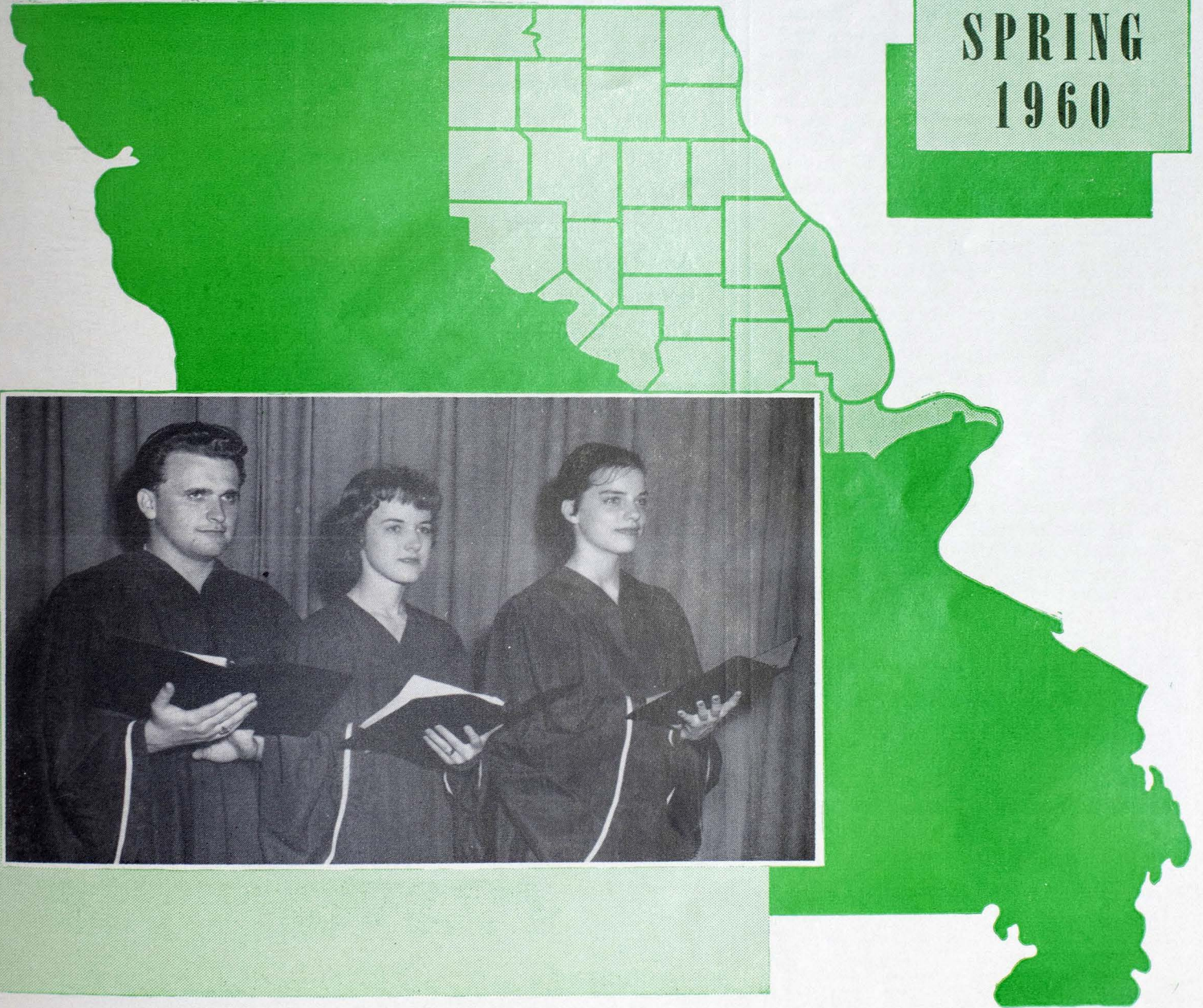


NEWSCOPE

SPRING
1960



President's Corner

The bids for the building of Dobson Hall were opened April 8 at eleven o'clock in the Girls Gymnasium of Laughlin Hall. In the same room on March 29, 1938, twenty-two years ago the bids were opened for Baldwin Hall. In the meantime there has been a number of similar occasions but with the exception of the two mentioned above, bid openings have all been transacted in Baldwin Hall.

For the construction of Dobson Hall, there were eight basic bids submitted. Plez Lewis and Son, Inc., St. Clair, Missouri, was the low bidder. He was the builder of our Fair Apartments. There were nine bidders for the plumbing, heating, and ventilating of the building. The low bidder was the Peterson Plumbing and Heating Company of Kirksville. There were eight bidders for the electrical work. Eckelkamp of St. Louis was the low bidder. The Palmer Furniture Company of St. Louis was the low bidder for the furniture. The total bid for the erection of the dormitory was \$1,130,500.10.

Dobson Hall will be erected south of Blanton Hall on the block that is now in the process of being cleared. It will cover this entire block. When finished it will be the largest building on our campus. It will house 484 boys, two boys to a room. At the present time, Brewer Hall, Nason Hall, and Blanton Hall house a total of 488 students. This building is practically as large as these three buildings combined.

The architectural design will be of the same type as the other dormitories on our campus. On each floor of the dormitory will be three small lounge rooms. There will also be an apartment for the housemother besides the general office and storage rooms.

We hope that the work on the new dormitory will commence in the early part of May. The completion date is September 1, 1961. The letting of the bids by the Board wrote another chapter in the progress and expansion of our College. Dobson Hall represents merely the beginning of the need for dormitory rooms that this College is going to face in the next decade. Already there are tentative plans for another dormitory after the completion of Dobson Hall. WALTER H. RYLE, President.

Alumni Notes

Elizabeth Blanche Heiny, 1891, died at her home in Kirksville April 15. For more than forty years she was a member of the faculty of Milwaukee State College, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. She also held degrees from the Uni-

versity of Chicago and Northwestern University.

Dorothy J. Caldwell, 1925, has been named Director of Research for Survey of Historical Sites in Missouri for the State Historical Society of Missouri. She is the author of "Vignettes of Famous Missourians" an article appearing in each issue of the *Missouri Historical Review*.

