

MEMOSCOPE

SUMMER
1961





President's Corner

Our campus has long needed a Student Union building. There is interest in such a building on the part of students, faculty, and administration. The sole difficulty in realizing our desire is the securing of funds sufficiently large to build the type of Union building we need.

Last spring the students voted on a referendum as to whether or not they wanted a Student Union fee assessed. The vote was overwhelmingly in favor of it—1425 "For" and 186 "Against." The Board of Regents interpreted this to mean that the students want and are expecting an assessment of a Student Union fee. At a meeting on June 28, the Board passed a resolution establishing a Student Union fee of \$2.50 per quarter to be paid by all students commencing the fall quarter of 1961. The funds derived from this fee are to be set aside for the purpose of erecting a Student Union building sometime in the future. This is a slow process in financing such a building, but I know of no other way that funds can be secured for this type of building.

WALTER H. RYLE, President

Cover Picture

Cheryl Redd, baton twirler from Albany, accepting the Walter H. Ryle traveling trophy from President Walter H. Ryle. Other Albany girls pictured are (left to right) Rhonda Kurtright, Neita Ellis, Sharon Stevens, Meladee House, Judy Bacon, and Sharon Anderson. Mary Evelyn Thurman, director of the baton twirling and marching clinic held on the Teachers College campus each summer for the past twelve years, established the trophy six years ago as a token of appreciation to Dr. Ryle for sponsoring the clinic each summer. The Albany girls won the award this year for having the largest representation at the clinic.

NEMOSCOPE

NORTHEAST MISSOURI STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI

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MISSOURI PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS 1916-1960

by

Clyde Burch

**Assistant Attorney General of The
State of Missouri**

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. Burch, a 1949 alumnus of the Teachers College has been a social studies instructor in the Fulton High School for the past several years. He was appointed assistant attorney general in June of 1961.

A study of presidential elections in Missouri from 1916 through 1960 reveals some very interesting facts. In these twelve presidential elections the Democrats carried the state eight times and the Republicans carried the state four times. This indicates that although Missouri may lean toward the Democratic Party in its political loyalty, it is by no means a one party state. The Democrats carried the state in 1916, 1932, 1936, 1940, 1944, 1948, 1956, and 1960. The Republicans carried the state in 1920, 1924, 1928, and 1952. Sixty-five counties have gone Republican in more than six of these twelve elections, while the Democratic candidate for President carried forty-five counties in one-half of the twelve elections, if the city of St. Louis be treated as a county. Thus it appears that in presidential elections, 65 counties tend to be dominated by the Republican party and 45 counties tend to be dominated by the Democratic party. There are five counties, Henry, Texas, Buchanan, Cole and Macon which have been carried six times by each party in the last twelve presidential elections.

Several counties in Missouri are almost unanimous in their allegiance to one political party. Fifteen counties went Democratic in all of these twelve presidential elections. They are: Audrain, Boone, Callaway, Howard, Lewis, Lincoln, Marion, Mississippi, Monroe, Platte, Ralls, Randolph, Ray, Reynolds, and Shelby counties. Seven counties, namely, Douglas, Gasconade, Hickory, Ozark, Putnam, Taney, and Warren, went Republican in each of the presidential elections, from 1916 through 1960.

Missouri has an enviable record as a state which usually votes for the winner in presidential elections. Missouri has voted for the winner in every presidential election since 1904, except in 1956 when it favored Stevenson by a narrow margin over Eisenhower. Only four states can come close to Missouri's record. Maryland voted for the winner in every election since 1888, except 1948. Ohio followed the nation in every election since 1892, except 1944, and 1960. Wyoming did likewise since 1896, except in 1944 and 1960. Idaho has voted for the winning presidential

candidate in all elections since 1900 except 1960.

In Missouri, the Governor is elected for a four year term in each presidential election year. In the twelve gubernatorial elections, the Democrats won eight times with Frederick D. Gardner, Guy B. Park, Lloyd C. Stark, Forrest Smith, Phil M. Donnelly (two terms), James T. Blair, Jr., and John M. Dalton. The Republicans have won four times with Arthur M. Hyde, Sam A. Baker, Henry S. Caulfield and Forrest Donnell. Thus each party had precisely the same number of victories in the governorship elections that it had in the presidential elections.

Missouri has ten roughly ascertainable geographical areas which are particularly meaningful in the study of politics in the state. Five of these areas are generally Republican and five are predominantly Democratic.

The five Republican areas are: the Northwest Missouri corn belt, the Southwest Missouri Ozark hills, the East Central Missouri area, and Clark and Butler counties. The Northwest area has generally been Republican because most of the early settlers in this area were Republicans. This was the last of the rich agricultural areas to be settled in Missouri. It was less accessible to the new settlers from the South than the area in the eastern half of Missouri along the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. Therefore, the northwest area was chiefly settled by nonslaveholders from the northeastern states. In addition, as farmers moved out of this area, they were usually replaced by farmers from Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas or Nebraska, all predominantly Republican states.

Another Republican area is the Southwest Ozark hills. This is a large, but for the most part poor, agricultural region. For this reason early settlers from the South avoided this part of Missouri. A later wave of settlers from the upper South finally settled

the Southwestern part of the state. Most of this group were from Eastern Tennessee and Kentucky and Western West Virginia. They came from a poor agricultural area and generally had few ties, either economic or social, with the Old South. Politically they tended to be hostile to the Southern Democracy.

The East Central part of Missouri is the other important Republican stronghold. This is a triangular shaped area, more particularly described as bounded by a line beginning at Jefferson City, then proceeding southeasterly to Cape Girardeau, then north to St. Charles, and west to Jefferson City, the point of beginning. The only exceptions to Republican dominance of this area are: Jefferson County, Cole County and St. Louis City. This area was first settled very sparsely by the French. Next a slightly larger number of settlers from the South came into the area. The group which finally came to dominate it were the German immigrants. In 1860, Missouri ranked sixth among the states in the size of its German population, most of whom were in this area. They strongly opposed slavery and secession and hence generally joined the Republican party. Many had been the victims of civil upheaval and strife in their homeland and were now anxious for stability.

