

NEBOSCOPE

FALL
1962



REINULDS BINDEKT — 1/03 Lister — Kansas City, Mo.

President's Corner

In the fall of 1948, the dormitory system of our College came into being, when Blanton Hall and Nason Hall were opened as residences for girls. Since then we have built Brewer Hall, Dobson Hall, Missou Hall, and Grim Hall. At the present time, all of these are filled to capacity. Dobson and Missou Halls are for boys and the remaining dormitories are for girls.

The College is now in the process of building another residence hall for girls which will be the largest on the campus. It will be known as Ryle Hall. We are planning to open it for students at the beginning of the fall quarter, 1963. This building will be large and very beautiful, with the very latest furnishings now used in dormitories.

Ryle Hall will have five stories. There will be 261 rooms accommodating two students each, eight rooms accommodating three students each and sixteen rooms accommodating four students each, making a total of 610 students that the dormitory will house.

On the first floor there will be a kitchen and cafeteria with a dining room seating 400 students at one time. on this floor there will also be laundry facilities and a private dining room much larger than the one in Blanton Hall.

On the second floor there will be a guest room, an apartment for the housemother, the dormitory office, a library room, a hi-fi records room, and a students' formal lounge. The formal lounge will be commodious and beautifully decorated. It will be an extremely attractive room in which students can visit, meet and entertain their friends.

On the third, fourth, and fifth floors, besides the student rooms, there will be on each a recreation lounge, an apartment for an assistant housemother, a guidance office, and a sewing room. These floors will be serviced by elevators.

This dormitory will be a very pleasant and wholesome place for students to live and study. It will represent the latest in dormitory construction.

We have already received a number of applications for rooms in this dormitory. Girls who would like to live in it should get in touch with the Admissions Office for the room assignments will be made in the order of the receipt of applications.

By the time this dormitory is completed, we hope to be in the process of planning and building another residence hall for boys.

WALTER H. RYLE, President

NEMOSCOPE

NORTHEAST MISSOURI STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI

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Alumni Notes

James Ferrill Collings, B.S. in Ed. 1940, and M.A., 1949, principal of the Tarkio, Missouri Elementary School, died September 20 at his home. Before going to Tarkio, Mr. Collings had been superintendent of schools in Princeton, Mercer, and Lancaster.

James Joseph Taylor, B.S., in Ed., 1942, and M.A., 1951, has accepted the position of superintendent of the Wentzville R-4 School District, effective October 22. He had been Maryland Heights school superintendent

previous to his new position. Mr. Taylor is currently doing further graduate work at Washington University.

Cover Picture

Parents representing the four different classes who spoke at the Parents' Day assembly, September 28, from left to right they are: Mr. J. Horace Boucher of Dayton, Ohio, Mrs. Boucher, Mr. Martin Nicholson of Shelbyville, Mrs. Nicholson, Mrs. Paul Ward of Kirkwood, Mr. Ward, Mrs. Waldo Wells of Wayland, and Mr. Wells.

Pricing Ourselves Out of Democracy

by

Walter H. Ryle

**President, Northeast Missouri
State Teachers College**

Public higher education is in an era of great expansion and in all probability this era will continue throughout the remainder of this century. It is obvious that more money for higher education is needed. The cry comes with ever-increasing volume from the press, from legislators, from business leaders, from professional people and from Mr. Taxpayer. From where will the money come? The answer is chiefly from two sources: *first*, from the legislatures of the several states and the Congress of the United States; and *second*, by increasing student fees to the extent that they will absorb a great percentage of the cost of higher education. If this policy of increasing tuition continues, it will endanger one of the basic concepts that Americans have held of public higher education, that is, the low tuition rule.

Low tuition has been a unique feature of American public higher education. It is one of the basic reasons why the enrollment in public higher educational institutions has shown a phenomenal increase in this century. Today more than sixty per cent of all students in institutions of higher learning are in public colleges and universities. The basic reason for this situation is the low cost of fees. Low tuition has not only tremendously increased the number of students in institutions of higher learning but it has also increased this nation's output of scholars and specialists. The rule has been an outstanding success whether you view it quantitatively or qualitatively.

It is estimated that only about fifty per cent of the young people capable of doing college work are in institutions of higher education. The issue is, are we going to try to get the remaining fifty per cent into these institutions or are we going to keep them out? The maintenance of the low tuition rule will certainly help to get more of these worthy young people into our colleges and universities. This rule is not outmoded. The question is, will the public be willing to assume this burden as it has assumed the burden of educating the children in the elementary and high schools of this nation?

One should not overlook the fact that the philosophy underlying the low tuition rule is that in a democracy it is necessary that the rank and file of the citizens be educated. It is necessary for our way of life. A democracy cannot govern itself in a vacuum of ignorance.

It has been said, "The ballot of an ignorant citizen is more to be dreaded than the muskets of foreign soldiers." If a democratic society expects to survive in this world of today and that of tomorrow, it must educate itself, and that education must be broad and deep, covering all facets of the social, religious, economic and political life of the people. Education is an urgent social responsibility and not a private privilege to be enjoyed by the few who can afford it. That nation which does not value trained intelligence has already moved into its twilight years.

If my reasoning thus far is basically sound, then instead of raising education fees we should be making an effort to lower them, in fact, to eliminate them entirely. This is the direction we should go instead of providing loans for students. Loans merely provide an easy way by which a young person can mortgage his future. There is no place in the American scene for an intelligentsia of wealth. The intelligentsia class of America should be a cross section of all our social and economic segments.

The general public should be concerned about the fees being charged college students for they have, during the past few years, continued to mount at a rapid rate. In many instances, they are nearly unbearable, in fact, so high that they exclude many worthy young people from attending college. The ability to pay does not necessarily mean the ability to do satisfactory college work. Not only are there activity and enrollment fees, but there are many others such as laboratory fees, music fees, shop fees, art fees, et cetera. Their number has been multiplying in recent years. Efforts should be made to reduce fees instead of increasing them.