NEMOSCOPE

NORTHEAST MISSOURI STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI

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ROBERT L. MCKINNEY (ON MILITARY LEAVE)

ACTING EDITOR

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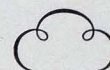
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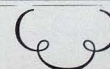
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Cover Picture

Three members of the Oral Interpreters, popular readers whose programs under the direction of Dr. Elizabeth Worrell, associate professor of speech, have delighted numerous audiences in the past year. (Left to right) David Kropf, Kirksville; Barbara Douglas, Seibert, Colorado; and Linda Griep, Macon.

THE HIGHEST ART

by

Dr. Harry M. Lyle

**Assistant Professor of Speech
Northeast Missouri State Teachers
College**

EDITOR'S NOTE: Dr. Lyle holds the Doctor of Philosophy Degree in Speech, Radio-Television, from the University of Southern California, Los Angeles. He joined the faculty of the Teachers College in September, 1959.

Continuing its traditional position as a pioneer in the adoption of new techniques in education, the Teachers College has instituted a series of television programs this spring. Under the direction of Dr. Harry M. Lyle, the series which is entitled *The Highest Art* originates from KTVO-TV Ottumwa, Iowa, from 10:20 p.m. through 10:35 p.m., and is designed for the twenty-five county viewing area of the College.

The College Promotional Council headed by Dr. E. C. Cunningham, chairman, endorsed *The Highest Art* and is currently considering plans to recommend continuation of the program this summer and possibly during the next academic year. Alumni and friends of the College are encouraged to view these remaining programs and forward questions concerning any phase of college life to *The Highest Art*, KTVO-TV, Ottumwa, Iowa, or to Dr. Walter H. Ryle, President, Missouri State Teachers College, Kirksville.

The initial program was entitled: *Clarinet Capers*; the second, *Art and You*. Both offerings featured faculty and students of the Division of Fine Arts. The third telecast revealed the new dean-elect of the College, Dr. Wray M. Rieger, currently Head, Division of Science and Mathematics. Robert Libby, graduate student, ap-

peared with Dr. Rieger in a glass blowing demonstration.

Clarinet Capers featured Fred Young, faculty member, and the College Clarinet Choir. *Art and You* pictured Melvin Olson, Helen Babbitt, and Nita Patterson, of the Art Department; together with representative art students. The fourth show, a puppet version of *The Juggler of Notre Dame*, was sponsored by the Division of Language and Literature, and featured Dr. Calvin Huenemann, Head, and Hans Waecker, former College student now attending K.C.O.S. Mr. Waecker, who was born in Germany, was a professional puppeteer before he came to Kirksville. The puppets used in staging *The Juggler of Notre Dame* are from his collection of fifty handcarved puppets that he brought with him from Germany. On May 19 the spring series will culminate in a program from the office of the President entitled *The President Reports*.

The Highest Art plans on bringing KTVO-TV viewers in the future offerings from the Divisions of Instruction of the College covering many aspects of

educational and cultural programming. Among others, telecasts will be produced from business education, education, health and physical education, home economics, libraries and museums, practical arts, and the social sciences.

Major opportunities which lie before the College exist in public affairs telecasts, "pure" education, and experimental research in trying to expand television frontiers as to techniques, subject matter and method. Telecasts can be prepared for in-school viewing; extra-classroom education for students; after-classroom education for adults, information and training for citizenship, and cultural and practical benefits.

In the area of cultural and practical benefits, *the Highest Art* is considering offerings from the economic life of the community, historical background of the locality, contributions of various national groups to community culture, aims and accomplishments of various professional and labor organizations, showing of collections of local museums, performances of outstanding musicians of the community and instruction in music appreciation, dramatic productions by educational or amateur groups, or by professionals who may live in the vicinity, discussions of literature and the resources of local libraries, study of the art and architecture of the area; scientific demonstrations by the college staff, and programs on every day subjects



Puppets from the collection of Hans Waecker, former K.S.T.C. student, featured on "The Highest Art" in the play, *The Juggler of Notre Dame*.



The handcarved German puppet representing Our Lady in a scene from *The Juggler of Notre Dame* as presented over KTVO-TV in "The Highest Art."

such as gardening, hobbies and home-making.

The Highest Art series of telecasts represents just one program series in the vast number originating from educational institutions. Therefore, it is important to get an overall orientation of the broadcasting media. Let us briefly review numerous progress reports concerning the effectiveness of television as a teaching tool; perceptions of the role of educational television by educational station personnel and community leaders; administrative and faculty reactions to educational television and radio; and technological changes influencing TV viewing in the years ahead.

Effectiveness of television as a teaching tool. Several preliminary studies and surveys provide the background for this progress report. However, the report points out, all findings are tentative and research is in progress which will provide more definite answers in the final report at the end of the project. The Washington County Board of Education, Hagerstown, Maryland, is the scene of extensive observation of closed-circuit television. How do students in Washington County, Maryland, feel about televised instruction?

To answer this, a 5-item questionnaire was distributed to a 32% sample of students in television schools. The replies indicate that:

(1) Students accept TV as a standard method of instruction.

(2) Inability to question the TV teacher is not a problem.

(3) 87% considered follow-up discussion after the telecast to be of great benefit.

(4) 58% said they learned more with TV, but 68% said they had to pay closer attention in a TV classroom.

(5) Students reported that TV changed their activities: 60% studied more, 50% read more library books, and 50% increased participation in class discussions.

What attitudes do members of the community have about the TV project? Families reporting were 78% in favor of children taking part in the TV experiment, while 8% were not in favor of it; 54% felt TV would give children a better education, while 15% said a poorer education would result; 49% preferred their children to take TV lessons, while 30% preferred they take lessons without TV.

Industry leaders reporting after personally visiting TV classes were 96% in favor of children taking part

in the experiment, while 4% voted unfavorably; 89% said TV would give children a better education, while 4% said a poorer education; 75% preferred their own children to take lessons by TV, but 21% preferred that they take lessons without TV.

