

NEWSCOPE

SPRING
1961



President's Corner

The laying of the cornerstone of Dobson Hall marks another milestone in the growth of this Teachers College. The dedicatory address was given by the Honorable Burleigh Arnold, Administrative Assistant to Governor John Dalton, and the cornerstone was laid under the direction of Mr. Bruce Hunt, Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge A.F. and A.M. of Missouri.

Dobson Hall is the seventh residence hall that the College has erected in recent years. Another dormitory that will house 400 students is now in the process of being built with the hope that it will be available by the fall of 1963.

Dobson Hall is named in honor of William D. Dobson, the fourth president of the College. He served as president from 1891 to 1899, during the period of the "Gay Nineties." To have our largest dormitory building named in his honor is a fitting tribute to President Dobson.

At the dedication ceremony the College was honored to have as special guests Mrs. G. Leonard Gold, a daughter of President Dobson, and Mr. Gold of New York City; Mr. Britton Dobson of Boonville, Missouri, a son of President Dobson; and Mr. Walter Norton Dobson, Jr., of New York City, a grandson of President Dobson.

Dobson Hall is a three story building with 219 double rooms, twenty-three rooms accommodating four students each, eleven lounges and one apartment. It is a beautiful, commodious dormitory, housing 484 boys. It will be ready for occupancy on September 1, 1961. This dormitory has built-in furniture, a feature that differs from our other dormitories. Also there is another difference. Instead of having one large lounge, it has eleven small lounges where students can hold conferences and do independent study.

WALTER H. RYLE, President

Sports of the Season

Intercollegiate athletic teams this spring at the Teachers College climaxed tremendous seasons by taking two firsts and one second in the M.I.A.A. Conference track meet, and golf and tennis tourneys at Cape Girardeau the second week of May.

Coach Kenneth Gardner's track team and Coach Boyd King's golf squad walked off with first-place trophies, and Coach Ralph Pink's vastly improved tennis team finished

second to Maryville. Kirksville amassed 93 points in the track meet, with the host school registering 43 points as runnerup. This marked the third consecutive year that Gardner's athletes have won both the Conference indoor and outdoor meets. The 1961 cindermen won six dual meets, plus the indoor and outdoor championships.

King's linksmen, who had defeated six consecutive opponents this spring, needed 620 strokes in the Conference matches to overcome Springfield's 636.

The tennis squad won its first five matches on its way to a 7-3 season and runnerup to Maryville at Cape Girar-

deau. Among the victims of the netmen was the University of Missouri.

Cover Picture

Dr. Walter H. Ryle presents the President's Cup to Ina Kay Hibler, president of Delta Zeta sorority, at the Pan-Hellenic banquet April 18. The cup is awarded each year to the campus sorority having the highest scholastic average. This cup will remain in the permanent possession of the Delta Zeta sorority which has won it three times in succession. Miss Hibler is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Hibler, Jr., of Brunswick, Missouri.

NEMOSCOPE

NORTHEAST MISSOURI STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI

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DEDICATION OF DOBSON HALL

Address by

J. Burleigh Arnold

**Administrative Assistant to
Governor John M. Dalton
of Missouri**

It is a distinct pleasure for me to be here today on such an occasion as this—the dedication of Dobson Hall—and represent the Governor of Missouri, John M. Dalton. I approach this pleasurable task with a sense of pride and humility.

For it was here at Northeast Missouri State Teachers College that I worked for and received my baccalaureate degree. How proud I am to be able to call this school my alma mater. Needless to say I have many pleasant and fond memories of this college and like many other former students, take pride in its achievements.

My humility stems from the realization that this institution with its customs, traditions, and intellectual environment will long be a guiding influence in society after the lifespan of us here today has ended. With the dedication of this new dormitory today, we signal the advancement of this college's facilities to better serve the youth of this state and provide them with added opportunity to gain the knowledge and skill which is so necessary for the future preservation of this state and nation.

This building will particularly serve to ease some of the pressures created by expanding enrollments, but it should also serve to notify us of new pressures that are soon to be exerted. Missouri's public and private college enrollments have risen sharply in recent years, and enrollments in another ten years are expected to double the present figure.

Missouri's institutions of higher learning experienced an enrollment increase of some ninety-three per cent between 1952 and 1960. The student body of this institution alone grew during this period from 902 full time enrollments to 2,368. The Governor's Council on Higher Education reports that the projected enrollment figure of this college in 1970 will be more than 5,700 students and that by 1975—a few short years—the enrollment of this school will number over 7,700 students.

These increases, despite the problems they create, should be welcomed by all because they will eventually furnish the educated men and women necessary to accomplish the highly complex and diverse tasks imposed by modern society. It has been said that the school is a major social agency, an instrument through which the people of a civilization may, in significant

our nation has come to command powers dominant in all parts of the world.

Our newly acquired status is one of staggering import. The consequences of our disposition of our powers, used, misused, or not used, already shape the character of the world. This new status, without doubt, places new and important emphasis on education. Old answers to problems growing out of the new relationships between states and nations no longer effect acceptable solutions. The world in which we live is undergoing an enormous political, economic, and social change. The faster the change, the faster the obsolescence. Tired ideas and warmed-over phrases will not solve the problems we must face in the sixties. I suggest that in all phases of

measure, determine the kind of life to be lived.