The textbook situation that now exists on the campus of many colleges is a serious financial burden to students. The amount of money a student is called upon to spend on textbooks and supplementary materials has grown fast in the past few years, and there seems to be nothing in the

immediacy to at least partially relieve students of this financial burden. College people should give serious consideration to this problem for it is about to get out of control. The causes of this situation are many but there are three that need to be mentioned. First, in recent years textbook publishers have increased the price of books materially and it appears that they will continue to increase prices in the immediate years ahead. Whether or not this sudden increase in the price of texts is necessary is a matter that needs investigation. The second factor is the tendency of some instructors to require too many texts in a single class. Fewer texts and more use of library facilities would help to relieve this financial burden. Third, some instructors change textbooks too frequently. Careful study and attention should be given to our entire textbook situation with the view of trying to reduce the financial load on students.

An educated citizenry is an important factor in the survival of a democratic way of life. If this philosophy is sound, opportunities should be given for a young man or a young woman to reach the highest level of academic achievement of which he or she is capable. It is the responsibility of the social order to provide the means by which all students may be educated to the extent of their abilities. This is an important element in our total defense. This means nothing less than equality of opportunity for education. It also means the breaking down of all economic barriers that interfere with its realization. The time has arrived in our national development for us to provide an educational program so that every young person may reach that level of achievement commensurate with his ability. Such opportunity must not be opened to only those who can afford it but to all those who are capable of achieving it. The survival of the democratic way of life is at stake.

Helen Babbitt, 1945, of the Teachers College faculty was named Business Woman of the year by the Kirksville Business and Professional Women's Club. In addition to her courses in art, Miss Babbitt is faculty adviser for the College yearbook, the *Echo*. She is a past president of the Kirksville club and is currently director of District V North of BPW.

OFFICIALLY
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WITHDRAWN

The Battle of Kirksville -- August 6, 1862

Chapter I. July 13 - August 5

by

P. O. Selby

Dean Emeritus

Northeast Missouri State Teachers
College

It was not apparent at the time, but the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, on March 7 and 8, 1862, settled the question as to whether Missouri would stay with the Union or join the Confederacy. Although a rump session of the legislature had voted Missouri out of the Union and into the Confederate States, and the secessionists had added a star to their flag for Missouri, the troops which Governor Claiborne Jackson had raised to keep a Union army out of the state were thereafter an Arkansas army and did not hold an extensive area of Missouri. True there would come invasions from Arkansas, but none of them succeeded in holding on to any part of Missouri.

The war in Northeast Missouri therefore was perhaps a small issue. The men who in 1862 fought for the Confederacy in this section, were generally nothing more than raw recruits. Sterling Price, the Missouri general, from his Arkansas base had commissioned men like Joe Porter to return to Missouri and find the Southern sympathizers and induce as many as he could to join their leader and make their way south.

Recruiting plus the job of getting the recruits to the Confederate lines was therefore the principal business of the commissioned officers of the Rebel forces in Northeast Missouri.

But they were not beyond making war on the organized Federal troops as well as stealing from the loyal Union farmers who were to be found in every locality. They were a guerrilla force, living off the land, with no facilities for hospitalization or for caring for prisoners.

The Union objective in North Missouri was quite different from the Southern objective. What the Union wanted above all in North Missouri was to keep communication lines intact. The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad across the state from Hannibal through Palmyra, Monroe City, Shelby, Macon, Chillicothe, to St. Joseph was an important line of transportation. It brought food from the west and it carried passengers—soldiers and others—to the west or to the east. The Union troops protected this railroad with squads and companies of men stationed at various points. They also rode the trains.

South of the Hannibal & St. Joe the Union troops concentrated their

defense on the North Missouri Railroad—the line that was to become the Wabash—which by 1861 had been built from St. Charles to Mexico, Centralia, Sturgeon, Moberly, and Macon. Here as on the H. & St. Joe one county north of it, knots of troops patrolled the line from such points as Mexico, Sturgeon, and Macon. South of the railroads was the Union's third line of transport and interference—the Missouri River. Actually the Confederates showed their contempt of the defenses along the two railroads and crossed them with impunity. But the Missouri River was a real barrier. There were no bridges or fords and the Union patrols owned or controlled all the boats. To cross it the recruits who wished to make their way south must be concentrated in such numbers, it was thought, that they could force a crossing by seizing boats in spite of the Union's objections and bullets.

Joe Porter had come home to Lewis county after Pea Ridge by order of no less a person than Sterling Price himself and he was gradually putting together various companies and gangs of men who had been recruited at such places as Memphis, Edina, Newark, Lancaster, Kirksville, and elsewhere. He had moved into Memphis on July 13, had tricked half a thousand men under Major John Clopper into an ambush at Vassar Hill on July 18—all this one hundred years ago, 1862.

Porter and his 150 men had recovered their mounts after that bit of carnage, traveled a little way west till they struck the southbound trail down through Paulville (predecessor of Brashear), Wilsontown, on to the vicinity of Novelty, and east to Newark. There they had a period of resting and eating, the first in 36 hours, but in eight hours they were off again.

They made their way south from Newark and got into trouble at Florida, Monroe county, a village which had done its bit to gain immortality by giving the light of day to Samuel L. Clemmens who was born there just 27 years before 1862. At

Florida there was a knot of Union troops who stood in the way of the Confederate march toward the Missouri. There had been a small Confederate commissary at Florida which the Southerners discovered had been taken by the Union force. There was a skirmish in which the two sides fired across the village street at each other. The boys in blue lost 26 killed, wounded, and captured, the Secesh lost two and proceeded on south.

At Santa Fe on July 24 there was another encounter. The northerners and the southerners lost perhaps only one each; the northern contingent got out of the way and the Confederates moved on south. They crossed into Audrain county on Friday, July 25, and on to Moore's Mill, seven miles east of Fulton in Callaway county, where on the 28th they ran into Colonel (later General) Odon Guitar and a superior force. They lost 52 killed and 125 wounded. Porter turned north toward Paris to get away from Guitar and to consolidate other recruiting platoons and companies before making another move southward.

