumental in organizing the troop while serving as youth worker in the church. He is now Director of Christian Education at the church.

Cleo Logan Scheer, 1948, of Troy, Missouri, received a master's degree in education from Washington University in June of 1958.

Virginia Clare Von Bastian, 1940, St. Charles, was the recipient of the master of arts in education at commencement exercises held at Washington University, St. Louis, June 11, 1958.

Charles Magruder, 1953, and his wife are the parents of a son, Christopher William, born July 25. They make their home in Palmyra where Magruder teaches industrial arts in the high school. They have an older son, Charles.

Pat Shelton Bristol, 1956, and her husband Jon Bristol are the parents of a son, Wade William, born July 3. They have another son, Bobby, 17 months old. They are living in Missoula, Montana, while Bristol is attending the University of Montana School of Forestry.

Summer visitors in Kirksville included Mary Elizabeth Manlove, 1939, who teaches English in Paseo High School in Kansas City, and Frances Manlove, 1942, associate professor in the State University of New York Teachers College in Fredonia, New York. Both women hold master of education degrees from the University of Missouri.

Robert S. Clough, 1913, leader of the University of Missouri Agricultural Extension Service's 4-H club program for 19 years and an extension worker for 39 years retired July 31. Clough became technical adviser for a group of foreign visitors from India who will be studying in Missouri, Tennessee, and Georgia for the next five months under the sponsorship of the International Cooperation Administration. He is a native of Wyaconda and also holds a B.S. degree in agriculture from the University of Missouri.

Lieut. Paul R. Gonnerman, USAFR, 1958, spent two weeks in July on active duty with the 2472nd Troop Carrier Wing of Richards-Gebaur Air Force Base in Memphis, Tennessee. While on duty he had the unusual opportunity of being a member of the C-119 crew which flew the nose cone of the Jupiter guided missile from San Juan, Puerto Rico, to Redstone Arsenal at Huntsville, Alabama. This marked the third time that the cone of a guided missile has ever been recovered and the second time for a missile of this type.

Louis Page Wright, 1948, supervisor of industrial education in Cecil County, Maryland, received a master of education degree from the University of Delaware at the spring commencement exercises.

Claude Hills, 1933, of Flourtown Pennsylvania, is employed as a chemist with the United States Department of Agriculture. He holds the M.A. degree from the University of Iowa and the Ph.D. from the University of Minnesota.

Beryl E. Wellborn, 1949, has been appointed instructor in education at Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa. He holds an M.A. degree from the State University of Iowa and has served as elementary principal of the Marion Rural Community School for the past two years.

Dr. Robert L. Willis, 1955, and Mrs. Willis, the former Glaza Beth Haynes, 1955, have moved to Kahoka where Dr. Willis, a graduate of the Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery, has established a practice. Mrs. Willis has taught in the rural schools of Adair County for four years. They have one son, Rodney Lee.

Dr. John W. Barkley, took up his duties as minister of St. Mark's Methodist Church in Detroit, Michigan, on June 15, 1958. He holds the S.T.B. degree from Boston University School of Theology and the D.D. degree from Union College in New Jersey. He formerly was associate minister of the Metropolitan Methodist Church in Detroit.

Helen Sullivan, 1946, who teaches mathematics in the junior high school in North Kansas City, has been granted a leave of absence for the 1958-1959 school year so that she might accept a National Science Foundation Grant and participate in a science and mathematics institute. Mrs. Sullivan formerly taught in the Ophelia Parrish Junior High School in Kirksville but went to North Kansas City in 1951.

James Warren Neilson, B.S. in Ed., 1954 and M.A., 1955, was the recipient of the Ph.D. degree in history from the University of Illinois at commencement exercises held June 14, 1958. Dr. Neilson's doctoral dissertation was entitled "The Senatorial Career of Shelby Moore Cullom." Dr. Neilson was the first honor graduate in the May division of the class of 1954 and received three consecutive fellowships at the University of Illinois. He taught in the Social Science Division at the

Teachers College in 1954-1955. He has been appointed to the faculty of the North Dakota State Teachers College at Mayville.

Elmo Oestreich, 1958, was a member of the cast in the production of "Silk Stockings" at the St. Louis Municipal Opera in June. He joined the opera as a member of the chorus on May 17, but he was almost immediately given a small part in the opening production of "Showboat."

The Rev. Laverne Gregory, 1952, and Mrs. Gregory, the former Betty Goad, B.S. in Ed., 1955 and M.A., 1957, have been appointed missionaries to Chile by the Southern Baptist Foreign Mission Board at the Foreign Missions Conference in Ridgeway, North Carolina, June 22-28, 1958. Recently Rev. Gregory received the master of theology degree from Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Kentucky, where Mrs. Gregory also received the master of religious education degree.

Darrell W. Gourley, 1950, coach at Chillicothe High School, has been named head track coach, assistant football coach and professor of physical education at William Jewell College in Liberty.

Clifton Cornwell, 1925, was elected president of the Association of Osteopathic Publications of the American Osteopathic Association at its annual convention held in Washington, D.C., from July 14-18, 1958. Mr. Cornwell is information officer at the Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery.

## FACULTY NEWS

Mrs. Dorothy Pearson, head of the Division of Home Economics, attended the national convention of the American Home Economics Association held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 23-27.

Ralph Monay, associate professor of business education, was awarded the Ph.D. degree by Indiana Univer-

sity on June 9. Dr. Monay's doctoral dissertation was "Business Education for Industry." He holds the A.B. and A.M. degrees from Ohio State University.

Dr. Joseph P. Dolan, professor of physical education, will speak August 25, 26 and 27 at the University of Denver School of Medicine's post-graduate course on athletic injuries. His subjects will be injuries of the shoulder, elbow, and ankle.

Dr. John D. Black, professor of zoology, has been asked to contribute over 100 articles to the new *Encyclopedia of Science and Technology* being prepared by McGraw-Hill Publishing Company. The articles will deal with the common names of animals.

C. Hugh Gardner, instructor in photography, who spent the summer attending the University of Indiana working toward the doctorate in audio-visual education, was one of the participants in the Audio-Visual Education Conference held there in June.



1958 Summer Quarter Graduating Class