The other two minor Republican areas are Clark and Butler counties. Clark borders Iowa and Illinois and many Republican farmers from these states have moved into the county. Butler is something of a political oddity since it is surrounded by Democratic counties. It had a slightly larger number of Republicans among its early settlers. Democratic leaders there also became resentful and broke with state and national leaders over the silver question during the William Jennings Byran period.

The five Democratic areas are: Little Dixie, Greater Kansas City Metropolitan area, City of St. Louis, Southeast Cotton belt and the Eastern Ozark region. The Little Dixie Region was primarily fertile farm land and was accessible to the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. Southerners were the first settlers coming to Missouri in large numbers so they settled in this attractive area. This area had a considerable portion of slaves. There was strong southern sentiment in the area during the Civil War. The author contacted a substantial number of

people in Northeast Missouri and asked for opinions as to the counties or parts of counties which were part of Little Dixie. The political and civic leaders who were contacted are as follows: Dr. Robert Karsch, University of Missouri; Kenneth Scott, Bowling Green; Louise Taylor, Paris; Lee Welch, Silex; H. Dean Cissna, Palmyra; Dr. J. J. Wimp, Kirksville; Mrs. John Briscoe, New London; Russell Rowe, Louisiana; Clem Burges, St. Charles; and Carl Burchfield, Mexico.

It appeared from this poll that the following counties are most generally considered to be a part of Little Dixie: Audrain, Callaway, Boone, Lincoln, Pike, Ralls, Marion, Shelby, Monroe, Randolph, Howard, Chariton and one county south of the Missouri River, Saline. All of these counties have gone Democratic in every one of the presidential elections 1916-1960, except Pike County went Republican in 1928 and Chariton County went Republican in 1952. There is some feeling that Lewis County belongs in this area since it has gone Democratic in these twelve elections, also.

The greater Kansas City Metropolitan area is another Democratic area. It includes: Jackson, Cass, Clay, Ray, Clinton, Buchanan, and Platte Counties. This was a rich agricultural region and many settlers from the South moved up the Missouri River to settle there. Most of the remaining Missouri slaves were to be found there before the Civil War. Later Irish and other immigrants moving into the counties tended to become Democrats. Labor unions have exerted an important influence in this area, in recent years and this has generally benefited the Democrats.

The city of St. Louis is generally considered Democratic for much the same reasons that Kansas City is Democratic. Another Democratic area is the Southeast Cotton region. Many of the early settlers of this region were from the Old South. And, this area has very close economic ties with the South.

The other Democratic region is the so-called Eastern Ozark region. This is an area lying generally east from Texas County, north from the Arkansas line, west of the Southeast region and south of the East Central Missouri Republican area. The Eastern Ozark region was settled primarily by Democrats from Tennessee and Kentucky. The area is not rich agriculturally and has little industry; therefore, it is sparsely populated. Like the Southwest Missouri area it has great pos-

Distinguished Alumnus . . .

W. FRANCIS ENGLISH



Dr. W. Francis English, Dean of the College of Arts and Science at the University of Missouri and a 1927 graduate of the Teachers College, is one of the better known of the College alumni.

Dr. English is a native of Callaway County and attended high school at Auxvasse. After graduation from the Teachers College, he served as prin-

sibilities as a recreational area, but, Missourians have been slow to recognize its potentialities.

The 1960 Census indicates that seven of the ten political areas are definitely losing population. The three areas which are gaining population are: East Central Missouri Republican area between Jefferson City and St. Louis; the Greater Kansas City Democratic section; and the southern part of the Little Dixie area. It would appear that these regions will play an increasingly important part in state politics in the future.

In summary, it can be said that Missouri counties have generally been either consistently Democratic or Republican. Rapid migration and changing economic trends have relaxed the strong party loyalties in some counties. However, for the most part, political traditions in Missouri have changed very slowly.

cipal of the high schools at Fayette and Carrollton and superintendent of schools at Fulton. In 1931 he received the Master of Arts degree from the University of Missouri and in 1943 he was awarded the Ph.D. degree in history from the same institution. That same year he joined the faculty of the University. After serving as assistant dean and later associate dean, he was named Dean of the College of Arts and Science in 1955.

Dr. English served as president of the National Council for the Social Studies in 1949-1950 and editor of the Missouri Social Studies Bulletin from 1948 to 1950. In 1959 Dr. English was elected chairman of the Division of Arts and Science of the American Association of Land Grant Colleges and State Universities. He had previously served as a member of the Senate of that organization. This summer he was the lecturer at the American Studies Seminar held at Highlands University in Las Vegas, New Mexico.

Dean English holds membership in a number of honorary and professional organizations including Alpha Phi Zeta, Phi Delta Kappa, Delta Sigma Rho, Omicron Delta Kappa, the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, and the Southern Historical Association. He is married to the former Elizabeth Minter and they are the parents of three daughters.

ALUMNI NOTES

Robert M. Pfaff, B.S. in Ed., 1949 and M.A., 1950, has been named to the faculty of the new Indian River Junior College in Fort Pierce, Florida. For the past three years he has been assistant professor of history and political science at Pikeville College, Pikeville, Kentucky. He and his wife are the parents of a son, David, born in June, 1960.

Dr. Louis Unfer, 1920, associate professor of history at the University of Illinois Chicago Undergraduate Division, will retire September 1 after 13 years on the faculty. He received the master's and Ph.D. degrees in history from the University of Illinois. After his retirement he plans to complete a book on which he has been working on the use of animals by the American Army in the First World War.

THE TETRAPOD FAUNA OF NORTHEAST MISSOURI -- A SURVEY

by

Earl C. Hahn

Science Instructor
Fort Frye High School
Beverly, Ohio

EDITOR'S NOTE: This article is a summary of a thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master of Arts Degree in General Science Education at the Northeast Missouri State Teachers College in 1958.