Porter's command as he moved north from the disaster was perhaps only a hundred men, but as they rode northward close to Mexico, Paris, and Shelby, he was showered with recruits. Much of this rapid joining came because on July 25, Missouri's Governor Hamilton R. Gamble had ordered every able-bodied man between the ages of 18 and 45 to join the militia. This caused an overwhelming movement of men of Southern sympathy into Porter's ranks. At Paris he camped within ten miles of a Union force under Colonel McNeil, but McNeil did not strike. He and his Union forces did, however, take out after Porter.

When Porter reached Newark in Knox county on August 1 he found it occupied by a Union force of 75 men. There was a battle in which Porter lost eight killed and 13 wounded and the Union forces lost four killed and seven wounded.

As much love as Porter might have had for this, his home village, he prepared to burn it but before doing so, under a flag of truce he showed the Union captain how strong his forces were, and the captain surrendered his men and they were paroled.

Porter could not stay in Newark. He wanted to choose his own battle-

ground against the oncoming forces under McNeil; he wanted to equip as many men as he could, and add what men might be picked up in Lewis, Knox, and Scotland counties. So he chose not to wait for Colonel McNeil at this point, but to move on to Memphis. He sent a detachment to Canton where they captured Union supplies and brought back a considerable number of recruits. This expedition had been led by Colonel Franklin and Lieutenant Colonel Frisby McCullough.

Also, since the crossing of the Missouri River remained a problem, it was believed that drawing McNeil further north would bring about a division which might enable the crossing to be made after McNeil had been defeated.

But somewhere between Edina and Memphis he received word from Captain Tice Cain, which in effect said, "I have occupied Kirksville and have five hundred men to join you. Come to Kirksville."

Tice Cain was an Adair county farmer who was a successful recruiter for the Southern cause. Most of his recruits were from Schuyler county about which he had moved while Kirksville was in Union hands. But the detachment which made up the outpost at Kirksville had been pulled in to Macon, which gave Captain Cain his chance to move into Kirksville unmolested.

Porter called a council and they decided to move into Kirksville and add Cain's 500 well-disciplined, experienced soldiers to his 1500. So he swung off from the Edina-Memphis trail—and struck the Memphis-Kirksville trail perhaps near Sandhill. It also seems likely that Porter had in mind

moving southwest from Kirksville and joining up with a large group of recruits being assembled in Chariton County.

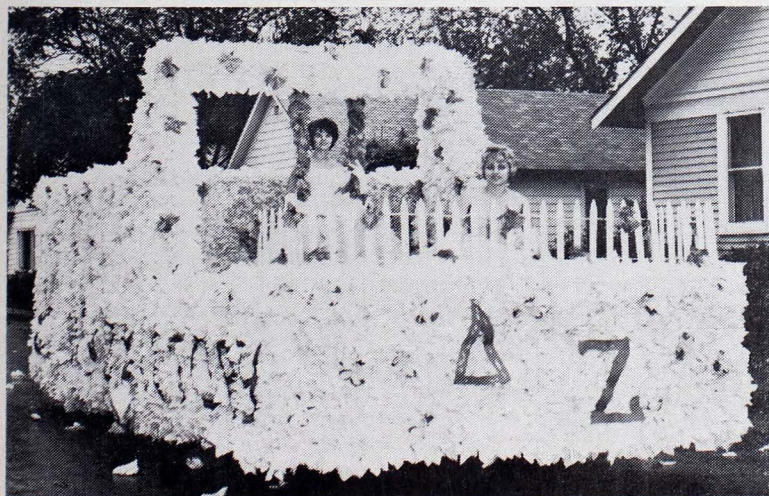
There was a small incident on the evening of August 5 which has not been heretofore properly related. The Rebels picked up Jim Dye near his farm, which is now the Aeschliman place, and tried to question him. Some of the men knew him by reputation as a Union sympathizer and as one who would know about the movements of Union troops. As the story has been handed down these hundred years, Dye told them nothing and declared he knew nothing. The commanding officer ordered him to be brought along and that night he was kept a prisoner with the 1500 men bivouacked on the Butler farm where there was a bridge across Steer Creek close to where there is a bridge today. This spot is three miles northeast of Kirksville.

Early the next morning Jim Dye was shot. The story, which is largely hearsay, is that he was brought before Colonel Porter and told that he was to go no farther, to start for home. As he started off on a run, a bullet killed him, some would have it from the colonel's own pistol. Those were terrible times, of course, and the story of Jim Dye may not be entirely true. But it is certain that he was killed by the Confederates on their way to Kirksville. His body was hauled home by his family and his grave on the Aeschliman farm may be visited today and the date of his death, August 6, 1862, is still decipherable.

Porter and his men were in Kirksville perhaps by eight in the morning. But they were not much ahead of Colonel McNeil and his well-disci-

plined one thousand Union troops. They had camped the night before at Bible Grove, in Scotland County. They were mounted and had horses to pull the five cannons which they brought along. These men were in Kirksville by ten o'clock on the morning of August 6. They must have covered the 23 miles from Bible Grove in five to six hours. They immediately plunged into planning the battle which was designed to clear the enemy out of Kirksville by death, surrender, or flight. (To Be Continued)

O. Wayne Phillips, 1939, superintendent of schools in Kirksville, has been selected by the United States Department of State to participate in a special education seminar in Europe in February and March of 1963, it was announced October 31. The seminar will include a study of the school systems of Norway and the United Kingdom at different levels as well as lectures on social and economic conditions in those countries. The participants will have opportunities to visit schools in the two countries and to have conferences with their school administrators. Mr. Phillips was one of twenty American educators chosen to participate in the seminar which is one of the programs operated by the State Department under the provisions of the Fulbright Act. Mr. Phillips is married to the former Letha Haines, 1960, who is a teacher in the Washington elementary school in Kirksville. They have a daughter, Linda Phillips Carter, who is a student in the Teachers College and a daughter Emily and a son Clay Haines Phillips who are students in the Kirksville public schools.



"Swinging to Victory," the Delta Zeta Sorority's float, won first prize in the beauty division for Homecoming floats.