How do classroom teachers feel about taking part in the TV project? Questionnaires were distributed to every teacher in the schools using TV. They could mail in their answers, and no identification was required. 83% regarded teaching with TV as a "stimulating adventure in education," while 5% said it was "an unpleasant experience." 83% preferred to teach their present classes with the aid of TV, 17% without. 89% believed that TV could improve quality of instruction in the schools, while 10% said it could not. 81% believed the total time devoted to televised instruction per day was "just right," while 9% said it was too much, and 8% said not enough. The progress report ends with a series of observations and the admonition that they should not be regarded as trends or inferences that similar findings will occur during the remaining years of the project.

Perceptions of the role of educational television by ETV station personnel and community leaders. Questionnaires were mailed in the spring of 1959 to key personnel at the 45 ETV stations in the country, and also to leaders in the community where those stations are located; superintendents of schools, university and college officials, library heads, newspaper editors, officials of councils of churches, Chambers of Commerce, and labor councils. Seven questions were asked and summarized as follows:

(1) Do you televise instructional course offerings more frequently than you do programming for the public at large? In general, it was agreed that instructional use was predominant at present. However, 41% of the station personnel wanted to see more programming for the public at large in the future, while 62% of the community leaders wanted to see future programming for instructional use.

(2) What audience are you trying to reach with your ETV programs? Over half of the station personnel see their stations presently aiming at all educational levels, while over half of the community leaders see ETV stations as aiming only at the better educated segment of the public.

(3) What types of programs do you favor on ETV? Most ETV stations

are pursuing a policy of programming of subjects not on commercial TV, but both groups would like to see more concentration on doing some of the types of programs on commercial TV.

(4) What is the most frequent criticism of local ETV stations? The main criticisms were dull programs, too-specialized subject matter, and poor technical production.

(5) What types of programs are most suitable for ETV? General agreement considered the following suitable for ETV: talks on foreign affairs, symphony concerts, discussions of civic affairs, interviews with prominent people, art appreciation, plays and poetry, and college courses. There were differences in news commentary, which 97% of the station personnel considered suitable, while only 82% of the community leaders thought so; health and child care, which received the nod from 98% of station personnel and only 87% of community leaders; documentary shows, which were 100% acceptable to station personnel and only 88% to community leaders; high school courses, considered acceptable by 97% of station personnel and 85% of community leaders; and book discussions for children, liked by 95% of station personnel, and only 56% of community leaders. Considered suitable by less than 20% of both groups were professional sports, mystery and adventure, and old movies.

(6) Should ETV go after general or special viewers? While 82% of the station personnel thought ETV can lure the general audience away from commercial TV with some kinds of programs, only 67% of the community leaders thought so.

(7) What are the main barriers to ETV progress? Inadequate budgets were seen by both groups as the biggest barrier, now. Station personnel considered it the biggest one in the future, too, but community leaders felt that community apathy would be more difficult to overcome in the future. In general, the pattern of ETV criticism suggests the general conclusion that present ETV programming is uninteresting if not downright boring.

Administrative and faculty reactions to educational television and radio. This study involves answers to questionnaires by teachers regularly using instructional series provided by Station KQED. There were 1,210 teachers responding, constituting about one-fourth of the teachers eligible to

use the TV series. Teachers who used the TV series had more teaching experience and better professional training than the average in the area. The report states that there was widespread administrative apathy to the TV instruction, with lack of provision for adequate physical facilities, as well as lack of involvement of staffs in the decision to participate in the program. Therefore, concludes the report, those teachers who did participate represent a group unusually interested in instructional TV.

Almost all of the teachers thought that students benefited in some respects from use of the TV series, especially through increased motivation, introduction to new concepts, and introduction to new facets. More than 60% of the teachers considered that the superior student benefited most. More than 60% of the teachers said that the TV programs required extra planning on their part, but some 10% reported that they were saved a significant amount of effort in preparing specific lesson materials.

Over half the teachers reported as an advantage of the TV series the presentation of materials with which the teacher did not feel sufficiently familiar to do a good job. Another benefit reported by 20% was increased rapport between students and teachers. Some 22%, however, said they encountered increased behavior problems during viewing. About 95% of the teachers indicated willingness to continue participation in instructional TV programs, especially if improvement was made.

Among the conclusions listed in the report was: "Building administrations, and district administrations below the top level, show distinctly less enthusiasm for instructional television than do the teachers making use of it."

Technological changes influencing TV viewing in the years ahead. The promises of television technology, of course, are infinite and the speeches devoted to them in recent years are just as infinite. Color TV, for example, is now fulfilling the technological promise of the past and its future is assured. So, let us single out four additional examples to illustrate how technology can influence the caliber, range and reception of television programing in the years ahead.

(1) Man-made satellites will soon serve as mirror-in-the-sky relays for global television. The electronic hardware is now ready; it awaits only the

proper rockets for the thrust into orbit. In a functional sense, this system can fulfill one of television's oldest dreams: on-the-spot live news coverage of events anywhere in the world in both black-and-white and in color.

(2) Automatic and instantaneous electronic translation techniques are being devised, which will enable people of all nations to converse across the barriers of language. The Tower of Babel again will crumble and this time in the most final way possible.

(3) Advances in basic circuitry and miniaturization will permit television receivers of small-enough size to be carried inside your shirt pocket. Vast new outdoor audiences will thus be within reach of the TV broadcaster, particularly during the attenuated summer viewing period. Clipped outside the pocket, of course, will be radios of ball-point-pen size and design.

(4) Improvements in broadcast transmitting techniques and the practical use of extremely high frequencies will enable maximum utilization of the spectrum. The availability of vastly more channels will open the way for a whole range of new services for those with specialized minority tastes and interests.

Role of continuing education. North-east Missouri State Teachers College is progressively increasing its course

offerings and other services to all age groups. Receiving a college degree is referred to as commencement. It is just that—the commencement of a better life. Television can expand the horizons of all our citizens. How far the Teachers College should go in offering telecasts for its graduates, and the community-at-large will largely be determined by the viewer as he observes *The Higher Art* and other telecasts from the Teachers College.

BIRTHS

Russell Harrison, 1955, and Mrs. Harrison, the former Jacqueline Easley, 1954, are the parents of a son born March 28. Mr. Harrison is Alumni Secretary at the Teachers College.