The purposes of this paper are twofold; one to list, in as far as possible, the amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals that exist in the Northeast Missouri area, and two, to collect materials to provide for future studies in this area. The list of animals that was formulated came primarily from two sources; first, a study of documents to establish a tentative list of possibilities that at one time or another have been reported to be in the area, and second, personal interviews and correspondence with authorities in each of the fields studied to verify any particular animal's presence.

For purposes of clarity the scientific terminology used in naming the animals included follows the names given them in the book by W. F. Blair, *et al.*, *Vertebrates of the United States*. These names generally accord with the following lists: Schmidt, "A Check List of North American Amphibians and Reptiles" (1953); Miller and Kellogg, "List of North American Recent Mammals" (1955); and the American Ornithologists' Union, "Check-list of North American Birds" (1931) and Supplements (1944-1956). The opinions of the authorities and regional verification from the documents were the two criteria for inclusion of any animal in the lists compiled in the paper. The documents used were seventeen books, 59 assorted periodicals, and various unpublished materials, all of which are listed in the original thesis on file at the Northeast Missouri State Teachers College Library, Master's Thesis number 162. The authorities consulted were Paul Anderson, (amphibians and reptiles); Elizabeth Schwartz, Allen Brohn, William Elder, (mammals); and John D. Black, (birds, and other general material).

As of this date, there is apparently no other study of this sort of this area; there are books of a regional nature which include all animals, both vertebrates and invertebrates, or a specific class of animals. The reason for this study is threefold: one, it will be used as a guide for further work in the field;

two, it will list as accurately as can be determined the animals in the Northeast Missouri area; and three, it could also serve as an indicator to the high school biology teacher of the extent and multiplicity of types of animals in the area belonging to the four particular classes to be studied.

The area of the study is that commonly known as Northeast Missouri and includes the twenty-five counties from the Missouri River on the south to the Iowa line on the north and from the Mississippi River to the western boundaries of Putnam, Sullivan, Linn, and Chariton.

To summarize the results of the paper, the following conclusions seem justified. The three types of amphibians to be found in this area are salamanders, toads, and frogs. There are nine salamanders, three toads, and ten frogs. The four types of reptiles to be found in this area are turtles, lizards, skinks, and snakes. There are thirteen turtles, five lizards, three skinks, and twenty-nine snakes. Great numbers of birds are to be found of the most varied types, partly due to the effect of the Mississippi flyway in this area. There is one loon, two grebes, two pelicans, eight herons, twenty-five ducks and geese, sixteen hawks and eagles, six quail and pheasant, eight rails, thirty-three plovers and sandpipers, two doves, two cuckoos, seven owls, two goatsuckers, two swifts, one kingfisher, seven woodpeckers, and one hundred and forty perching or modern birds. There are seven types of mammals to be found. These include the opossum, two shrews, one mole, ten bats, three rabbits, twenty-two rodents, eleven carnivores, and the whitetail deer. The entire list of animals for the four classes studied include twenty-eight orders and three hundred eighty-seven species. The following is a listing of the common names of the animals found in the area, the scientific names can be found in

Master's Thesis number 162 at Northeast Missouri State Teachers College Library, or in *Vertebrates of the United States* by Blair, *et al.* The list of known species follows:

Salamanders: hellbender, mudpuppy, small-mouthed salamander, marbled salamander, spotted salamander, tiger salamander, red-backed salamander, slimy salamander, and the newt. Toads and Frogs: Fowler's toad, American toad, spring peeper, common tree frog, chorus frog, cricket frog, leopard frog, pickerel frog, crawfish frog, bullfrog, green frog, narrow-mouthed toad, and the wood frog.

Turtles: snapping turtle, alligator snapping turtle, yellow mud turtle, stinkpot, western box turtle, box turtle, painted turtle, false may turtle, map turtle, pond slider, smooth softshell, spiny softshell, Blanding's turtle.

Lizards: six-lined racerunner, slender glass lizard, collared lizard, eastern fence lizard, eastern glass lizard, five-lined skink, broad-headed skink, coal skink.

Snakes: plain-bellied water snake, brown diamond-backed water snake, common water snake, brown snake, red-bellied snake, plains garter snake, ribbon snake, common garter snake, red-barred garter snake, lined snake, smooth earth snake, eastern hognose snake, eastern ring-neck snake, worm snake, racer, rough green snake, smooth green snake, fox snake, rat snake, pine snake, prairie kingsnake, common kingsnake, milk snake, copperhead, massasauga, timber rattlesnake, graham's water snake, flat-headed snake, and the cottonmouth.

Mammals: common opossum, short-tailed shrew, least shrew, eastern mole, little brown bat, Tennessee brown bat, Northern brown bat, Kentucky brown bat, silver-haired bat, eastern pipistrelle, big brown bat, evening bat, red bat, hoary bat, white-tailed jackrabbit, black-tailed jackrabbit, eastern cottontail, eastern gray squirrel, eastern fox squirrel, woodchuck, thirteen-lined ground squirrel, Franklin ground squirrel, eastern chipmunk, southern flying squirrel, prairie pocket gopher, beaver, desert harvest mouse, deer mouse, wood mouse, common cotton rat, Florida packrat, Southern bog lemming, meadow vole, prairie vole, pine vole, muskrat, Norway rat, house

mouse, eastern jumping mouse, coyote, red fox, gray fox, raccoon, long-tailed weasel, mink, badger, common striped skunk, eastern spotted skunk, river otter, bobcat, and the whitetail deer.