The Phi Sigma Epsilon float which won the traveling trophy for the best Homecoming float in all categories. (Story on Page 7)

PORTER RURAL SCHOOL

(Concluded from Summer Issue)

by

**Annabelle Buchanan
White**

**West Des Moines, Iowa
Community School**

The second adult club was formed by the men of the community and was known as the Farmers' Club. Its purpose was to assume the responsibility of the school plant in securing volunteer labor, procuring materials, and improving conditions on the school grounds. Its other main purpose was to strive for the improvement of agriculture in the community.

Because of the Club's strong interest in agricultural improvement, it petitioned the University of Missouri for a Movable School of Agriculture to be held at Porter. In the fall of 1913 a five-day course was offered at Porter, the first time that such a course was offered in a rural district. There were eighteen farmers attending the first course, and the attendance had reached two hundred by the end of the third annual course.

A school farm was established as a result of the first agricultural short course. The farm, which consisted of ten acres, was donated by I. A. Novinger to the school to provide actual experience in farming for the boys at Porter School. It was under the direct supervision of M. F. Miller, Professor of Agronomy, University of Missouri, who came to Porter and laid out the farm. The farm was managed by Virgil Darr, a young man of the community. It was an experimental project with the primary purpose being to work out the fundamental problems of soil fertility in Adair County. Records were kept and methods were recorded under the management of one of the older boys in school. The farm became the site for other agricultural short courses in succeeding years. Also, it became a demonstration center for the community.

The organizing activities were not confined to the adults but influenced the pupils as well. The Poultry Club and Pig Club were organized in 1915 in conjunction with the practical approach to the subject of agriculture. The organizations became quite competitive and stimulated a great deal of interest. In both clubs the methods of care and feeding for the best possible results were primary purposes. The Poultry Club had the honor of giving a show for the first Agricultural Short Course session. Also, it aided the State Poultry Experiment Station in some experimentation.

The Shakespearean Club in the Porter School was organized for the pur-

pose of stimulating interest in the reading of good literature. Productions of Shakespearean plays were presented at Porter, drawing audiences from surrounding areas.

In 1917 the Porter School Board saw the need for furthering their young people's education within the community rather than sending them into Kirksville to high school. As a result, a two-year high school was established offering full credits for each year. A tenant house was donated by a farmer in the community to house the high school, and two extra teachers were hired. The largest enrollment was eleven and the smallest was seven during the years it operated. The first class graduated in 1919. The question was raised concerning the quality of preparation students received at Porter in comparison with the students at Kirksville High School. Proof of their adequate preparation came when four of Porter's high school students graduated as honor students from the Kirksville High School.

Because of an increasing interest in music on the part of the Porter pupils and the community in general, a boys' band was organized at the school house in 1915. Twelve boys became charter members with W. A. Howland of Kirksville as the instrument instructor and director. One year later nine girls joined the band. Activities included playing at community gatherings, political rallies, and county fairs. A junior band, composed of younger members, received an invitation to play at the Missouri State Teachers Association Convention held in St. Louis in 1919. The trip was made, and statewide recognition was received as a reward for their efforts.

Through an invitation by John F. Case, editor of the *Missouri Ruralist*, the Porter Band played on "Governor's Day" at the Missouri State Fair in 1920. Both junior and senior groups were included in this performance. The band stimulated the appreciation and enjoyment of good music, and it provided recreation and

entertainment to the young people of the Porter community.

In 1915 the Interdenominational Sunday School was organized at the Porter School in response to the feeling of parents that their children needed more adequate religious training. The average attendance was from forty to fifty students. This organization functioned until about 1940.

During Mrs. Harvey's stay at Porter, she received both nationwide and foreign recognition for her rural school work. In 1919 she was invited to speak at the National Education Association in Milwaukee. Again she appeared before the N. E. A. convention in Philadelphia in 1926. In 1930, Porter's contribution to rural education was outlined in a speech by Mrs. Harvey at the N.E.A. convention in Ohio.

Mrs. Harvey's Philadelphia speech appeared in various news reports, thereby catching the attention of the Secretary of the Pan American Union in Washington, D. C. He requested a copy of the speech and in turn had it published in the *Boletin De La Union Panamericana, Abril, 1927*. It was later translated into Portuguese for circulation in Brazil. Newspaper items about the speech also resulted in Mme. Vanderpyl, writer for French pedagogical magazines, contacting Mrs. Harvey relative to information to improve the educational system in France. An article by Mrs. Harvey in *Outlook* in 1914 stimulated the interest of a teacher in Japan, T. Nemoto who requested information concerning Porter School. The material submitted by Mrs. Harvey was compiled into a book written in the Japanese language.

Visitors numbering as many as six hundred a year frequented the Porter School for the purpose of observing the teaching methods used and their effects on the entire community. Visitors came from as far away as Hawaii, Russia, Austria, Africa, and the Philippine Islands.

Evelyn Dewey, daughter of John Dewey, Columbia University, became interested in the school and its contribution to the field of rural education. She came to Porter for the purpose of gathering information concerning the school and community both prior to and after Mrs. Harvey's coming to Porter. After a month's stay in the community she wrote a book, *New Schools for Old*.

Some of the "firsts" for which Porter took credit were: the first rural school to have a flag pole and to fly a flag, the first basement built in a one-room

rural school, the first school to have a furnace installed, first rural school community to have a teacherage, first in transporting pupils by bus to a one-room school, first rural school whose teacher made a speech before the National Education Association, first school of its kind to have a book written about it, and the first school to have no grade cards.

Mrs. Harvey retired from active work at Porter in 1932 to return to the faculty of the Kirksville State Teachers College. Miss Margaret Crecelius, who had previously assisted Mrs. Harvey in the work at Porter, became the teacher of the school. Prospective rural teachers from Mrs. Harvey's classes at the College made regular trips to Porter to observe the methods which had made such an impact on rural teaching. In 1937 Mrs. Harvey left the College

faculty, thereby terminating the observation classes at Porter.