Roy Kearns, 1954, and his wife the former Kay Parker, 1957, are the parents of a daughter, Kim Michelle, born March 1. They have an older daughter, Kristina Marie. Mr. Kearns is a student at the Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery.

Basil Hunt, B.S. in Ed., 1958 and M.A., 1959, and his wife, the former Pat Roberts, 1959, are the parents of a daughter, Kimberly Kay, born April 14. Mr. Hunt is principal of the elementary school in Wentzville and Mrs. Hunt has been teaching in O'Fallon.

REIGN OVER FUN NIGHT



James Henry of Bridgeton and Reva Holman of Callao, king and queen of the Fun Night held March 26.

HISTORIC CALLAWAY COUNTY

1818 to 1838

by

Clyde Burch

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. Burch is a 1949 graduate of the Teachers College and Social Studies Teacher at the Fulton High School, Fulton, Missouri.

Callaway County was organized November 25, 1820, from a section of Montgomery County. It is one of the three counties which can claim the distinction of being twenty-third in the chronology of organization by the state, the other two being Gasconade and Saline counties. Callaway contained more than 800 square miles of land and was bound by Audrain on the north, Montgomery on the east, Cole and Osage on the south, and Boone on the west. The first census taken in 1821 showed a population of 1,797.

Immediately after the county was organized the county seat was established at Elizabeth (now Hams Prairie). The county seat remained at Elizabeth, which was named in honor of Mrs. Henry Brite, for four years. It was an attractive location for a town in the center of a small, fertile prairie; however, most of the people thought Elizabeth was too far from the center of the county. A committee was appointed to choose a new location for the seat of government, and they chose the site of what is today Fulton.

In 1825, the future county seat was fixed on a tract of land, fifty acres in extent, sold for that purpose by George Nichols for \$50.00. In addition, Mr. Nichols agreed to clear the timber off the spot on which a courthouse was to be located. Fulton was originally called Velney, after a French author, but there was considerable opposition to this name. Robert Dunlap waged a successful campaign to change the name to Fulton in honor of Robert Fulton, inventor of the steamboat.

The first courthouse in Fulton was built by J. Ferguson in 1826-27. At the time it was considered one of the finest courthouses west of the Mississippi River. Built of brick, it was thirty-six feet square and cost over \$1,300.00. The principal part of the funds was obtained in the following manner: One Hiram Bryan was charged with stealing a horse; he was put under a heavy bond for his appearance at the next term of the Circuit Court and William Bryan became his bondsman. Hiram Bryan decided to dispense with a trial, and so ran away, leaving his bondsman, William Bryan, to pay the forfeited bond. This, with

a small additional sum of county money, was appropriated to the construction of the courthouse.

The first cabin in Fulton was built by Mr. Nichols. The next house was built by John Yates, at the southwest corner of the public square. The first hotel was erected by Joseph Sitton. James Fisher was the pioneer grocer and saloon keeper, while William Coward was the first saddler in the town, and William Armstrong and Garrett Nichols were the first tailor and blacksmith respectively.

The population of the county grew very fast during the first years of its history. In 1821 there were 1,797 people in Callaway County. In 1830 the population had grown to 6,159 and in 1840 there were 11,765 people in the county. As a result many little villages were organized. Concord was settled in 1834, Portland, and New Bloomfield were settled in 1831, and Williamsburg, was settled in 1834. Earlier Millersburg and Pottersville had been founded in 1828 and 1827 respectively.

About the year 1834, a colony of Germans settled in the southeastern part of Callaway, and began immediately to test the adaptability of the soil to the culture of the grape. In 1837-38 a still larger immigration occurred, and the bluffs and hillsides began to be dotted with vineyards.

Since the pioneers often did not use units of measurements as we do today, they used the trees, rocks and their hands to denote distance. Following is a description of land taken from an abstract in 1831. "Ten acres of land to be taken off the south part of the west half of the northeast quarter of section 9 in township 48 north and range 8 west of the fifth principal meridian. Beginning at a stone planted in the center of said section and also corner of said ten acres of land and running due north 21 poles to a stone planted from which a pine oak bears north 3 degrees, west distance 60 links diameter 9 inches marked R.S. and a hickory bears south 25 east

distance 4 poles and fifteen links marked J.I. then due east 77 poles to a stone in a mound then due south 21 poles to a stone in a mound then due west to the beginning."

Probate records show something of the life of the people as follows: "I do hereby certify the below to be a true inventory of the effects of dec'd which came into my hands this 24th day of May, 1821.

THOS. HATTON, Adm'r.

"Finding the family to consist of a widow and five children, we do exempt from inventory the following articles for the said widow:

1 bell.....	\$1.00
2 pales.....	\$.87½
2 barrels.....	\$.50
1 table.....	\$1.83½
7 chairs.....	\$2.12½
1 churn.....	\$1.08½
1 shovel.....	\$.66½
1 set knives and forks.....	\$1.08½
1 bed and furniture.....	\$12.50
Bacon.....	\$5.25

An interesting appraisal from another estate included:

1 box of feathers.....	\$12.00
½ of a rawhide.....	\$ 1.50
White back specked [sic] steer.....	\$ 5.00
Wearing apparel.....	\$20.00
One lot of hogs, 33 or upward.....	\$23.00
34 head of cattle.....	\$204.00

The first school established at Cote Sans Dessein, as recorded in a letter by one Ferguson, was taught in the winter of 1818-19 by Joseph James. In addition there was a private school in Fulton. It was taught by "Peg Leg" Dunlap, who came to Fulton in 1834. When he was twenty-one years old, he could neither read nor write. About this time he went to the mill at St. Charles to grind his grain and his horse fell on his leg injuring it so severely that it had to be amputated. This made it hard for him to live the hard life of the pioneer farmer, so he started to teach himself to read and write. He did this and wrote a textbook to use while teaching school. He traveled about the country holding private classes for as long as three months in one location. He had an average of fifteen pupils at each school. The school in Fulton was held where the Palace Hotel parking lot is now situated. He went as far south as Alabama while teaching these classes. He combined the work of an auditor with that of teaching school. When he was returning from a trip in 1840, he died at Portland of cholera.