This description of our educational institutions' role in society, I believe, is especially apropos today because the American educational system has helped produce one of the most scientific and highly technological societies the world has ever known. It has helped bring America to the peak of world leadership in political, military, economic, and scientific affairs. In short,



Members of the family of the late Teachers College president, W. D. Dobson, who attended the cornerstone laying ceremonies for Dobson Hall held on May 18, include from left to right: (seated) Mr. and Mrs. G. Leonard Gold of New York and (standing) Britton Dobson of Boonville and Walter Norton Dobson, Jr., of New York. Mrs. Gold is the daughter of President Dobson and Britton Dobson is a son while Walter Norton Dobson, Jr., is a grandson.
Courtesy of the *Kirkville Daily Express*.

our society, we must use a modern, bold, and comprehensive vision in solving the many problems which confront us daily.

Never before has a nation more needed the specialized knowledge and skills which our colleges and universities can offer the men and women of America. Increased college enrollments and a demand for more specialized knowledge present a challenge and added problems to our public educational system.

The solution to the problems in higher education, I submit, is not to be found, entirely, by providing for the education of our swelled enrollments. For, if we approach this problem from the standpoint of more men, money, and bricks, the costs of public education could conceivably get out of hand.

One approach to the soaring costs of education and related enrollment problems was suggested by John E. Ivey, Jr., former executive vice-president of Columbia University, in an article published by the *Saturday Review*. Mr. Ivey suggests that we endeavor to solve this problem on a basis of

"more value received for each dollar spent on education." And he suggests that we carefully analyze and evaluate curriculum, study units, and methods of teaching, fitting them more closely to the changing times, discarding those courses which are of little value and putting forth a "scientific effort to discover how human intellectual power is developed."

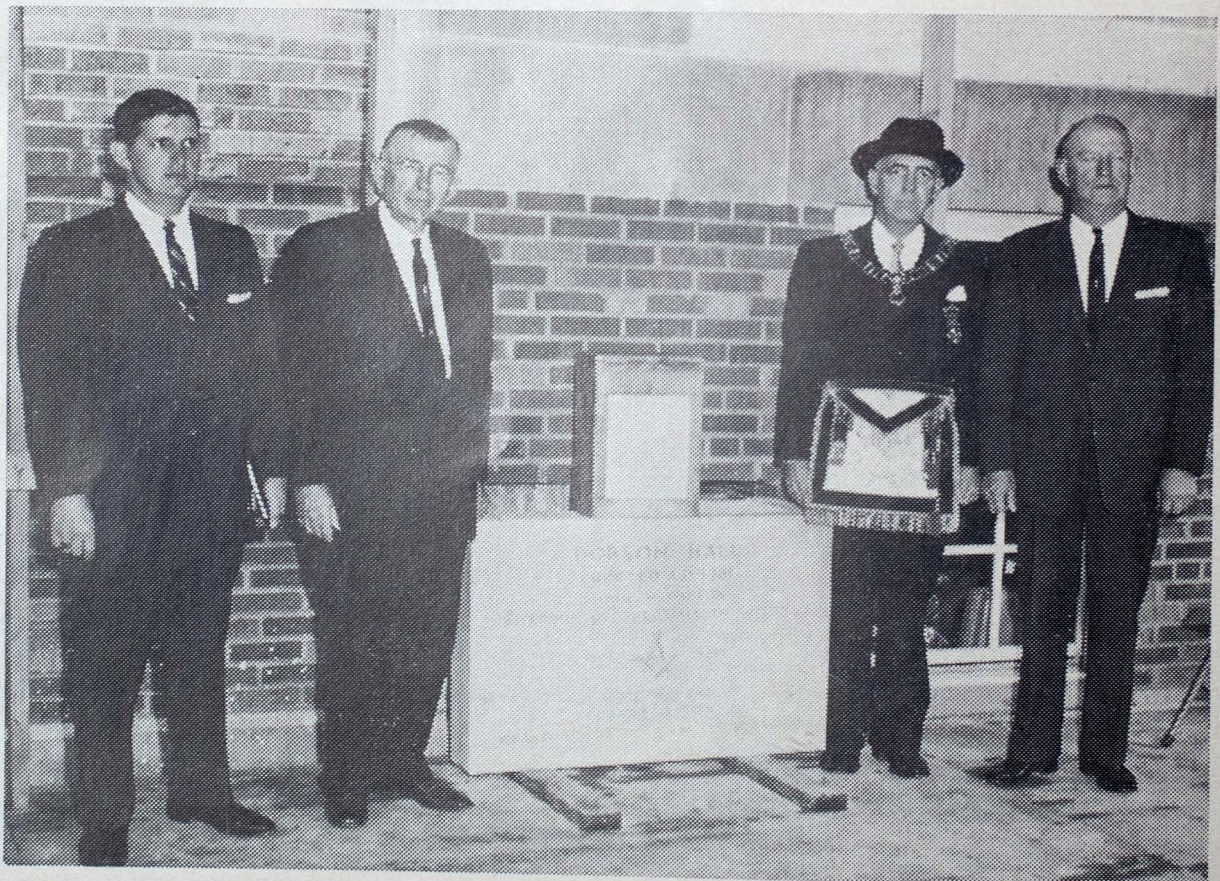
I realize that the answer to this problem is beyond the scope of this address and its giver. However, I do not believe that there are any problems in education or in any other aspect of society that the courage, teamwork, and imagination of educators and citizens cannot solve. For, in the final analysis, these are the truly typical American responses which have always converted our problems into opportunities and our challenges into conquests.

Thomas Edison, the inventor, once said, speaking about his work: "I never did anything worth doing by accident, nor did any of my inventions come by accident; they came by work." The success of this college and the advances

made by our educational system in general to paraphrase Edison, did not come by accident but by work. And a large measure of the success of any college is dependent upon the work done by its faculty and administrative personnel. Such is the case of North-east Missouri State Teachers College. This institution ranks high among the public educational institutions of this nation, and the success this college enjoys is due in large measure to the caliber of the work performed by its faculty and administration.