The far-reaching effects of rural education at Porter can never be fully evaluated. True enough, it gained wide publicity in the education field, but its actual value can only be measured as it was imitated in the classrooms of many schools. Countless numbers of rural pupils received more effective teaching due to the fact that their teachers had observed at Porter techniques designed specifically for rural areas, or had read of the experimental work there.

Abounding community spirit and interest helped Porter School achieve its goal. It needed only the leadership of an inspired teacher such as Mrs. Harvey to put forth the progressive ideas that made an imprint on Missouri rural schools.

1962 HOMECOMING

Inclement weather prevailed during the 1962 Homecoming on October 6 at the College, with rain cancelling the morning parade through downtown Kirksville. About 85 units, including 36 high school bands, had been expected to participate in the parade, which was probably the first one ever to be called off, according to College officials.

The downpour stopped by late morning, and organizational floats were judged. Phi Sigma Epsilon fraternity was awarded the traveling trophy for having the best all-around float. The fraternity was also number one in the spirit category, with its "Blast the Gorillas" theme. Number one in the beauty classification was Delta Zeta sorority's "Swinging Our Way to Victory." Industrial Arts Club's "Blasting Them Into Orbit" was judged as number one in the mechanical category. Sigma Tau Gamma fraternity had the best decorated house, according to the judges.

Other homecoming activities included a pep rally in the Pershing Building on Friday evening, October 5. The featured speaker was Vincent R. Geringer, superintendent of schools, Mt. Ayer, Iowa and a member of the 1937 class. Miss Jennifer Wells of Hannibal was crowned the 1962 homecoming queen, climaxing the rally. Her attendants were Janice Simler of Gorin, Sharon Thomas of Knox City, Bonnie Bigsby of Kirksville, and Sally Jo Roberts of Overland Park, Kansas.

A homecoming luncheon, honoring the Classes of 1912 and 1937, was held

at 11:30 with Carroll S. Milligan, 1937, general manager of the Denver Plant of Packaging Corporation of America, the principal speaker.

Although the homecoming football game was played on a soggy field, the Bulldogs thrilled spectators with a stunning 34-12 victory over previously undefeated Pittsburg State. The powerful Gorillas, ranked as the best small college team in 1961, had won eighteen



Miss Jennifer Wells, 1962 Homecoming Queen, who was the candidate of the Alpha Sigma Alpha Sorority in the all-school election.

consecutive games prior to the defeat at the hands of Kirksville.

Homecoming festivities ended in the evening with an all-school dance at Rieger Armory. The Bill McClanahan band of Bloomfield, Iowa, furnished the music.



REPRESENTATIVES OF 1912 CLASS—Members of the Teachers College class of 1912 who were present for annual Homecoming festivities October 6 are: seated, Louise Willard Selby, Frances Evelyn Nance and George V. Baskett; standing, Ruth Turner Tansil and Melvin E. Fish.

ALUMNI NOTES

Sally Andrews, 1962, is teaching the second grade in Winnwood Elementary School in Kansas City.

Fred Rock, 1955, of St. Louis attended a conference on methods for business educators held at Northwestern University in August.

Lanny Morley, 1962, began his duties as a mathematics teacher at the Ophelia Parrish Junior High School with the opening of the Kirksville public schools on September 4.

Gordon Collett, B.S. in Ed., 1950 and M.A., 1951, was named winner of \$40 in the Continental Oil Company's 1962 "\$10,000 Wanted" contest which ended in September. He entered 21 jingles in the contest.

Harry Gallatin, 1949, new coach of the St. Louis Hawks, led his team in a display of ball-handling and passing techniques as an introduction to the Sports Wear Scene of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* Fashion Show held at Kiel Auditorium September 12.

Dorothy Sens Pearson, 1928, Head of the Division of Home Economics and her husband, Dr. Wallace Pearson, of the faculty of the Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery, were selected as king and queen of the Kirksville Kiwanis Harvest Moon Festival October 25. The selection represented the opinion of the Kiwanis members that Dr. and Mrs. Pearson were the outstanding Kiwanis couple of the

year. They were presented a silver engraved bowl as a token of the honor. Dr. Pearson is the president-elect of the American Osteopathic Association.

Mary Alice Hammons Mabry, 1943, has been employed as home economics teacher at the Ophelia Parrish Junior High School in Kirksville. She has been employed as home economist by the Missouri Power and Light Company.

Elizabeth Roy, 1949, left the United States in mid September for a year of study in France at a school of language affiliated with the Sorbonne. Miss Roy spent the summer attending Middlebury College in Vermont. She is a language teacher in the public schools of San Francisco.

J. Burleigh Arnold, 1952, was named by the chairman of the Democratic State Committee, John W. English, as head of the speakers' bureau for the fall campaign in Missouri. Mr. Arnold, formerly executive assistant to Governor John M. Dalton, is now a Jefferson City banker.

Myers Eggert, 1940, recently accepted a position in the admissions office at the University of Missouri, and he and his wife, the former Charlotte Burdett, 1939, and their two daughters have moved to Columbia. The older daughter, Miss Patty Eggert, a student at the Teachers College last year, is now attending the University of Missouri.

Dennis Wigal, 1962, has enrolled in the Washington University School of Dentistry in St. Louis.

James Kendrick, 1961, has passed the examination to become a licensed certified public accountant. He is employed by the firm of Peak, Marwick and Mitchell of St. Louis.

Ensign Norman K. Motter, USN, 1960, was designated a Naval aviator July 20 while attached to Training Squadron 27 at the Naval Auxiliary Air Station, New Iberia, Louisiana. He is now stationed at Barbers Point, Hawaii.

William R. Hopkins, B.S. in Ed., 1957 and M.A., 1961, has bought the Frosttop Drive-In north of Kirksville and moved his family to Kirksville from Downing. He is married to the former Franette Stickler and they have two children, Joyce, 5, and Douglas, 4.

Stanley Falconer, 1962, died in a hospital in Kansas City August 28 at the age of 21. He had been ill with leukemia for about a month. He had been employed to teach at Brunswick, Missouri, this year. His wife, Mildred, and infant daughter survive him as well as his parents and a brother.