Birds: common loon, pied-billed grebe, western grebe, white pelican, double-crested cormorant, great blue heron, greater egret, little blue heron, snowy egret, green heron, black-crowned night heron, American bittern, least bittern, whistling swan, Canada goose, white-fronted goose, blue goose, snow goose, mallard, black duck, pintail, blue-winged teal, green-winged teal, gadwall, baldpate, shoveller, wood duck, lesser scaup, ring-necked duck, red head, canvasback, common golden-eye, bufflehead, greater scaup, white-winged scoter, ruddy duck, hooded merganser, goosander, turkey vulture, black vulture, goshawk, Cooper's hawk, sharp-shinned hawk, red-shouldered hawk, red-tailed hawk, Harlan's hawk, rough-legged hawk, broad-winged hawk, bald eagle, marsh hawk, osprey, duck hawk, pigeon hawk, sparrow hawk, ruffed grouse, greater prairie chicken, ring-necked pheasant, bob-white, wild turkey, Japanese king quail, sandhill crane, king rail, Virginia rail, sora, black rail, yellow rail, American coot, Florida gallinule, black-bellied plover, American golden plover, killdeer, semipalmated plover, piping plover, greater yellowlegs, lesser yellowlegs, solitary sandpiper, spotted sandpiper, upland plover, Eskimo cur-

lew, hudsonian godwit, marble godwit, stilt sandpiper, sanderling, semipalmated sandpiper, pectoral sandpiper, Baird's sandpiper, least sandpiper, white-rumped sandpiper, short-billed dowitcher, Wilson's snipe, American woodcock, Wilson's phalarope, Franklin's gull, herring gull, Bonaparte's gull, ring-billed gull, black tern, Forster's tern, common tern, least tern, caspian tern, rock dove, mourning dove, black-billed cuckoo, yellow-billed cuckoo, barn owl, common screech owl, great horned owl, snowy owl, barred owl, long-eared owl, short-eared owl, whip-poor-will, booming nighthawk, chimney, swift, ruby-throated hummingbird, belted kingfisher, yellow-shafted flicker, pileated woodpecker, red-headed woodpecker, red-bellied woodpecker, yellow-bellied sapsucker, hairy woodpecker, downy woodpecker.

Modern birds: eastern kingbird, eastern phoebe, alder flycatcher, acadian flycatcher, least flycatcher, yellow-bellied flycatcher, eastern wood pewee, olive-sided flycatcher, crested flycatcher, horned lark, purple martin, cliff swallow, rough-winged swallow, bank swallow, tree swallow, barn swallow, common crow, blue jay, tufted titmouse, blackcapped chickadee, white-breasted nuthatch, red-breasted nuthatch, brown creeper, short-billed marsh wren, long-billed marsh wren, Carolina wren, Bewick's wren, winter wren, house wren, mockingbird, cat-

bird, brown thrasher, American robin, wood thrush, hermit thrush, gray-checked thrush, olive-backed thrush, veery, eastern bluebird, golden-crowned kinglet, blue-gray gnatcatcher, cedar waxwing, northern shrike, loggerhead shrike, starling, white-eyed vireo, Bell's vireo, blue-headed vireo, yellow-throated vireo, red-eyed vireo, Philadelphia vireo, warbling vireo, black-and-white warbler, prothonotary warbler, worm-eating warbler, golden-winged warbler, blue winged warbler, Tennessee warbler, orange-crowned warbler, Nashville warbler, Brewster's warbler, Lawrence's warbler, parula warbler, magnolia warbler, Cape May warbler, black-throated blue warbler, myrtle warbler, black-throated green warbler, cerulean warbler, blackburnian warbler, yellow-throated warbler, chestnut-sided warbler, bay-breasted warbler, black-pool warbler, pine warbler, prairie warbler, palm warbler, Kentucky warbler, Connecticut warbler, mourning warbler, ovenbird, Louisiana waterthrush, northern waterthrush, Maryland yellowthroat, yellow-breasted chat, hooded warbler, Wilson's warbler, Canada warbler, American redstart, yellow warbler, English sparrow, European tree sparrow, brown-headed cowbird, red-winged blackbird, rusty blackbird, Brewer's blackbird, yellow-headed blackbird, purple grackle; bronzed grackle, orchard oriole, Baltimore oriole, eastern meadowlark, bobolink, cardinal, blue grosbeak, indigo bunting, rose-breasted grosbeak, pine siskin, American goldfinch, common redpoll, summer tanager, scarlet tanager, purple finch, red crossbill, white-winged crossbill, snow bunting, dickcissel, lark sparrow, vesper sparrow, spotted towhee, savannah sparrow, grasshopper sparrow, Baird's sparrow, Leconte's sparrow, Henslow's sparrow, sharp-tailed sparrow, slate-colored junco, Oregon junco, tree sparrow, field sparrow, song sparrow, Lincoln's sparrow, swamp sparrow, Harris' sparrow, white-crowned sparrow, white throated sparrow, chipping sparrow, clay-colored sparrow, fox sparrow.



President Walter H. Ryle; Dean and Mrs. Wray M. Rieger and Mrs. Ruth Beal, Dean of Women, greeting students at the annual summer quarter President's reception June 8.

Dr. Carl Noble, 1936, has been transferred by the Kimberly Clark Company to London, England, where he will be the European marketing head for the firm. He and his wife, the former Mary Ann Dunham, 1940, and their three children will spend seven weeks touring Europe before moving into the home which the company has furnished them in London.

JOHN BROOKS HENDERSON, MISSOURI SENATORIAL IMMORTAL

by

Mettie L. Swisher

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second of two articles about Senator John B. Henderson of Missouri adapted by Miss Swisher from her master's thesis written in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the M. A. degree in history at the State Teachers College in 1959. In the Winter, 1961 issue of the *Nemoscope* Henderson was portrayed as a unionist Democrat firmly opposed to secession. This article describes his role in Reconstruction and the impeachment trial of President Andrew Johnson. This is continued from the Spring issue of the *Nemoscope*.