The people who came to Callaway County were not attracted by the glitter of gold. They were mostly young men or middle aged men with families who came to Missouri for the purpose of making homes and settling their families on cheap government land. The settlers traveled westward and settled generally along parallel lines of latitude; hence we find that north central Missouri was settled mainly by Virginians and Kentuckians, while the southern portion of the state was settled more by Tennesseans and Carolinians.

The period of pioneering was a time of self-reliance and persevering toil. The experiences of one settler were just about the same as those of another. Nearly all of them were poor and thus they stood generally on the same footing. These settlers had their hardships, but they also had their own particular joys. If they were poor, they were free from the burden of pride and vanity; free also from the anxiety and care that always attends the possession of wealth. If they had few neighbors, they were on the best of terms with the ones they had; envy, jealousy, and strife were perhaps not so common as in more sophisticated societies. A common interest and a common sympathy bound them together with the strongest ties. They formed a little world to themselves and they enjoyed the good feeling that came with realizing that fact.

Among those pioneers with the same interests, there were no castes, except an aristocracy of benevolence, and no nobility except a nobility of generosity. Neighbors did not wait for an invitation when another's house had burned; they immediately went to help the unfortunate one to rebuild his domicile. One man's interest was every man's interest. These settlers helped each other as if they were all blood relatives. They knew that they had to live that way for protection. After leaving the security of laws in the East, they were left to protect themselves. Each man's protection was in the good will and friendship of those around him.

The first buildings in the county were not exactly conventional log cabins. They were a cross between "hoop cabins" and Indian bark huts. As soon as enough men could be gotten together for a house raising, then regulation log cabins were erected. When there was a house to be raised and everyone had gathered, the men would pile up logs while the women prepared dinner. Sometimes it was cooked over

a big log fire near the site where the cabin was being built; at other times it would be prepared at the nearest cabin.

A window with sash and glass was a rarity and was an evidence of wealth and aristocracy, which but few could support. Windows were often made with greased paper which admitted a little light, but more often there was nothing whatever over the hole, or the cracks between the logs, without either chinking or daubing, were the only source of light and air. The doors were fastened with old fashioned wooden latches, and for a friend, or neighbor, or traveler, the string always hung out. The pioneers of the West were hospitable and entertained visitors to the best of their ability.

The pioneers did not eat what we would call today a balanced diet but they had plenty of food. The cooking was done with pots and kettles over the heat of the fireplace. These pioneers had to live on what they could grow, find in the woods, or happen to buy. There were many wild animals in the woods; they could grow many vegetables, and they could buy some things. After the mill was begun by J. S. Ferguson, they could grind their grain much easier. Deer would be seen daily trooping over the prairie in herds of from twelve to twenty, and sometimes as many as fifty would be grazing together. Elk were also found, and wild turkeys and prairie chickens without number. Trapping wolves became a very profitable business after the state started to pay a bounty for wolf scalps. There were fish in every stream. Sometimes a group would get together and take cooking utensils and travel a long distance to catch fish and enjoy a social time together.

These pioneers were honest and sincere in their relationships. They hated cowardice and falsehood most of all.

The only plows that the settlers had at first were what they termed "bull plows." The mould-boards were generally of half wood and iron. The man who had a plow with an iron mould-board was looked upon as something of an aristocrat. But these old "bull plows" did good service, and they must be awarded the honor of first turning the soil of Callaway County.

The pioneers enjoyed hunting and trapping, but they most enjoyed the sport of hunting bee trees. These trees were found along the Missouri River and sometimes near smaller streams in the county. Many of the settlers would go into camps for days

during the late summer for the purpose of securing the honey from the bees.

The economic and social life of the pioneer is very well described in the portion of a letter taken from *Pioneer Families of Missouri* by William S. Bryan and Robert Rose.

"The poor women had a pretty hard time, for in addition to taking care of the children, and doing all the ordinary domestic work and house-cleaning, with none of the modern improvements to aid them, they had to manufacture cloth from raw material and make all the clothes worn by themselves and their families. Some idea of the trial they had to pass through can be obtained from the following extract from a letter written by one of the pioneer women of Callaway County to her sister in Kentucky who had made inquiries as to how she liked her new home:

The men and dogs have a fine time, but the poor women have to suffer. They have to pack water from one-half to one mile, and do all the cooking and washing. So my advice to you is, stay where you are. But if you see one coming to this part of the country, please send me a plank cradle for poor little Patrick. His poor little back is full of hard lumps and skinned all over, lying in nothing but a cradle George made out of one-half of a hollow log. With a piece of wood on one end for a pillow. The poor child had a hard time for he hain't [sic] got but two shirts in the world, and both of them is [sic] made of nettle bark that almost scratches him to death. Great dents and whelps [welts] are all over the little creature's back. I don't want to have any more children if the poor little things are to be treated in this way. I told George so last night, and what you reckon he said? He said it was the very thing—it would make them tough, and they could stand Bare [sic] and Deer hunting. George has got him a Buckskin hunting-shirt and pants, and he is gone hunting day and night.

We have got some good Neighbors, and we visit each other when we can. I forgot to tell you of a wedding I and George attended last week. They were married by an old Hard Shell Baptist preacher by the name of Jabe Ham. He had on a long buckskin overcoat that looked so funny! The man was in his shirt sleeves, with white cotton pants that just came down below his knees, and white cotton socks, and buckskin slippers on his feet. The girl was dressed in a short-waisted, low-necked, short-sleeved white cotton dress, that was monstrous short for a tall girl like she was, for I don't reckon there was more than five yards of cloth in her dress. She also had on buckskin slippers, and her hair was tied up with a buckskin string, which is all the go out here. And when Mr. Ham was spelling and reading the ceremony from the book, the girl commenced sneezing, and the buckskin string slipped off and her hair flew all over her face, and everybody laughed.

The years 1818 to 1838 were important formative years in Callaway County. The people of Callaway County have a commendable interest

(Continued on Page 11)

SUMMER WORKSHOP PROGRAMS



Sixteen workshops, clinics and conferences will be held during the summer quarter at the Teachers College. Credit toward a Bachelor's or Master's degree may be earned in many cases in these workshops. Experts are brought to the campus to augment the work of faculty members, and concrete problems are attacked by workshop leaders and participants.