Joan Campbell Schweitzer, 1939, is teaching mathematics in the high school at Summerville, South Carolina, where she and her two younger sons are living while her husband, Col. John Schweitzer, is on a tour of duty overseas. Their oldest son, John, is a freshman at the University of Missouri.

Martha D. Brockman, 1941, was the recipient of an M.A. degree in library science from George Peabody College for Teachers at the August commencement exercises held in Nashville, Tennessee. She has accepted a position as assistant librarian at Central Methodist College in Fayette. She was formerly librarian at Moberly Junior College.

Dr. James W. Neilson, B.S. in Ed., 1954 and M.A., 1955, is the author of a biography of Senator Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois which was published by the University of Illinois Press October 22. The book is entitled *Shelby M. Cullom: Prairie State Republican*. Shelby Cullom (1829-1914) was an enigmatic political figure whose public career spanned more than half a century. His greatest achievement was his sponsorship of the Interstate Commerce Act of 1887. The riddle of his life is that of a man who was never a popular public figure, but who in the eyes of his senatorial colleagues was one of the most outstanding persons



CLASS OF 1937—Honored on the 25th anniversary of their graduation from the Teachers College were members of the class of 1937. Those present for the homecoming luncheon on October 6 were: left to right, front row, Effie Morrey, Ruth Shryack, Ruth Nighswanger, Frances Sams Debenstedt and Irma Banks Bennett; second row, D. E. Maddox, Charles A. Thompson, Lucille Allen, Irene Spencer Hunt, C. S. Milligan, Helen Kelly Gammon, H. T. Hawk, Gerry Guinn, Eloise H. Hill and Evelyn Curtis Cornwell.

in the national legislature. The author explains this paradox and illuminates many important events in American history. Dr. Neilson, who holds the Ph.D. degree from the University of Illinois, is professor of history at North Dakota State Teachers College, Mayville, North Dakota.

Frederick T. Hug, 1962, has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the United States Air Force upon graduation from Officer Training School at Lackland Air Force Base, Lackland, Texas. He has been assigned to Malmstrom Air Force Base in Montana as a weapons controller.

Betty Ann Drakes Gudka, 1946, was awarded a Certified Professional Secretary certificate October 3 by Avidae Scribae Chapter, National Secretary Association. She now lives in La Grange Park, Illinois, but formerly she was secretary to the chairman of the board of the Folger Coffee Co. in Kansas City for a number of years.

Dorothy Frazer Emerson, 1951, and her husband, John Emerson, and their three children, Sharon, Shari, and Eddie, have moved to Little Rock, Arkansas, where Mr. Emerson is manager of sales training for Olin Matheson Corporation. They had lived in Chillicothe, Missouri, for the past nine years. Their new address is 79 Broadmoor Dr., Little Rock.

Dr. George B. Garner, 1949, sailed September 6 for New Zealand where he will spend a year doing research on a Fulbright scholarship at Massey College in Palmerston North. Dr. Garner, who obtained the M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in agriculture at the University of Missouri, is a member of the faculty of the department of agricultural chemistry at the University. He was accompanied to New Zealand by his wife and three children, Linda, Allen, and Gary.

Gwynne Adams Burrows, 1920, died September 24 at his home in Atlanta, Georgia. He had taught in Atlanta from 1927 until 1959 first at the old Commercial High School and then after 1947 at Murphy High School. When educational television was introduced in Atlanta, Mr. Burrows became "Uncle Dan" of the Uncle Dan Nature Study Program which served as a national model and won several awards for excellence. He was the son of Mark Burrows who served on the elementary education faculty of the Teachers College from 1909 to 1920. Gwynne Burrows received the master's degree from Colorado Teachers College in 1922.

Ray Mabee, B.S. in Ed., 1949 and M.A., 1951, and Mrs. Mabee went to Germany in August with their son, Charles Ray, who entered the University at Dortmund under the student exchange program sponsored by the Teachers College where he was a freshman last year.

Delno West, 1961, received the M.A. degree in history from the University of Denver at the August convocation. He is now employed as a teacher in the high school at Ridgecrest, California. He and his wife, the former, Jean Donald, and their son, Douglas Jeffrie, reside at 309-A Groves, China Lake, California.

Kay Moots Fisk, 1957, and her husband, Dr. Franklin G. Fisk, and their two children, Carla, four, and Kevin, three, have moved to Kirksville to make their home with the appointment of Dr. Fisk to the faculty of the Teachers College as professor of science education. Dr. Fisk received the bachelor's, master's and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Kansas where he specialized in chemistry.

Duane Norman, 1956, instructor in mathematics at the Teachers College, was one of 30 college teachers in the United States selected to attend a two-weeks conference on modernizing the teaching of geometry in the public schools and in the preparation of college teachers held at Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, during the month of August. Mrs. Norman, the former Frances Parcells, 1953, and the couple's two sons, Richard and David, accompanied him to Oklahoma.

Allan Richardson, 1960, and Mrs. Richardson, the former Norma Laubscher, 1961, are both teaching in Parkville, Missouri, this year. Mrs. Richardson teaches a first grade in the elementary school and Mr. Richardson teaches industrial arts in the junior high school. Mrs. Richardson has recovered from severe injuries received in an automobile accident last December shortly after their marriage. Their address is 7113b School Road, R.R. No. 23, Kansas City 51, Missouri.

Ervin Neff, B.S. in Ed., 1959 and M.A., 1962, has been promoted to the position of director of music education in the Fulton, Missouri, schools. As director of music education, he will coordinate music programs throughout the school system, working with elementary and junior high school music instructors and the school administrators. Mr. Neff is enrolled in a program of post-graduate studies at the University of Missouri, in addition

to his duties with the Fulton school system. Previously he had been music director at Mark Twain High School in Ralls County.

Roger L. Rouse, 1962, was ordered to report for active duty in the Navy Aviation Officer Candidate Training School at Pensacola, Florida, on October 24. His wife, the former Leona Bunch, and their daughter are remaining in Kirksville until he receives his commission.

Mrs. Mildred Cornish, 1949, has been appointed to the faculty at Wayne State Teachers College in Wayne, Nebraska, where she is teaching women's physical education. From 1959 to 1962, Miss Cornish taught physical education at Hazelwood High School in Missouri.