There is no adequate way to measure the extent of the contributions this institution and its faculty have made to the society of this state and nation. This new building we are dedicating today is an expression of growth and an indication of things to come, but certainly it is not the measuring stick which should be used in assessing the value of this college. Words fall short in appraising the sphere of influence which this college and its faculty are capable of commanding. However, I want to take this opportunity on behalf of the Governor and the people of Missouri to commend the members of this faculty and administration for the work they have performed for us all. You are truly performing a service to your state and nation. Too often

Laying the cornerstone of Dobson Hall (left to right): J. Burleigh Arnold representing Governor Dalton who was the principal speaker; President Walter H. Ryle; Bruce H. Hunt, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge A.F. & A.M. of Missouri, who officiated at the cornerstone laying, and P. M. Marr, president of the Board of Regents, who presided at the ceremonies. Courtesy of the *Kirksville Daily Express*.



your work and contributions go uncomplimented and unheeded in these times of unprecedented commonizing influences such as mass production and consumption and overemphasis on gadgetry.

This situation, I believe, at long last, is being corrected. For just a few days ago, the works of our educational system were on display for the whole world to see. Never before have our countrymen been so aware of our educational effort, as they were when the drama of the firing of our first man into space was unfurled by television, radio, and newspaper.

The success of this venture served notice to the world and to every American citizen that our scientific knowledge was equal to that of any nation. But it also showed, as no other event has in the history of the world, that the advances of a free society are largely dependent upon the progress of its education.

I think you should know that the Chief Executive of this state recognizes the need and is committed to a policy that will foster a system of public colleges and universities in this state which is consistent with the high standards now demanded of educational institutions. In short, the Governor has pledged his support to the preservation of those standards and has urged Missourians to actively support the interests of higher education.

Franklin and Jefferson early saw that widespread education was a requirement for a self-determining society. It also follows that our society is not self-perpetuating. Its future is guaranteed only to the extent that men are equipped with intellectual skills and loyalties that permit such a future to be realized. As long as public institutions, such as this college, continue to exist and be free, our society and nation shall continue its progress and remain free.

A pencil drawing of Dr. Andrew Taylor Still, founder of osteopathy, made by Mrs. Clara Montgomery Ruben, 1938, has been presented by her to the Out-Patient Clinic at the Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery to hang in the lower hall. Mrs. Ruben, wife of Hartland E. Ruben, 1959, now a student at KCOS, teaches art in the Ophelia Parrish Junior High School in Kirksville. She has done graduate work at Union College in Lincoln, Nebraska, and the University of Colorado.

MRS. ROOSEVELT SPEAKS ON LYCEUM PROGRAM

by

David D. March

**Professor of History
Northeast Missouri State Teachers
College**

An enthusiastic crowd filled the Teachers College auditorium to capacity on the evening of March 21 to hear Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, speaker for the fifth program in the Lyceum Series for 1960-1961. After being presented by President Walter H. Ryle as "the greatest living lady in the world," Mrs. Roosevelt wasted no words before launching into her topic, "Is American Facing World Leadership?" Interspersing her remarks with personal anecdotes, the speaker held the rapt attention of her audience for more than an hour as she discussed the most serious struggle that has ever been faced by the American people.

Mrs. Roosevelt pointed out that for more than a century preceding our entry into World War I, the people of the United States paid little attention to world affairs. To Americans, busy with the development of our own country, Europe and Asia seemed far away and events there of little importance. Moreover, the United States was not really a world power, financially, militarily, or culturally, and Americans could scarcely have cared less.

But the two world wars of this century demonstrated that events in other parts of the world could vitally affect us at home. American boys had to be sent to foreign lands to help resolve problems that we had no direct part in creating. The United States, Mrs. Roosevelt observed, was one of the few nations to emerge from World War II with her land unscathed by hostile action; indeed, our potential productive capacity had increased during the conflict, while that of other countries had been drastically reduced. Our allies in western Europe turned to us, for they could not even begin to rebuild their economies without our help. Thus, almost overnight, the United States found itself the world's center of financial, industrial, and military power.

In contrast to our course after World War I, when the United States

refused to become a member of the League of Nations, we joined with other nations before World War II was ended to build machinery necessary to preserve peace in the world—machinery which we hoped could be used to help solve world problems. This machinery, the United Nations Charter, Mrs. Roosevelt stressed, would not work by and of itself, but must be made to work by people from all parts of the world.

Unfortunately, with the threat to survival removed by the defeat of Germany and Japan, the former allies in war drew apart, and the leading powers of the world divided into two camps—a Communist bloc led by the Soviet Union and the free world with the United States as the leader. From that moment to the present, the antagonists have waged a contest on various fronts, particularly in the United Nations and in the uncommitted areas of the world, to win the minds of men.

Mrs. Roosevelt seemed to be quite optimistic about the future of the United Nations. She pointed out that the new nations, emerging from a colonial status, realize that their hope for security lies in a strong United Nations. She believes that despite



Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and President Ryle enter Baldwin Hall Auditorium for the Lyceum program, March 21.

Russian tactics the organization will emerge from the present imbroglio stronger than ever, but much will depend on the action of the United States.

The vital conflict between the Soviet Union and the United States, the speaker stated, is being waged among the peoples of Africa and Asia. Premier Khrushchev, realizing that a military attack on the free world would invite disastrous retaliation, thinks he can win without war. More than that, said Mrs. Roosevelt, he is certain that he can win.

Mrs. Roosevelt warned her audience that we are engaged in this struggle for men's minds with an able and determined adversary. The Russian leaders have organized their monolithic state so as to throw their human and industrial resources into the contest to convince the people in the underdeveloped areas of the world that Communism can provide for their material needs much more quickly than can our system. This Communist tactic may be far more effective than we like to think, observed Mrs. Roosevelt, for "the right to eat is the most important human right in much of the world."