In the fall of 1868, Henderson canvassed Missouri in behalf of Grant's candidacy for the presidency and indeed for the entire Republican ticket. Believing that his part in the impeachment trial would embarrass his chances, Henderson announced he would not be a candidate for reelection when his senatorial term expired in 1869. He adhered to this decision even though Grant wished him to run. Later, in 1875, Grant appointed Henderson a federal district attorney to act as special prosecutor in the whiskey fraud cases in St. Louis. Again in 1884 the party honored Henderson by naming him the keynoter of the Republican national convention. Once more he held a special governmental appointment when President Benjamin Harrison selected Henderson to serve as a delegate to the Pan-American Congress in 1889. However, by the time of his death on April 12, 1913, in his eighty-sixth year, Henderson had been largely forgotten in Missouri, where he had not resided since 1889 and in the larger world of national affairs.

Perhaps Henderson's fundamental trouble was that he was an individualist in an era when group loyalties and labels counted a great deal. Henderson defied classification; he was a unionist who had adhered to the states' rights doctrine; he was a slaveowner who was anti-slavery; he was a Democrat who became a Republican, yet as a Republican he was very critical of the party. His inconsistencies seem bewildering; he denied Lincoln the power to coerce a state into remaining in the Union only to become an ardent supporter of a war fought for that purpose. He believed it to be illegal to interfere with the domestic institutions of a state or to deprive a citizen of his property, but he adopted abolitionism as a wartime necessity in spite of the fact that it did both. He voted for the

Tenure of Office Act and justified it as a means of checking unconstitutional appointments by the President only to deny its constitutionality later. He supported the Radical program of Reconstruction, yet refused to follow the Radicals in their attempt to unseat Johnson. He had never liked Johnson, but he was Johnson's friend in the President's hour of direst need. Following the impeachment trial Henderson made his peace with the Radicals only to break with them again two years later. However, he had deserted the Liberal Republican movement by 1872 when it reached its height.

During Henderson's career he was considered by each party as an apostate. In 1861 he left the Democratic party when the South seceded from the Union. Necessity required him in order to help restore or maintain the Union as a whole, to cast aside his long allegiance to the Democratic party and become a member of the Unionist party, the Republican. He realized the institution of slavery had to be destroyed to keep rebellion from occurring again. For this reason he began early to advocate compensated

emancipation and later civil rights, especially the suffrage privilege, for the freed negroes. In 1868 he came into conflict with the Republican party when he would not commit what he regarded as an act of gravest injustice by voting for the impeachment of Andrew Johnson.

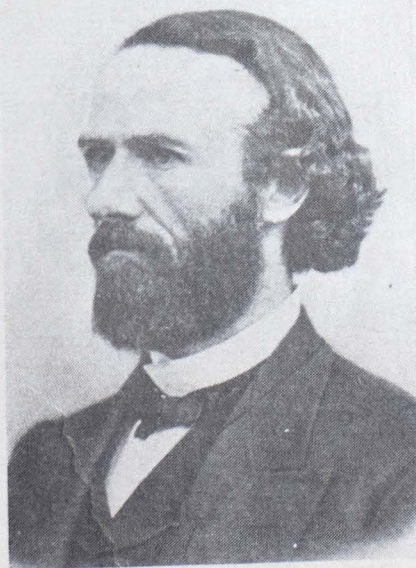
Perhaps it is impossible to explain satisfactorily the contradictions in Henderson's career. Consistency is not a normal human attribute. Most people do not view all questions at different times and under diverse circumstances in the same light, even if the issues have a basic resemblance. Politics has been described as the art of compromise which means that principles must be sacrifice to expediency in some cases or one set of convictions ignored in order to obtain some goal in keeping with other tenets more important at the moment.

Henderson's aims seem clear enough: to preserve the Union, to restore it, to do justice in so far as possible to all men. From those ideals he never deviated. The means to the ends he sought were not always clear, hence his path wavered at times.

In political matters Henderson tried to satisfy his constituents because in his opinion he was their representative. He defined a representative as "the servant and not the master of the People. He has no authority to bind them to any course of action, or even to indicate what they will, or will not do when the subject is . . . theirs and not his." But during the impeachment trial when Henderson was swamped with letters, threats and telegrams from his constituents to vote for impeachment he asserted:

We [The Senators] have been sworn to examine this case from a legal and not a party point of view. If this were a vote whether Johnson should be elected President, or whether, being in, he is a fit person for the exalted office our position might be relieved of much embarrassment. The question is simply one of guilt under the charges as presented by the House, and I cannot, in justice to the country or to my own sense of right, render any other response to the several articles than a verdict of "not guilty."

Henderson's capacities might be summarized by the words of a contemporary: "Such men are very scarce and very rarely appreciated, but they are the great pillars of strength to any people."



Senator John Brooks Henderson

ALUMNI NOTES

Maurine Lair Turner, 1950, received the Master of Science degree in social work from the University of Missouri at the June 6 commencement exercises.

Jim Enloe, 1954, has been appointed football coach at Marceline High School. He has coached at Higbee and Craig High Schools since his graduation.

Wayne O'Neal, 1961, has been named assistant football and basketball coach at the Marshall High School, Marshall, Missouri. He had signed a contract at La Belle but was released when the Marshall position opened.

Rufino Chungalao, 1958, was promoted to General Education Supervisor for Social Studies, Division of BIAK, Bentec Mt. Province, Philippines on June 8. He was formerly an elementary school principal acting as district supervisor. He and his wife and eight children live in Banaue, Ifagao, Mt. Province.

Velma Yowell Morton, 1934, director of the program for the education of the mentally handicapped at Maine Township High School, East Park Ridge, Illinois, was a speaker at the workshop on the education of the exceptional child held at the Teachers College July 10 to 14. Mrs. Morton was co-author of the 1951 yearbook entitled *Guidance for the Exceptional*

Child and a contributor to a three volume work on special education published in 1955.

Phil Novinger, 1959, received the Master of Arts degree in the field of mathematics from the University of Missouri on June 6. He is married to the former Elizabeth Ann Allen, 1960.

Jerome Moore, B.S. in Ed., 1957 and M.A., 1960, has been named principal of the Paris R-2 High School at Paris, Missouri. For the past three years he has been teaching in Bloomfield, Iowa.