Charlotte Mittler, M.A., 1949, social studies teacher at the Ophelia Parrish Junior High School in Kirksville, made her fourth trip to Europe this past summer where she studied at the University of Edinburgh and then toured ten countries including Czechoslovakia and Hungary. This was the second time that Mrs. Mittler had gone behind the Iron Curtain.

Lillian Travers, 1927, has gone to Montevideo, Uruguay, to begin a pioneering assignment as specialist in finance and public relations for YWCAs in South America. She will be attached to the YWCA training school for leaders. The aim of the project is to help the YWCAs of South America become self-supporting. Miss Travers, a graduate of the University of Missouri also, has an extensive background of public relations and fund raising work.

ALUMNI MARRIAGES

Sue Slowensky, 1962, became the bride of Dr. John Rathgeb on July 7 in a ceremony performed in Ottumwa, Iowa. They are making their home in Ypsilanti, Michigan.

Kay Daughrity, 1961, became the bride of Kenneth N. Jennings on September 23 in a ceremony performed in the Methodist Church of Cantril, Iowa. They are living in Browning, Missouri, where he is a stockman.

Elaine Holbert, 1960, was married to Dorsie W. Merrell, Jr., B.S., 1954 and B.S. in Ed. and M.A., 1959, on September 1 in the First Christian Church in LaBelle. For the past two years Mrs. Merrell has taught home economics at Cambria-Corydon Community High School in Corydon, Iowa. For the past three years Mr. Merrell

has served as superintendent of Lewis County R-4 schools at Ewing, Missouri. He is now employed in the sales division of Moorman Manufacturing Company at Carrollton where he and his bride will make their home.

Alfred E. Welch, 1955, and Linda C. Weber were married September 15 in the Methodist Church at Macon. They are making their home in Macon where Mr. Welch teaches commercial subjects in the Macon High School.

Judith Wheeler, 1962, and William L. Tade were married August 19 at the First Methodist Church in Kirksville. They are making their home in Raytown, Missouri, where the bride will teach while he is attending Central Missouri State College at Warrensburg.

Dee Ann Stine, 1962, was married to Stephen Dawson Stults in Creston, Iowa, August 19. They will make their home in Park Forest, Illinois, where Mrs. Stults is teaching while Mr. Stults continues his studies at the Illinois College of Optometry in Chicago.

Doris Ann Roberts, 1961, was married to Laurence Albert Schreck June 9 in the St. Michael Catholic Church in Kahoka. The couple is living at 124 North Pearl, Apartment 2 in Joplin, Missouri, where Mr. Schreck is employed with the Social Security Administration.

Dottie Jean Jackson, 1961, and Sgt. James B. Wray were married August 18 at St. Bernard Catholic Church in Osceola, Iowa. Mrs. Wray teaches commerce in Clarke Community School at Osceola. Sgt. Wray is stationed with the United States Army in Quincy, Massachusetts.

Jerry Wilson Porter, 1959, and Ann Lohmar were married September 1 in the St. Bonaventure Church in Marceline. Mrs. Porter is a graduate of St. Mary's Hospital School of Nursing in Kansas City. They are living in San Jose, California, where the bridegroom is working toward the master's degree in education at San Jose College.

Barbara Douglas, 1960, became the bride of James Harold Reed August 19 in a ceremony performed at the First Methodist Church in Galesburg, Illinois. The couple is residing at 1608 La Fayette in Mattoon, Illinois, where the bride is teaching speech and dramatics at Mattoon Senior High School. Mr. Reed is a student at Eastern Illinois University in Charleston.

Margaret Sue Mayes, 1962, was married to Bryan Waterman August 11 in the Immaculate Conception Church in Macon. They are living in Kirksville where Mr. Waterman is a senior in the Teachers College.

Ensign Kenneth E. Jones, 1960, and Martha Louise Sharritt were married September 16 at the Naval Air Station Chapel in Corpus Christi, Texas. Ens. Jones is stationed in Corpus Christi where Mrs. Jones is employed with the Gulf Power Company.

Marilyn Johnson, 1962, was married to Wayne Creason, 1962, in the Chapel of the First Methodist Church in Kirksville August 25. They are making their home in Lee's Summit, Missouri, where Mr. Creason is employed by Western Electric. Mrs. Creason is employed as an accountant by the Department of Agriculture in Kansas City.

NEW ARRIVALS IN ALUMNI HOMES

James Goeke, 1955 and his wife of Quincy, Illinois, are the parents of a son born September 23.

Lynn D. Coy, 1960, and Mrs. Coy, the former Roberta Lynch, of Brookfield are the parents of a son, Joseph Leon, born August 8.

Tipton Biggs, 1961, and Mrs. Biggs, the former Maureen O'Brien, are the parents of a son born August 21. Mr. Biggs is a teacher in the high school at Memphis, Missouri.

William W. Richerson, B.S. in Ed., 1953 and M.A., 1954, and Mrs. Richerson have a new son who arrived October 4. Mr. Richerson is on the coaching staff of the Teachers College.

Richard Crooks, 1961, and his wife, the former Maleen Peterson, have a new son who arrived September 9. They live in St. Louis where Mr. Crooks teaches in the Jennings Junior High School.

Bill Slocum, 1961, and Mrs. Slocum, the former Norma Gooch, are the parents of a daughter, Stacy Ann, who was born August 14. Mr. Slocum is employed as an electrical engineer for Boeing Aircraft in Wichita, Kansas.

John Ritter, 1956, and Mrs. Ritter, the former Marilyn Cornwell, 1957, have a new son born September 26. This is their second child, their other being a three-year old daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Ritter live at 716 North Franklin in Kirksville, and he is a bookkeeper at the Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery.

Dr. James Gardner, 1958, and Mrs. Gardner are the parents of a son born October 14. Dr. Gardner, a graduate of the Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery, is an intern at Kirksville Osteopathic Hospital.