Mrs. Roosevelt was not pessimistic, however, about the eventual outcome, provided our people understand the real nature of the conflict and come to realize that every one of us must play



Mrs. Roosevelt, escorted by Dr. Gilbert C. Kohlenberg, chairman of the Lyceum Committee, as she arrived for her lecture on the campus March 21.

his part. The essence of the struggle does not lie in the differing economic systems, but rather in the basic philosophy of the Soviet Union as distinguished from the philosophy upon which our institutions are based. The Soviet Union assumes that the individual in himself is nothing, that the individual exists solely for the benefit of the state. We, on the other hand, believe in the dignity and worth of the individual and hold that the state exists for his benefit. We ourselves must understand this before we can expect others to understand.

"The world is watching the United States with greatest care," Mrs. Roosevelt cautioned. This is the place the uncommitted peoples of the world can see what democracy can do for people—whether democracy really works or not. Americans too often forget that the world quickly knows of incidents that take place within our own country, and that the world watches closely what we do and how we act when we go abroad. We have heretofore been too complacent and willing to drift, trusting the government to see that we do not get into serious trouble. But if we are to lead, it is not enough to stay out of trouble, we must show by our example what democracy really means.

If we are to win this struggle, said Mrs. Roosevelt, we must make a much greater effort that we have made to learn about peoples in other parts of the world—their aspirations, customs, and languages. A start has been made, but much, much more must be done if we are to win for democracy and freedom the two-thirds of the world's population that hang in the balance and in so winning insure the preservation of our own way of life from the tyranny that threatens.

The Lyceum Committee is to be commended for bringing to Kirksville a person of world stature with the understanding and vision possessed by Mrs. Roosevelt. All of the programs for the 1960-1961 school year were of the same high caliber and reflect the time and effort expended by the College administration and the Committee in their selection. Dr. Gilbert C. Kohlenberg, head of the Division of Social Science, is the Chairman of the committee.

James E. Gardner, 1958, has been elected president of the student council at the Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery. He has been a member of the council during his three years in the College.

NEW BOARD OF REGENTS MEMBER



Edward R. Jayne, prominent Kirksville attorney, has been named to the Teachers College Board of Regents by Governor John M. Dalton. Mr. Jayne's appointment to the six year term has been confirmed by the Missouri Senate.

The new Board Member attended the Teachers College from September, 1938, through May, 1941. He then served in the United States Navy for two and a half years. Following the war, he entered the University of Missouri School of Law from which he received the LL.B. degree in 1946. At the University of Missouri, Mr Jayne was a member of Phi Delta Phi, legal fraternity, and Beta Theta Pi, social fraternity, and at the Teachers College he belonged to Sigma Tau Gamma social fraternity.

Following his graduation from the University, he joined his father, the late Edward M. Jayne, in the law firm of Jayne and Jayne in Kirksville. Mr. Jayne is a member of the American Bar Association, the Missouri Bar Association, the Kirksville Kiwan's Club, and the Kirksville Chamber of Commerce. He is married to the former Marietta Jonas, a 1941 graduate of the Teachers College who also holds a degree from the University of Missouri. Mrs. Jayne is a member of the Kirksville Board of Education at the present time. They have three sons and reside at 801 East Line Street in Kirksville.

Norma Shelton, 1960, superintendent of schools of Randolph County, died at her home in Moberly March 8.

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.

Logically Senator John B. Henderson's attitude toward secession should have led him to support the presidential theory of Reconstruction at the close of the War. Like Lincoln, Henderson maintained that the southern states were still in the Union because secession was unconstitutional. Furthermore, he agreed with Lincoln that citizens who had rebelled against the government had lost their citizenship. But whereas Lincoln and his successor, Andrew Johnson, believed that a presidential pardon was sufficient to restore citizenship and that it should be granted immediately upon the swearing of an oath of allegiance to the Union by a certain percentage of voters in each state, Henderson felt this was being entirely too lenient toward the rebels. At least a period of time should elapse before citizenship could be restored to those who had taken up arms against the Union. In the opinion of Henderson only those who had not supported the rebellion could be considered as still holding federal citizenship in 1865, and they should be allowed by Congress to organize the new governments of the eleven southern states.

Henderson wanted a system where-by the negro would be able to exert some control over the governments of the South so that his freedom could be assured. In Henderson's opinion the negro would be able to protect his own rights, if he had the right to vote. Federal military aid would be needed in order to maintain loyal governments in the ex-confederacy, Henderson believed. Although Henderson declared that he wanted the southern states to be readmitted to the Union as quickly as possible, he wanted to be sure first that they were in the hands of loyal Union men and not the leaders of secession. He charged that there were officers in some of those states who were exercising power but had not

taken oaths to support the Constitution of the United States. He feared that these officials would use their power to continue the rebellion.

Henderson advocated giving the negroes civil and political rights so they could take care of themselves. He did not want all the negroes to have immediate suffrage, but he insisted that the white man and the freedman have the same qualifications for voting.

The liberal Reconstruction policy of President Johnson caused a bitter quarrel with Congress which lasted to the end of Johnson's administration. In 1867 Congress, over Johnson's veto, passed the Tenure of Office Act, which took from him the privilege of dismissing at his pleasure civil officials including the members of his own cabinet. The measure was perhaps designed to trap Johnson into violating the law and thereby furnish a reason for bringing impeachment charges against him.

The opportunity for which the Radicals had waited came when Johnson attempted to remove Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War. During the recess of Congress the President suspended Stanton from office and authorized Lorenzo Thomas to hold the office of Secretary of War *ad interim*. Immediately after Congress convened, the Senate passed a resolution declaring that under the Constitution and laws of the United States the President could not remove the Secretary of War and appoint a replacement. Henderson abstained from voting on this resolution.