Custodians of Northeast Missouri school buildings will gather on the college campus from May 31-June 3 to attend the Custodian's Workshop. Several experts on the subject of building care will address the custodians, who will see exhibits and demonstrations concerning various phases of their work.

The seventh annual workshop in Audio-Visual Education will be held June 13-17. This year's workshop will feature general sessions and special work groups, consisting of instruction in the use of various kinds of audio-visual equipment and materials. Specialists and representatives from audio-visual companies, colleges, and universities will be on campus to help college faculty members with the program.

"Developing Competence and the Teaching of English" will be the theme of an English workshop to be held June 13-17. This workshop is planned to help English teachers in the elementary and secondary fields keep up with present tendencies and methods of teaching the subject. The time will be divided between general sessions and groups sessions with time for questions, discussions, and demonstrations. Miss Berenice Beggs, formerly of the College English Department will assist the present staff with the workshop.

An Adult Education workshop will be held June 13-17 with attention to be given to the numerous phases of adult education in addition to public school adult programs. Committee meetings and group conferences will be arranged during morning and evening hours. Prominent speakers in the field of Adult Education will participate each day.

During the week of June 20-24, a conference on guidance with the theme "Improving Guidance Programs," will be held on campus. This conference is planned to help counselors, teachers, and administrators work more effectively in assisting students. Time will be divided between general meetings

and group sessions organized around topics related to the theme. Specialists and noted guidance workers will help in all sessions.

"Robert Frost" will be the theme of an English Language and Literature conference, June 20-24. The place of Robert Frost in twentieth-century poetry, his relation with those traditions, his contributions to newer developments, his favorite themes, his style and expression, and his place in secondary school courses will be discussed by the conference leaders. Among the six consultants will be Prof. Frederick J. Hoffman of the University of Wisconsin, and author of *The Twenties*, *Freudianism and the Literary Mind*, and *The Modern Novel*.

The second conference in elementary school music for classroom teachers, June 20-24, will emphasize maintaining a well-balanced music program within the elementary curriculum. This conference attempts to strengthen the teacher's skill in music by presenting practical suggestions and demonstrations suitable for classroom use. A noted specialist in elementary music education will serve as the conference clinician.

During the week of June 27-July 1, a conference on the teaching of the Social Studies will be held. "Teaching of World History" will be the theme of the conference during which time prominent authorities and members of the College Social Science Division will discuss the problems involved in the teaching of World History.

Dr. Lester O. Litle, superintendent of schools at Quincy, Illinois, will supervise the first week of a conference on School Administration from June 27-July 1. The second week from July 18-22 Dr. James C. Wright, state superintendent of public schools in Iowa, will serve as director.

A conference on Conservation Education, June 27-July 1, will study individual resource-use problems and will emphasize that all resources are interrelated and interdependent. Group discussions and field trips will be conducted to help the teachers develop effective methods and techniques for teaching conservation in the classroom. Personnel from the Missouri Conservation Commission, under the leadership of Basil Marlan, educa-

tion adviser, will assist in the conference.

The eleventh annual baton twirling and marching clinic will be conducted from July 11-15. Miss Mary Evelyn Thurman, winner of more than one hundred first-place awards and a noted twirling, drum major, and dance instructor, will conduct the clinic. She will be assisted by Robert Rufener, director of the Alma Scotch Kiltie Show Band.

Three prominent band directors will conduct the eighth annual Northeast Missouri school band camp, July 18-22. Cliff Bainum, internationally known band clinician and conductor-emeritus of Northwestern University bands, will be conductor of this camp. L. A. Burkel, band director of Beatrice, Nebraska, will be the brass specialist, and Robert K. Webb, band director at Hobart, Indiana, will be the woodwind specialist. In addition to full band rehearsals, sectional band rehearsals and optional private lessons, a concert will be held on the last evening of the camp.

The ninth annual reading conference with the theme "Guiding Pupils' Development in Thinking as They Experience Their School's Reading Program" will be held July 11-15. Visiting consultants for the conference will be Dr. A. Sterl Artley, University of Missouri; Dr. Elizabeth Z. Howard, University of Chicago; Dr. Robert S. Gilchrist, superintendent of schools, University City, Missouri; and Dr. Oscar Haugh, University of Kansas.

A school art workshop will be held from July 18-22. The eighth conference on the education of the exceptional child will be held from July 18-22. "Problems that Face the Parents and Teachers of Children who have been Diagnosed as Handicapped" will be the theme of the workshop which will present competent personnel to interpret and discuss these problems. Emphasis will be placed on the integration of professional approach and research in the education of the mentally retarded, emotionally disturbed, gifted, and physically handicapped child.

Concluding these sixteen summer activities will be the Driver Education Seminar, August, 1-5. Seminar participants will be awarded the AAA certificate if successful in their studies. For admission to the Seminar, a student must have a Bachelor's degree.

BOARD APPOINTS NEW DEAN



Dr. Wray M. Rieger, newly appointed Dean

Dr. Wray M. Rieger, head of the division of science and mathematics at the State Teachers College, has been named Dean of the College effective September 1.

Dr. Rieger will replace Dr. P. O. Selby, who is retiring from the post. Dr. Dean A. Rosebery has been elevated to head of the division of science and mathematics. Dr. Rosebery has been a member of the science faculty since 1952.

Dr. Selby, dean since June 1, 1954, has been a member of the faculty since 1925, having served as assistant to former President John R. Kirk, registrar, professor of business education, and head of the division of business education before being named Dean.

Dr. Rieger is a graduate of the Kirksville High School and attended the Teachers College and the University of Missouri before receiving the Master of Science degree in organic chemistry from the University of Chicago in 1928, and the Ph. D. degree in organic chemistry from the University of Southern California in 1934.

He enlisted in the Missouri National Guard on February 11, 1922, and was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in 1924, 1st Lieutenant in 1925, Captain in 1926, Major in 1944, and Lieutenant Colonel in 1947. He served in the China-Burma-India Theater from 1943 through 1945. He has been a member of the Teachers College faculty since 1926 and head of the division of science and mathematics since 1945.