Vernon E. Keller, 1959, mathematics instructor in the high school at Exira, Iowa, received a National Science Foundation grant to attend the In-Service Institute for Secondary School Teachers of Science and Mathematics at the University of Omaha beginning September 26, 1960, and running through May 20, 1961.

The Rev. Fred P. Hanes, former minister of the First Methodist Church in Kirksville, died in Kansas City May 29. Among his survivors are Sarah Hanes Thorington, 1949, of Fort Wayne, Indiana; Dr. Robert L. Hanes, 1949, Kansas City; Velma Hanes Yeoham, M.A., 1956, of Joplin, Missouri; and the Rev. Fred P. Hanes, Jr., 1951, who is minister of a Methodist Church in Arcata, California.

Leo Goeke, 1957, received the Master of Fine Arts degree at the June 9 commencement at the State University of Iowa.

Jo D. Randall, 1961, has been employed to teach first grade at Lee's Summit. Miss Randall whose home is in St. Charles was an honor graduate in the May division of the class of 1961.

Ruby Leutung, B.S. in Ed., 1959 and M.A., 1961, has been named to the elementary school staff in Kirksville. Mrs. Leutung, who has been teaching in La Plata, will be located in the Washington School in Kirksville.

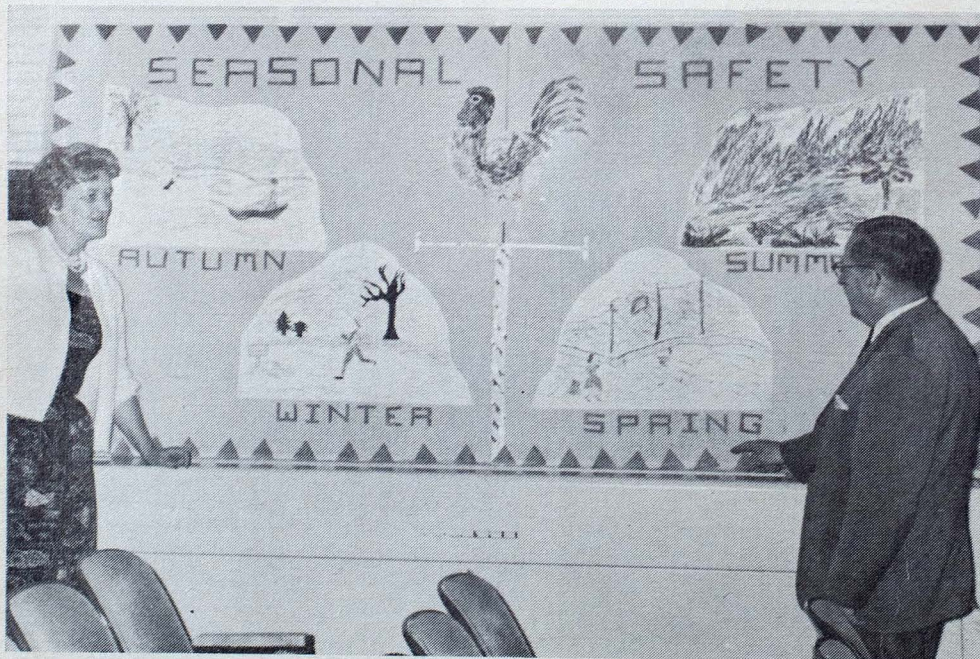
William L. Martin, 1952, received the degree of Doctor of Optometry from Illinois College of Optometry in June. He is married to the former Viola Daily, 1956, and they have three children. They are making their home north of Kirksville.

Ollin J. Drennan, 1949, received the Ph.D. degree from the University of Wisconsin on June 5. He has returned to Kirksville and resumed his duties as associate professor of physics at the State Teachers College. He has been on leave of absence for the past three years.

Dr. James W. Neilson, B.S. in Ed., 1954 and M.A., 1955, was elected national vice president of Alpha Phi Sigma, national honorary scholastic fraternity, at its national convention held in Hannibal, June 9. Dr. Neilson, professor of history at the State Teachers College in Mayville, North Dakota, sponsors Omicron Chapter of Alpha Phi Sigma.

Dr. Bob K. Rothschild, 1947, director of secondary education in Tulare County, California, was one of the speakers at the workshop on the education of the exceptional child held at the Teachers College July 10 to 14. Dr. Rothschild received the doctor's degree from Teachers College, Columbia University and has directed or served as a consultant of a number of workshops in special education in the West.

Carl Troester, 1937, executive secretary of the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, attended the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession in New Delhi, India, during July. He is secretary-general of the International Council of Health, Physical Education and Recreation. He is married to the former Thelma Frances Schwab, 1940, and they have three children.



Mrs. Dorothy Myers, B.S. in Ed., 1948 and M.A., 1955, now with the Jefferson City public schools, who served as a consultant at the Audio-Visual Workshop held on the Teachers College campus this summer, and Forest Crooks, director of the workshop.

Willis Jackson Magruder, 1957, received an M.A. degree from Iowa State Teachers College June 9.

Jane Romjue, 1961, has accepted a position as an elementary teacher in Memphis for the 1961-1962 school year.

Basil D. Murphy, 1932, county superintendent of schools of Sullivan County, retired June 30 after forty years of service in Sullivan County schools.

The Rev. Jesse A. Slover, 1946, has been transferred by the Western Missouri Conference of the Methodist Church from the pastorate of the Methodist Church in Platt City to the King City Methodist Church.

Dr. John W. Schwada, 1941, has resigned as state comptroller and budget director of the State of Missouri to resume his duties as professor of political science at the University of Missouri from which he has been on leave of absence since 1958 while he filled the state post.

John R. Harrington, 1934, Kirksville jeweler, and Mrs. Harrington, the former Louise Werner, 1940, and their three children, Mary Christine, Charles Werner, and Alan Craig, spent a vacation at the Philmont Scout Ranch near Cimarron, New Mexico, in July while Mr. Harrington attended a

finance conference for Scout workers. He is finance chairman for the Great Rivers Council of the Boy Scouts of American.