The House of Representatives under the leadership of Thaddeus Stevens prepared eleven articles of impeachment, ten of which were based on the removal of Stanton. The case was tried in the Senate from March 4 to May 26, 1868, with the Radicals making frantic efforts to secure a conviction. The Senators were canvassed in an effort to learn their voting intentions and doubtful Senators were threatened by the party press with political ostracism or even assassination.

During the trial Henderson displayed an increasing independence from the Radical viewpoint. Unlike the leading Radical Senators, whose minds were made up before the trial began, Henderson showed a tendency to keep the proceedings on a proper judicial basis. He disliked the fact that the Senate was trying to act as both judge and jury. In the eyes of the Missouri Senator such a procedure was irregular. There was considerable doubt in the public mind as to how Henderson would vote on the final articles of impeachment. On May 11 before the balloting was ordered, each Senator was allotted fifteen minutes in which to express his general opinion of the case. In his remarks Henderson made clear his opposition to the charges contained in the first eight articles but did not specify his views on the last three. His silence enabled both the President's counsel and the House managers to claim his vote. The President's lawyers were especially encouraged by the announcement of Henderson's forthcoming marriage to Miss Mary Foote, who was considered to be against conviction. Although it was unusual for women in that day to hold opinions on political questions, she was one of the pioneers in the women suffrage movement and very interested in politics. On the other hand the managers' hopes hung on the fact Henderson had not spoken against the ninth, tenth, or eleventh articles. It was true that Henderson viewed the eleventh article as the strongest point of the impeachment charges, but he could not agree that Johnson had violated the law by suspending Stanton.

Persons close to Henderson, especially members of the Missouri delegation in Congress were aware of his doubts, hence Henderson was deluged with delegations and telegrams to induce him to vote for conviction. In dogmatic fashion they portrayed the results of the President's acquittal as leading to bloodshed, and violence causing Henderson for a moment to toy with the idea of resigning his seat to avert the disastrous results, but after careful reflection, he realized that such a course would violate his cherished principles of impartial justice. In a public statement he pointed out that he could not evade the obligation or

place the responsibility on others: "If I resign before the vote, then I have come short of my oath." His successor, he noted, would not have heard the evidence; therefore, a miscarriage of justice would be inevitable. He determined to follow the judgment of his conscience and "trust to the generous and upright people for the vindication of my conduct," he declared.

On May 16 balloting on the charges began in the Senate. The eleventh article was the first to be voted on because of the greater probability that it would bring conviction. When Henderson's name was reached on the roll call, four Republican Senators had already voted against conviction, and excitement was mounting high. There was speculation that Henderson might withhold his vote since he had seemed somewhat uncertain about the charge under question. To him Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, presiding at the trial, put the routine question: "Mr. Senator, how say you? Is the respondent, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, guilty or not guilty of a high misdemeanor as charged in this article?" In a clear voice, Henderson answered, "Not guilty," thus setting at rest all doubts of his position. Three other Republicans and all twelve Democratic Senators also voted not guilty so that when the roll call ended the vote stood thirty-five for conviction and nineteen against, or one short of the two-third majority required for conviction.

The House managers then moved to adjourn until May 26. During the next ten days an intensive effort was made to gain the needed vote for conviction. Elaborate pressure was brought to bear upon the seven.

When the Senate reconvened on May 26 the vote was taken on the second and third articles; again Henderson and the other six Republicans voted "not guilty" with the same result. Thus the twelve Democrats and seven Republicans saved the country from the disgrace of using a clause in the Constitution as a weapon of personal and political vengeance against the highest officer of the land.

The seven Republicans were denounced by the Radicals as traitors and copperheads. The House managers charged that "base and corrupt motives" had determined the judgment of the Senate. Henderson's act in voting not guilty showed courage for by so doing he thought he sacrificed his political career. A popularly accepted historical interpretation regards the seven Republicans as having

ALUMNI NOTES

Wayne O'Neal, 1961, has been named coach and instructor in mathematics in the high school at La Belle.

Bill Shannon Bowles, 1955, coach at Centralia High School for the last two years, has resigned to go to Spokane, Washington.

Tom Burkhart, 1955, has accepted the position of head football coach at Centralia High School. Burkhart has been coach at Marceline for the past five years.

Donald Everett Walker, 1950, has been appointed associate professor of chemistry at the Teachers College effective September 1. He is currently working toward the doctorate at the University of Kansas.

Clyde Burch, 1949, has been appointed assistant state attorney general by Attorney General Thomas F. Eagleton. He will serve as legal adviser to the Missouri State Health Department. He has been teaching social science in the Fulton High School and serving as city attorney for Fulton for the past several years.

Charles Barton Adams, 1957, was one of four juniors in the School of Law at the University of Missouri who won their way to the finals in the annual Moot Court competition at the Law School. They argued a simulated appeals case before a moot court of three prominent Missouri judges at Law Day activities April 29. Mr.

incur political martyrdom, but in Henderson's case the facts do not bear out the theory. Upon his return to his home in Louisiana, Missouri, in June of 1868, he was met by a group of citizens who serenaded him and applauded as he spoke in defense of his vote against conviction.

Nor was he ostracised by his colleagues in Washington. In the midst of the bitterness and strife occasioned by the impeachment proceedings, it is refreshing to note that the Senate recessed on June 25 so that its members might attend the wedding of Senator Henderson and the beautiful Miss Mary Newton Foote. The ceremony was performed at twelve o'clock noon in the flower-bedecked National Hotel in Washington. The bride was attired in silk and lace with a wreath of orange blossoms in her hair. Among those in attendance were President Johnson, General Ulysses S. Grant, and Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase.