He is the son of the late Col. James



Dr. P. O. Selby, retiring Dean of the College

E. Rieger and Mrs. Alma Wray Rieger, who now lives with a daughter in Laguna Beach, California. He is married and the father of a daughter and son. Dr. Rieger is a deacon of the First Baptist Church of Kirksville, having served as a Sunday School teacher in the Baptist Church since 1918.

Dr. Rieger is the author of "A Laboratory Manual for Students for Home Economics," published in 1950.

FACULTY NEWS

Dr. P. O. Selby, dean of instruction, represented the college at a meeting of the North Central Association the week of March 28 in Chicago.

Dr. Joseph Dolan of the Health and Physical Education Division conducted an Athletic Injuries Clinic for the Colorado High School Coaches Association on March 19 in Denver.

Mrs. Dorothy Pearson, head of the Home Economics Division, attended the Central Regional Conference for Home Economics Teachers Who Work With the Student Teaching Program, the week of February 15 in Chicago.

President Walter H. Ryle attended two meetings in mid-January. He was at a meeting of the administrative committee of the educational council of the state Chamber of Commerce on the 11th in Jefferson City. Dr. Ryle also attended a regional meeting of the National Commission of Teacher Education and Professional Standards

on the 18th and 19th in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Dr. P. O. Selby, dean of instruction, attended a convention of the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education, February 10-13, in Chicago.

Otho L. Barnett, head of the Practical Arts Division, attended a meeting of heads of industrial arts divisions in the state colleges, February 5-6, in Jefferson City.

An article entitled: "Solving the Ills of Education," written by Lyle E. Carter of the Practical Arts Division, appeared in the February issue of *School and Community*.

Dr. Ruth Towne of the history faculty attended the fifty-third annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association held in Louisville, Kentucky, April 28-30.

Walter H. Ryle IV of the division of Social Science read a paper on the problems of general college education at a meeting of the conference on General Education held at Drake University in Des Moines, Iowa, in March.

Dr. James F. Hood, associate professor of history, was elected to the Kirksville Charter Commission at the April 5 city election. The Commission will draft a home rule charter to be submitted to the voters of Kirksville at an election next year.

Dr. Joseph Dolan of the Health and Physical Education Division spoke on February 27 to a California high school clinic on athletic injuries and an athletic injuries seminar for Olympic trainers at Squaw Valley. He was aided by 14 interpreters while talking to European, Russian, and Japanese trainers at the winter Olympic site.

Dr. Max Bell of the Mathematics and Science Division attended the Iowa Academy of Science meeting, April 22-23, at Iowa City, Iowa. He is the author of an article printed in the March issue of *Missouri Science News*. The article, "Optical Apparatus Purchased for High School Science," is mainly concerned with microscopes in high school laboratories.

Dr. Gilbert C. Kohlenberg, head of the Division of Social Science, was elected president of the Missouri Council for the Social Studies at its meeting held April 8 and 9 in Columbia. Dr. Kohlenberg served as vice president the past year and presided at the session April 9 which was held in connection with the annual History Conference sponsored by the Department of History at the University of Missouri.

Distinguished Alumnus . . .

DR. JOHN S. RINEHART



Dr. John S. Rinehart

One of the most distinguished alumni of the State Teachers College in the field of science is Dr. John S. Rinehart, a member of the class of 1934. Dr. Rinehart, a native of Kirksville, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Rinehart of 407 South Franklin Street.

He received the Bachelor of Science in Education degree in 1934 and returned for the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1935 with a major in physics. He continued his formal education at California Institute of Technology receiving the Master of Arts degree in physics from that institution in 1937. In 1940 he received the Doctor of Philosophy degree in physics from the University of Iowa.

Following the completion of his doctorate, Dr. Rinehart joined the physics department of Wayne University in Detroit, Michigan, and in 1941 he was named assistant physicist in the U. S. Bureau of Weights and Measurements in Washington, D. C. He served as executive officer of a

Division of the National Defense Research Commission from 1942 throughout World War II.

He was named a member of the extension faculty of the College of Engineering at the University of California in Los Angeles in 1951. That position he held for three years. In 1954 he was assigned as a teacher at Cambridge University by the U. S. Navy to carry out experimental work for the Navy. When he returned to the United States he was named assistant director of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory. In 1958 he was named professor of mining engineering and director of mining research at Colorado School of Mines in Golden, Colorado, a position which he presently holds. Dr. Rinehart has worked on a number of the United States missile projects and is considered an authority on the subject of interplanetary space. He holds active membership in the American Physics Society, the American Association of Physics Teachers, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Sigma Xi, and a number of other professional societies. Dr. Rinehart has returned to the Teachers College campus on several occasions to conduct various seminars for graduate students in the Division of Science and Mathematics. He is married and has two children.

SPORTS NEWS

Compiling a 19-5 season mark, the 1959-60 Bulldog basketball team won the Missouri Intercollegiate Athletic Association championship and advanced to the quarter finals of the National Collegiate Athletic Association College Division at Evansville, Indiana, before dropping an 83-81 verdict to Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa.

By virtue of winning the Southwest Regional of the N.C.A.A. which was played at Kirksville's Pershing Building, the Bulldogs won the right to enter quarterfinal action at Evansville. Coach Boyd King's cagers defeated Lamar Tech, 82-80, and Abilene Christian, 79-76, in the regional played the nights of March 4 and 5 before packed houses.

Officials of the N.C.A.A., who were pleased with the attendance and promotion of the regional, said they would

recommend the Kirksville site to the regional selection committee next year if the Bulldogs qualify for playoff competition. The M.I.A.A. champion automatically qualifies for the South-west Regional.

Through mid-April, Teachers College spring athletic teams had compiled a notable record, especially the track and tennis squads.