Maridonna Shahan Knorr, 1951, and her husband Dr. C. R. Knorr and their young son, John Reynolds, of Miami, Florida, spent an early June vacation on a cruise to Jamaica aboard the SS *Yarmouth*.

William W. Edwards, 1957, was one of 35 high school science teachers selected by the National Science Foundation to participate in an institute at Arizona State University from September 1, 1960 to July 15, 1961.

Walter O. Webber, B.S. in Ed., 1948 and M.A., 1949, has been elected superintendent of schools at La Plata. For the past three years he has been music instructor in the Center School District in Kansas City. He is married to the former Dorothy Begole and they have three children.

Carl Rose, 1961, has been accepted by the State Department of Health and Welfare, Division of Welfare, for graduate work-study in the field of social work. This summer he was assigned for case work service in the Adair County Welfare office and in September he will enter the graduate school of social work at the University

of Missouri. He was the first honor graduate in the May division of the class of 1961.

Richard Kimble, B.S. in Ed., 1948 and M.A., 1950, has been named Knox County superintendent of schools to supervise the county-wide reorganized school district. He has been superintendent of schools at Baring since 1950.

Karen Lee Steele, 1961, has been named home economics instructor in the Melcher-Dallas Community School in Melcher, Iowa. Miss Steele has recovered from serious injuries received in an automobile accident in the winter of 1960.

Frances Kinsella Hayes, 1960, began training July 1 in the Macon County Extension Office in preparation for assignment as a home demonstration agent. Her husband, George Hayes, is a student at the Teachers College.

Irene Drennan, B.S. in Ed., 1952, and M.A., 1956, music instructor at Culver-Stockton College, Canton, Missouri, served as director of instrumental music at the 1961 Missouri Girls State held at Stephens College, Columbia, June 18 to 24.

Gene Bartow, 1952, has been appointed head basketball coach at Central Missouri State College at Warrensburg. Bartow obtained his master's degree at Washington University in St. Louis and has been coaching at the Santa Barbara branch of the University of Southern California since 1959.

Dale E. Woodward, 1961, is the author of an article entitled "Our Favorite Fishing Couple," which appeared in the *Missouri Conservationist* for July, 1961. The article featured Mrs. Wanda Cain, 1952, and her husband, Glenn Cain of Elmer, Missouri. Mrs. Cain teaches English and home economics in the Elmer High School.

Dale A. Kutzner, 1960, received a Master of Science in Retailing from the New York University Graduate School of Retailing in June. Scholastically he ranked third in his class and he was chosen for membership in Eta Mu Pi, national retailing honorary fraternity. He was also awarded a \$25 prize by the *Department Store Economist* for a research paper and a \$50 prize by Gimbel's Department Store for having the highest scholastic average in the Retail Personnel Administration course in which he conducted a study which



New arrivals welcomed to the campus at the beginning of the quarter.

will be published in the *Journal of Retailing*. He has accepted a position in the J. C. Penney Store in Des Moines where he and his wife, the former Susan Fleak, will make their home.

William T. Barton III, 1957, has been appointed principal of the Gasconade County R-1 school at Big Spring. He has been teaching science in Illinois for the past four years. In 1958 he was awarded a National Science Foundation Scholarship and currently is serving as co-chairman of the Illinois State Science Workshop for Elementary Teachers. He is married and the father of two children.

ALUMNI MARRIAGES

James Denton Tarbet, 1961, and Nylene Carolyn Prange were married in the Shelbyville Christian Church on May 20.

James E. Lenzini, 1960, married Judy Kay Carter in the Wyatt Park Christian Church in St. Joseph, July 9. Lenzini is a State Highway Patrolman.

Vincent L. Kaylor, 1959, and Janet Crawford were married in the Methodist Church in Shelbyville, June 30. They will make their home in Topeka, Kansas.

John C. Shelton, 1956, married Alvera M. Klingler June 11. They will make their home in Bettendorf, Iowa, where Mr. Shelton teaches physics in the Pleasant Valley Township High School.

Alfred E. Welch, 1955, and Sara Ann Maddox were married June 17 in the First Christian Church in Macon. They will make their home in Macon where Mr. Welch teaches commerce at the Macon High School.



Dr. Walter A. Browne and a group of geography students study the big globe

Rita Sosa, 1960, and Larry M. Rogers, 1961, were married in Quincy, Illinois, June 10. They will make their home in Denver, Colorado.

Jack F. Mann, B.S. in Ed., 1958 and M.A. 1959, and Sandra Sue Barnett were married May 21 in La Plata. Mr. Mann is an instructor in industrial arts in the Wellsville schools.

Karen Alberti, 1961, became the bride of David L. Watts, 1961, in a ceremony in the First Christian Church in Brookfield, May 27. They are living in Kansas City, Kansas.

Jerald Mundell, 1957, and Janell Turner were married in the First Methodist Church in Kirksville, June 10. Mr. Mundell is an instructor in the Brookfield High School where the couple will reside.

Paula Hoerrmann, 1960, and Jim Nelson, 1960, were married in the First Methodist Church in Kirksville June 4. Mrs. Nelson taught the past year in Wentzville. Mr. Nelson was on the summer faculty of the Teachers College as an instructor in mathematics.

Wanda Parrish, 1960, and Bob D. Lilly were married May 27 in the Greensburg Christian Church. They are making their home in Iberia, Missouri, where Mrs. Lilly teaches home economics in the high school and Mr. Lilly is employed at the Humphrey Funeral Home.

Laura Luther Matlock, 1961, became the bride of Dr. Lawrence La John on July 8 in a ceremony performed in the First Presbyterian Church in Kirksville. Dr. La John has been associate professor of Spanish at the Teachers College for the past two years, but he has resigned to accept a



Dr. Paul Strub, faculty marshal; Dean Wray M. Rieger; and Dean W. Francis English, who delivered the commencement address, pose in front of the statue of Joseph Baldwin after the commencement exercises August 10.

similar position at Indiana State Teachers College at Terre Haute beginning September 1.