(To Be Continued)

Adams is married to the former Shirley Dye, 1956, and they have one daughter.

Jack Wilt, 1958, has been named superintendent of schools at Leonard. He had served as coach at LaBell this past year.

Robert Van Dyne, 1961, and Richard Van Dyne, 1961, twins who both majored in mathematics, have signed contracts to teach in Mesa, Arizona, the coming year.

Max E. Brandon, 1960, has resigned as director of public relations at Central Christian College of the Bible in Moberly to accept a position as instructor of history and psychology at Moberly Junior College.

Joan Campbell Schweitzer, 1939, is the editor of *Mats Mates*, a monthly newspaper published by the Officers' Wives Club of the Charleston Air Force Base, Charleston, South Carolina, where he husband, Lt. Col. John H. Schweitzer, is stationed.

Otis Skinner, B.S. in Ed., 1939 and M.A., 1957, died suddenly of a heart attack March 14. He had been in education for 17 years, the last five of them spent in Atlanta, Missouri, as principal of the high school for three years and then superintendent of schools for the last two years.

Marjorie Magruder Glass, 1944, and her husband, Ernest Glass, Baptist missionaries in Singapore for the past four years, have returned to the United States to enroll in Yale University to study Chinese. They expect to return to Singapore next April. They have four sons, the youngest of whom was born in Singapore.

Claudine Triplett, 1925 was appointed instructor in elementary music at the May meeting of the Board of Regents of the Northeast Missouri State Teachers College. She holds the master's degree from the University of Missouri and has been a member of the faculty of Moberly Junior College for the past several years.

Clifton Cornwell, 1925, former director of information at the Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery, was the recipient of the Honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters at the May 29 convocation at KCOS. Dr. Morris Thompson, President of the College, in announcing the honor said: "This is an honor which in the opinion of all of us you richly deserve, and I look forward to a small part in the presentation of that honor." At pres-

ent Mr. Cornwell is on the emeritus staff of the college and on special assignment from the office of the president.

Paul K. Johnson, B.S. in Ed., 1953 and M.A., 1959, has resigned as superintendent of schools at Bethel to accept the superintendency at Marceline.

Anna Acuff, B.S. in Ed., 1953 and M.A., 1955, has been elected a director of the state board of the Department of Classroom Teachers of Missouri. Mrs. Acuff is fifth grade teacher at Benton Elementary School in Kirksville.

Ross Allen, Jr., 1942, resident stage director for the Indiana University Opera Theater, staged the opera "Babar" by Nicolas Berezowsky for the Detroit Opera Theater and the Detroit Symphony Orchestra in March.

Lawrence O. Christensen, 1960, and Maxine Joyce Lahman were married March 29 in St. Peter's Lutheran Church in Denver, Iowa, the bride's home town. They are making their home at 471 North Broad Street, Galesburg, Illinois, where both are teaching at Lombard Junior High School.

Linda Funk, 1960, was married to Donald S. Gridley, Jr., on February 18 in Reno, Nevada. Mrs. Gridley is dance instructor at San Jose City College in San Jose, California. Her husband is a junior at San Jose State College majoring in industrial management and aeronautics. They are making their home in the Terra Bella Apartments in San Jose.

W. Jackson Magruder, 1957, who is completing a year of study at the Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls, has accepted a position with the division of physical sciences at Fullerton Junior College, Fullerton, California, effective September 5. He taught chemistry and physics at the Kirksville Senior High School for two years. He is married to the former Sue Brimer, 1955, and they have two children, Julie and Kerry.

Anne Mudd Parcells, 1926, mathematics teacher at the Ophelia Parrish Junior High School in Kirksville, was one of six Missouri teachers honored by the University of Missouri at the annual Education Day Honors Banquet March 16. The teachers were named by the high ranking students in the College of Education as having most influenced their lives. Dee Roberts of Kirksville, senior in the School of Education, selected Mrs. Parcells saying: "She was an excellent teacher of subject matter, but more

than this she was genuinely interested in helping students solve their problems. She worked patiently to build up skills and self-confidence."

Carolyn Mulford, 1960, a graduate student at the University of Missouri, gave a number of readings before the drama club of Jefferson City High School, March 22. She was one of three University of Missouri students selected for the performance.

Marvin S. Powell, B.S. in Ed., 1947 and M.A., 1952, has accepted a position as superintendent of schools of the Dunklin County C-3 Schools at Hornersville. He has been superintendent of schools at La Plata for the past two years. He will assume his duties July 1.

Juanita Huffman Jones, B.S. in Ed., 1935 and M.A., 1950, died in Quincy, May 2 after a year's illness. She is survived by her husband, Arthur Lee Jones, B.S. in Ed., 1936 and M.A., 1954, and two sons. Until forced to retire by illness, she was teacher for the mentally retarded at the Emerson School in Quincy and she had served on a state committee to set up the course of study for the mentally handicapped in Illinois.

Travis F. Peavler, 1933, industrial arts instructor at Moberly High School for the past 17 years, was one of six Missouri teachers honored by the University of Missouri at the annual Education Day Honors Banquet March 16. The former student who nominated Mr. Peavler said of him: "He was consistently demanding; but he seemed even more interested in the goals we had in life, the plans we had for fulfilling these goals, and the assistance he could give us in attaining these goals." The teachers so honored were presented with scrolls citing the qualities in their characters and teaching that led their former pupils to choose careers in education.