Frank Colton, B.S. in Ed., 1957 and M.A., 1959, and Mrs. Colton, the former, Linda Elam, 1961, are the parents of a daughter born August 21. Mr. Colton is assistant to the business manager of the Teachers College.

Russell Harrison, 1955, College Alumni Director, and his wife, the former Jacqueline Easley, B.S. in Ed., 1954, and M.A., 1961, are the parents of a daughter, Lori Ann, who was born October 17. Lori Ann has two older brothers.

Terry Troester, 1958, and Mrs. Troester are the parents of a daughter born September 18. This is their fourth child. They live in Kirksville where Mr. Troester is associated with his father and grandfather in the men's clothing business.

Ilene Guffey Drennan, 1951, and her husband the Rev. Eldon Drennan, are the parents of a son, Tyler Barclay, born September 16. This is their fourth child. The Rev. Mr. Drennan is associate pastor of the First Christian Church in Columbia, Missouri.

John P. Greer, 1958, and Mrs. Greer, the former Mary Mac Swain, are the parents of a daughter, Donna Annette, born October 13. Mr. and Mrs. Greer are both employed on the staff of the *Kirksville Daily Express*. They have a son in addition to the new daughter.

H. Richard Delaney, 1959, and his wife, the former Jane Powell, are the parents of a son, Douglas Patrick, born August 28 in Columbia where Mr. Delaney is working toward the doctorate at the University of Missouri. Last year he was a member of the faculty of Christian College. This is the first child for the couple.

Charles Barton Adams, 1957 and Mrs. Adams, the former Shirley Dye, 1956, are the parents of a son born September 25. Mr. Adams, who was recently admitted to the Missouri Bar, is associated with the law office of Russell Roberts in Kirksville where he and his family are living at 705 East Illinois Street. They have one other child, a daughter.

President Walter H. Ryle and P. M. Marr, president of the College Board of Regents, attended a meeting of the Governor's Council on Higher Education, September 10, in Columbia.

FACULTY NEWS

Miss Geraldine Gosch of the Home Economics Division attended the Annual National Conference for Clothing and Textiles Teachers, October 26-27, in Chicago.

Mrs. Dorothy Pearson, head of the Home Economics Division, attended a joint Missouri-Kansas meeting of the Home Economics Education Council, October 5-6, in Kansas City.

Mrs. Elizabeth Evans of the Education Division attended an executive board meeting of the Department of Classroom Teachers of the N.E.A., September 28-29, at Bunker Hill.

William F. Hall of the Language and Literature Division was elected vice-president and president-elect of the Missouri Speech and Hearing Association, October 13, in Kansas City.

Dr. Gilbert C. Kohlenberg, head of the Social Science Division, attended a meeting of the Committee on Americanism, Communism, and International Understanding, October 4, in Jefferson City.

Dr. Joseph P. Dolan, head of the Health and Physical Education Division, was the featured speaker September 22 at the annual meeting of the Idaho Academy of General Practice in Twin Falls, Idaho.

Dr. Dean Rosebery, head of the Science and Mathematics Division, participated in a convention of the American Institutes of Biological Studies in Corvallis, Oregon, prior to the opening of the fall quarter.

President Walter H. Ryle and other College officials attended a Conference of College Presidents, October 1, in Cape Girardeau. Those accompanying Dr. and Mrs. Ryle were Dean and Mrs. Wray Rieger; Dr. Robert Wright, head of the Division of Personnel Service; Orville Bowers, registrar; Dr. Eli F. Mittler, head of the Division of Extension Service; Pete Nicoletti, head of the Division of Business Service; and Kenneth Sykes, acting admissions director.

Miss Agnes B. Slemons, assistant professor of journalism, and Dr. Nan E. Wade, professor emeritus of Romance languages, returned August 10 from a two-months tour of Europe made by steamship, plane, train, and bus through Ireland, France, Norway, Sweden, and the British Isles. During their tour they visited a number of former KSTC students. Miss Wade has made her home in Columbia since her retirement from the College facul-

ty. This was the second trip the ladies have made abroad together and the third trip for Miss Wade.

Miss Elizabeth Wilson and Miss Charlotte Revelle of the Home Economics Division attended the Annual National Conference for College Foods and Nutrition Teachers, October 19-20, in Chicago.

Dr. Clin Drennan and Eugene Smith of the Science and Mathematics Division attended a meeting of the Missouri section of the American Association of Physics Teachers, October 20, at William Jewell College, Liberty.

Four members of the Division of Social Science attended the Midwest Conference on Asian Affairs, October 18, at Washington University, St. Louis. They were: John Howard, Richard Flaspohler, Dennis O'Brien, and Dr. Earl T. Millen.

Dr. Gilbert C. Kohlenberg, head of the Division of Social Science, represented the Teachers College at the North Central Association Seminar on Asia held at the University of Missouri October 28-30. The conference was attended by college and high school teachers from throughout the state.

STOKES STADIUM REDEDICATED

Rededication ceremonies for the new Stokes Stadium were held September 15 during the halftime of the Kirksville-Wayne State football game, the first to be played in the enlarged, concrete stadium completed this past summer.

President Walter H. Ryle was the principal speaker for the occasion. He traced the history of the various athletic fields of the College and outstanding records that have been compiled. Construction of the original Stokes Stadium, according to Dr. Ryle, began in the late 1920's, and the structure was dedicated on October 10, 1930. "For several years, we have realized that our College has outgrown the old stadium which had a seating capacity of only 2,500," the President

declared. He indicated that at the next session of the General Assembly the College would seek funds for a new lighting system for the field and more parking space.

Other addresses at the ceremony were made by John Waldorf, commissioner of the M.I.A.A., State Senator W. O. Mackie of Kirksville, State Representative J. J. Wimp of Kirksville, and State Representative Gilbert Sargent of Kahoka. P. M. Marr of Milan, president of the College Board of Regents, presided over the program.

The Reed Construction Co. of Kirksville built the new concrete structure, which will seat at least 4,500 spectators. Other features of the stadium are redwood seating and an enlarged pressbox.



President Ryle speaking at the rededication ceremonies for the new Stokes Stadium