Arthur Lynn Yocum, 1961, and Kathleen Sue Dinsmore were married June 18 in the Ethel Christian Church. Mr. Yocum will teach in the Higbee public schools next year.

Betty Garton, 1961, and Caryl Dean Lance were married in the Methodist Church at Cosby, Missouri, on June 25. The bride will teach in the St. Joseph elementary schools next year. The couple will make their home in Savannah, Missouri, where he is employed by a construction firm.

Barbara Jo Landrum, 1960, became the bride of Eugene Mudd in a ceremony performed in the Hunnewell Methodist Church on June 11. Mrs. Mudd taught in the Riverview Gardens elementary schools last year and will teach near Warrensburg next year where Mr. Mudd is a student in the State College.

Molly McGrew, 1961, became the bride of Loren Kenoyer on June 17 in a ceremony performed in the First Baptist Church in Macon. The bride has been employed to teach in the Wentzville elementary schools for the 1961-1962 school term. Mr. Kenoyer is presently employed at the A. J. Noll Motor Co. in Macon.

NEW ARRIVALS IN ALUMNI HOMES

Ted Mittler, 1961, and his wife are the parents of their second child, a son, born June 7 in Kirksville.

Mary Margaret O'Conner Schaefer, 1946, and her husband, J. A. Schaefer, of Wilmette, Illinois, are the parents of son, Scott Justin, born July 1.

Ronald Dodsworth, B.S. in Ed., 1960, and M.A., 1961, and Mrs. Dodsworth have a new son born July 15. They are now living in Vernon, Colorado.

James M. Willis, 1958, and Mrs. Willis, are the parents of a daughter, Janelle Roxanne, born July 26. Mr. Willis is on the staff of the State Mental Hospital in Osawatomie, Kansas.

William V. Cundiff, B.S. in Ed., 1952 and M.A., 1955, and Mrs. Cundiff, the former, Doris Gardner, 1945, are the parents of a son born June 18. Mr. Cundiff is in the insurance business in Kirksville.

Robert L. Conner, 1948, and Mrs. Conner are the parents of a son, Gary Lee, born July 26. They have two other children, Patricia Ann, 5½ and Michael Clark, 3½. Capt. Conner is a pilot with Central Airlines and they make their home in Amarillo, Texas.

George Nelson, 1959, and his wife, the former Judy Paradise, 1959, are the parents of their first child, a son born May 26 who has been named George Michael. The Nelsons live in Englewood, New Jersey, and Mr. Nelson teaches in the Tenafly Junior High School.

William Crabtree, 1957, and Mrs. Crabtree are the parents of a daughter, Sharon, born June 24. They make their home in Brentwood, Missouri. Mr. Crabtree is on the faculty of the John Burroughs School in St. Louis County.

Vera Lay Semetko, 1957, and her husband, Dr. Ralph Semetko, are the parents of a son, Craig Joseph William, born July 9. Dr. Semetko is an osteopathic physician practicing at River Rouge, Michigan. They have a daughter, Hollie Annette, 2½ years old.

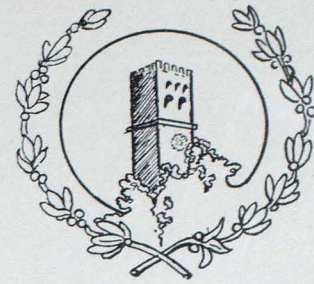
Marilyn Peterson Miller, 1953, and her husband, Capt. John W. Miller, have a new son, John W. Miller II, born June 22. They have two older daughters, Melanie, 5 and Melinda, 3. They are living in Babenhausen, Germany, where Capt. Miller is battery commander of the 38th Artillery of the United States Army in Germany.

FACULTY NEWS

Dr. Lansing Bulgin of the department of music did post-doctoral study during the summer at the University of Southern California.

Miss Geraldine Gosch of the home economics faculty attended several special workshops in home economics at Texas Women's University, Denton, Texas, while on leave of absence during the summer quarter.

Dr. Max Freeland, associate professor of chemistry, participated in a summer research program at the University of Oklahoma in Norman. The purpose of the institute was to enable teachers to develop understanding in scientific research through work on a problem in chemistry.



Dr. Max Bell, associate professor of botany, was granted a leave of absence for the summer to take a program in the improvement of instruction offered by Washington State at Pullman, Washington.

Duane M. Norman of the mathematics department attended the 1961 Summer Institute for High School Teachers of Mathematics at the University of Kansas while doing graduate work there this summer.

Kenneth Gardner, head track coach, was the featured lecturer at the sixth annual coaching school held at Southwest Missouri State College in Springfield, July 6 and 7. He discussed the subject, "The Development of Sprinters."

Mrs. Ruth B. Beal, Dean of Women, has been included in the 1961-1962 edition of 'Who's Who in American Education.' Persons included must have been in the profession for at least five years and have displayed professional promise.

Dr. Charles Kauzlarich, head of the Division of Business Education, spoke on secretarial science as part of a business education workshop at the State University of Iowa on June 28. That evening he also addressed the Delta Pi Epsilon banquet.

Three members of the faculty on leave of absence for the summer to do graduate work at the University of Iowa, were initiated into Delta Pi Epsilon, honorary graduate fraternity in business. They are Miss Vera Gares and Robert Bradley of the Division of Business Education, and Donald D. Scriven, assistant professor of economics.

Dr. Elizabeth Worrell, associate professor of speech, was chosen as one of five guest readers to present readings at the fifth annual symposium of the Department of Interpretation at Northwestern University held on July 24. Dr. Worrell, who obtained the master's and Ph.D. degrees from Northwestern, read from Robert Penn Warren's novel, *All the King's Men*.



Future artists at work in the class in painting.