Rose Barnes Shanight, 1939, home economics teacher in the high school at Eureka, Missouri, has been selected as one of the top ten teachers in her field by *Seventeen Magazine* in a nationwide contest. Mrs. Marie Davis Huff, director of home economics at the University of Missouri, nominated Mrs. Shanight for the award on the basis of her work as a supervising teacher of the University practice teachers in home economics who do their practice teaching at Eureka High School. Mrs. Shanight is currently serving as president of the Missouri Homemaking Teachers Association and acting secretary of the National

Vocational Homemaking Association. A special ceremony is planned for June 26 in Cleveland, Ohio, where a bronze plaque will be presented to each of the prize-winning teachers.

Mary Frances Harrington Schwartz, 1893, died in a Kirksville hospital March 13 at the age of 89. She had done graduate work at the University of Missouri and Columbia University and had taught in the elementary schools of Kirksville and Mankato, Minnesota.

Alfred H. Srnka, 1960, has been named instructor in speech at the Teachers College for the 1961-1962 year. He is currently working on the master's degree at the College and expects to receive it in August. He is married to the former Elizabeth Swisher, 1958, and they have one son.

Richard Gene Isett, 1960, has accepted the position of head football coach at Brookfield High School. He had spent the 1960-1961 school year as sophomore and assistant varsity coach at Hannibal High School. He is married to the former Nona Leonard, 1958, and they have one daughter.

Glenn Cafer, B.S. in Ed., 1953 and M.A., 1956, has resigned as head basketball coach at Washington High School, Washington, Missouri, to accept a like position at Moorhead State College, Moorhead, Minnesota. During his five years at Washington his teams compiled a 131-26 record.

Jack W. Rice, 1957, graduated from the Kansas City College of Osteopathy and Surgery, May 31. He is married to the former Berneita Morrison, 1955, who has been teaching in Kansas City. They have a four-months old son, Steven. Dr. Rice will intern at East Town Osteopathic Hospital in Dallas, Texas.

Mary Ellen Griggs Kersey, 1938, of Artesia, New Mexico, has been elected state regent of the D.A.R. She and her husband, Harold Kersey, and their two daughters attended the national convention in Washington, D. C., in April. Mrs. Kersey organized the Mary Griggs Chapter of the D.A.R. in Artesia after she become a resident there.

Homer Clough, 1935, retired at the close of the school year in May, 1961 after 32 years as music teacher in the Kirksville Senior High School. In paying tribute to Mr. Clough, Kenneth Smith, principal of the high school, said: "The dignity and impressiveness of the commencement sermon and graduation exercises have been enhanced each year by the performance

of the orchestra and chorus under Mr. Clough's direction. Not only school activities, but also innumerable church, social, and civic organizations have been indebted to him as he has responded graciously to the many requests for music numbers."

Larry Swift, 1961, has signed a contract with the Kansas City Steers of the American Basketball League. During his three years as a basketball star for the Teachers College Bulldogs, Swift made an enviable record. This year he was named to the first team of the little All-American and he was the recipient of the MIAA Good Sportsmanship award. He also received the Stickler Cup at the Teachers College for all-around athletic achievement.

NEW ARRIVALS IN ALUMNI HOMES

Richard Tegetoff, 1960, and his wife, the former Audrey Blodgett, 1959, are the parents of a son, Andrew Jeffrey, born March 13. They are living in St. Louis.

Roderick Dickenson, 1960, and his wife are the parents of a second son born April 10. The family live in Kahoka where Mr. Dickenson teaches science in the high school.

Virgil Luman, 1954, and his wife have a new son, John Frederick, who was born March 5. The Lumans have two other children Linda, 9, and Lance, 4. They are living in Columbia.

Michael P. Spicer, B.S. in Ed., 1957 and M.A., 1959, and Mrs. Spicer, the former Ann Flinchpaugh, 1959, are the parents of son, John Stark, born May 14. Mr. Spicer teaches social science in Des Moines, Iowa.

Lloyd Hawkins, 1951, and his wife, the former Janie Ashby, are the parents of a daughter, Mary Catherine, born May 12. Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins, who live in Godfrey, Illinois, have five other children, all boys.

Rev. Laverne Gregory, 1952, and Mrs. Gregory, the former Betty Goad, B.S. in Ed., 1955, and M.A., 1957, have a second son, David Edward, born May 8, in San Jose, Costa Rica, where they are Baptist missionaries.

Herschel A. Martin, Jr., 1950 and Mrs. Martin, the former June Carol Young, 1951, are the parents of a daughter, Cheryl Elane, born April 3. The Martins, who live in Madison, Wisconsin, have a son Jerry, eight years old. Mr. Martin is assistant manager of the J. C. Penney Store in Madison.

Jack Bain Twitchell, 1960, and his wife, the former Sherry Rankin, are the parents of a son, Jeffery, born March 27.

Pat Jacobs Pulis, 1960, and her husband, Foster D. Pulis, are the parents of a son born March 30 in Kirksville.

Edwin Smiser, 1959 and Mrs. Smiser, the former Pat Mead, 1960, have a new daughter born March 6. Mr. Smiser is an insurance salesman in Kirksville.

Harvey Hindley, 1960 and his wife, the former Karen Keller, are the parents of a daughter, Jody Karry, born April 17. Mr. Hindley teaches in Chariton, Iowa.

Willard Ivan Meeks, B.S. in Ed., 1950, and M.A., 1954, and Mrs. Meeks are the parents of a son born March 20. Mr. Meeks is elementary principal in Milan.

Alfred Harding, B.S. in Ed., 1957 and M.A., 1960, and his wife are the parents of a daughter born in Kirksville May 13. Mr. Harding is in the insurance business in Kirksville.

Dr. Robert J. Bailey, 1951 and Mrs. Bailey, the former Harlene Wellman, 1950, are the parents of a daughter, Christanne Marie, who was born May 2. The Baileys have three sons and live in Arroyo Grande, California.