Coach Kenneth Gardner's cinder-men, who were undefeated in 1959, had won 4 of 5 meets. Included in the victories was the Missouri Intercollegiate Athletic Association Conference Indoor Meet on March 19 at Columbia. The track team collected 97½ points, more than the other five conference squads could amass among themselves. Other triumphs were at the expense of Central Missouri State of Warrensburg (113½ to 22¼), Northwest Missouri State of Maryville (108 2/3 to 27 1/3), and Graceland (87½ to 43½). The only mar on the record was a second place finish in a triangular meet at Columbia with the University of Missouri and Lincoln University. Missouri won with 94½ points, Kirksville followed with 40½ and Lincoln was third with 27.

Coach Boyd King's linkmen had captured their first two matches. They nipped Graceland, 11-9, and Missouri Valley, 18-2. The tennis team, coached by Ralph Pink, had not fared as well in its first four matches. After an opening victory over Missouri Valley, 6-1, the racquet men lost consecutive matches to Quincy, 6-1, Graceland, 4-3, and the University of Iowa, 7-0.



Reaching for the Basket

ALUMNI NOTES

Billy Mills, 1957, has been named head coach at Hannibal High School, where he has been acting as backfield coach and instructor in physical education.

Marjorie Terry Welden, the wife of Lloyd W. Welden, 1929, associate professor of speech at the University of West Virginia, has been named West Virginia Mother of the Year for 1960. She is the mother of six children.

Pvt. Dale I. Glaspie, 1959, recently completed eight weeks of military police training at the Provost Marshal General's School, Fort Gordon, Georgia. Pvt. Glaspie entered the army last November and received his basic training at Fort Hood, Texas.

Ray Mach, B.S. in Ed., 1955, and M.A., 1958, has resigned as coach at Marshall High School. He plans to remain in Marshall and operate a sporting goods business there and travel for a company selling athletic supplies to high schools and colleges in the Midwest.

William W. Edwards, 1957, will teach at William Jewell College this summer under a National Science Foundation program and in September he will join the staff of the National Science Foundation Institute at Arizona State University in Tempe for the 1960-1961 academic year. He has been teaching the past three years at Green City and Novinger.

Ray Mabee, B.S. in Ed., 1949 and M.A., 1951, has opened a law office in Kirksville. He recently returned from a year in Istanbul, Turkey, where he served with the Foreign Operation Administration. He is a former state senator having served in the Missouri General Assembly from 1933 to 1941. During the Second World War he was on active duty with the Judge Advocate General's Department and he was retired with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Clifton Cornwell, 1925, director of information at the Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery, is the author of an article entitled "A Venture in Health Service," which appeared in the March issue of the magazine *Health*. The article tells how children in Northeast Missouri benefit from the annual school health examinations conducted by Dr. V. H. Casner, 1928, chairman of the Department of Public Health and Director of Rural and Special Clinics at KCOS, assisted by members of the senior

class at the college. An article by Dr. Casner on this program appeared in the Spring issue of the *Nemoscope* in 1956.

Dean W. Francis English, 1927, of the college of arts and sciences at the University of Missouri, was elected secretary-treasurer of the North Central Association of Academic Deans at a recent meeting in Chicago.

A memorial scholarship in honor of Sheryl Fullerton Grim, 1959, has been established at the Northeast Missouri State Teachers College by members of her family and friends. Mrs. Grim was physical education instructor at Moberly Junior College at the time of her sudden death on October 1, 1959.

Wade W. Houtchens, A.B. and B.S. in Ed., 1957, and M.A., 1959, has been named assistant director of information at the Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery beginning September 1, 1960, working with Clifton Cornwell who is the present director. When Mr. Cornwell retires January 1, 1961, Houtchens will succeed him. At the present time he is public relations director at Central Missouri State College at Warrensburg.

Lois Selby Halladay, 1932, director of speech at West High School in Phoenix, Arizona, has been awarded a medallion of merit by the University of Arizona in ceremonies marking its seventy-fifth anniversary. The accompanying citation read: "She has stimulated hundreds of young people to an interest in the arts, and is one of the outstanding teachers in the state. She has been recognized by Northwestern University and Colorado State College where she has taught speech in

Historic Callaway County

(Continued from Page 7)

in history. The past is a precious heritage which must be held in trust for future generations. Macaulay has said that: "A people which takes no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors, will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered by remote descendants." However, we should keep in mind that those experiences of the past which will help us to develop better as human beings should receive the greatest emphasis. In the words of the French thinker, Jean Jaures, we should "take from the altars of the past the fire—not the ashes."

national high school workshops." Mrs. Halladay is a sister of Dean P. O. Selby.

Myers D. Campbell III, 1954, has been transferred as regional credit manager of the C. I. T. Corporation to their new office recently opened in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. His wife is the former Pat Mogg, 1953.

Robert Hogenson, 1958, graduate student at Louisiana State University, presented a recital March 16 as a requirement for a Master of Music degree for which he is a candidate in June. He has studied piano this past year there and worked as a graduate assistant.

Bernard W. Hartman, 1942, instructor in chemistry at Kemper Military School, has been appointed administrative assistant in the division of continuing education at the University of Missouri. His duties will be to co-ordinate conferences sponsored by the continuing education division and to aid in setting up off-campus classes offered through the extension program. Mr. Hartman has a master's degree from the University of Kansas.

John X. Waters, 1939, was one of four men in eastern Iowa who received the highest award in volunteer scouting recently, when he was presented the Silver Beaver award. In 1944 Mr. Waters became a scout executive serving as field scout executive in Burlington and Cedar Rapids. In 1951 he resigned from the professional staff but remained active as a volunteer, serving in various capacities. He and his wife, the former Evelyn Brown, and their son, John Stephen, aged 13, make their home in Cedar Rapids.

Basil Brewer, 1901, publisher of the New Bedford, Massachusetts, *Standard-Times*, was honored recently by having the boys' Town of the Desert renamed for him. The home for boys which is located on the outskirts of Banning, California, will hereafter be known as the Basil Brewer Boys Town of the Desert. It occupies a three hundred acre site and there is no restriction as to race or religion for the boys who go there because they have emotional or adjustment problems. It was founded in 1956 by Father Francis A. Nightengale and is conducted by the Brothers of Charity. An extensive building program is under way at the present time. Mr. Brewer has been interested in the work for some time becoming acquainted with it through his visits to Palm Springs twenty-five miles from Banning.