Harry R. Snyder, B.S. in Ed., 1959 and M.A., 1960, and Mrs. Snyder, the former Alice Tague, 1960, are the parents of a son, Leslie Eugene, born March 15. They are living in Chariton, Iowa, where Mr. Snyder is teaching.

Sharyl Mogg Mills, 1959, and her husband, Dale Lane Mills, are the parents of a son born April 19 whom they have named Scott Alan. They have twins, a girl and a boy, who were a year old in September. Mr. Mills is a senior in the Teachers College and a star football player.

John Semanek, B.S. in Ed., 1949 and M.A., 1952, and Mrs. Semanek, the former Pat Feese, 1949, have adopted an infant daughter born April 19, whom they have named Dee Ann. They are also the parents of an adopted son, Jon. Mr. and Mrs. Semanek live in Mesa, Arizona, where he teaches.

James DePuy, 1960, and Mrs. DePuy, the former Sharon Gross, are the parents of a son, Charles Howard, born March 3. They have a daughter a little over a year old. Mr. DePuy is teaching English and composition in O'Fallon Technical High School in St. Louis and Mrs. DePuy has been spending the winter in Kirksville where she is a senior student at the Teachers College.

FACULTY NEWS

Mrs. Ruth Beal, dean of women, attended a meeting of the National Association of Women Deans and Counselors in Denver, March 27-29.

Miss Ruby Grimes, visiting instructor in mathematics from North Dakota, attended the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics convention in Chicago, April 5-8.

Dr. Mary Margaret Estes of the women's physical education faculty attended the spring meeting of the Central Association for Physical Education of College Women held in Wichita, April 3 and 4.

Dr. Joseph Dolan spoke on the subject, "Muscle Flexibility", before the meeting of the Central District of the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation at Wichita University, April 8.

Orville E. Bowers, registrar and Charles J. Elam, director of admissions, attended the forty-seventh annual meeting of the American Association of College Registrars and Admissions Officers held in Miami, Florida, April 17-21.

An article by Dr. Ralph House, "Removing Bottlenecks in the Teaching of Reading," appeared in the January issue of the *Peabody Journal of Education*. In this article Dr. House argues that several levels of the reading program must be changed before it can become truly effective.

Dr. Paul O. Selby, Dean Emeritus, was honored at a dinner April 8 held in Columbia in connection with the conference of the business education department of the Missouri State Teachers Association. Dr. Selby was for many years head of the Division of Business Education and is the founder of Pi Omega Pi, honorary business education fraternity.

Dr. Gilbert C. Kohlenberg, head of the Division of Social Science and retiring president of the Missouri Council for the Social Studies, presided at the business meetings of the Council held in Columbia April 7 and 8 in connection with the third annual Missouri Conference on History sponsored by the History Department at the University of Missouri.

A study by Dr. Lawrence A. LaJohn, associate professor of Spanish, entitled *Azorin and the Spanish Stage*, was published in January by the Hispanic Institute, Columbia University. The work is study of the work of Azorin, a leading twentieth century Spanish playwright. Dr. La John received his A.B. from Albany State Teachers

College and M.A. from the University of Chicago and the Ph.D. from Indiana University. He has also studied in Spain and Mexico in the summers.

Dr. Ruth W. Towne of the Social Science Division attended the annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, in Detroit, Michigan, April 20-22.

President Walter H. Ryle, Dean Wray M. Rieger and Russell Harrison, Alumni director, attended a meeting of the American Association of School Administrators held in St. Louis the week of March 6.

Dr. Taylor Lindsay, director of secondary student teaching, was elected first vice president of the Association of Student Teaching in Missouri at the annual convention held in Warrensburg, April 15.

Dr. Leon Karel of the Fine Arts Division and Dr. Calvin V. Huene-mann, head of the Language and Literature Division, attended a meeting of the Association of Higher Education in Chicago the week of March 6.

Dr. Dean Rosebery, head of the Division of Science and Mathematics, attended a meeting of the National Science Teachers held in Chicago, March 24-29. He was nominated as one of the directors of Region Nine to which the Teachers College belongs.

Mrs. Sarah Wimp of the Division of Health and Physical Education attended a seminar on April 13-14 at St. Luke's Hospital in St. Louis. The seminar, entitled "Methods and Ideas for Better Patient Care", was sponsored by the third district of the State Nursing Association.

Dr. Loren V. Grissom of the Language and Literature Division is the author of a study dealing with teaching and testing in literature which was printed in the January issue of the *Illinois English Bulletin*. Dr. Grissom, who is a member of the Board of Reviewers for *The English Journal*, also reviewed a set of new materials for classroom use in the April issue of the *Journal*.

A composition entitled "Franconia" by Dr. Leon Karel, professor of theroy, was presented by the University of Missouri concert band at a program in Jesse Auditorium on March 22. The number was written in 1956 during the year that Dr. Karel studied in Germany under a Fulbright Research Grant. It has been performed at several universities and colleges in the United States since its first presentation.

Dr. John D. Black, professor of zoology, attended the eighth annual national watershed conference in Arizona the week of April 17. The conference was attended by leaders in the field of water and wildlife conservation from all over the country.

Two watercolor paintings by Melvin L. Olson of the art department were selected by the judges to be hung in the National Watercolor Show in Peoria, Illinois, during the month of February. The paintings were "The Two Birches" and "the Blue Mountains." Mr. Olson was one of four Missourians among the 118 artists who had work on exhibit.

A book inscribed as a memorial to the late Miss Ethel Hook, director of the College library for more than 30 years, has been received by the library. The publication was presented by Delta chapter of Delta Kappa Gamma, honorary education society, of which Miss Hook was a charter member. It is entitled *Our Heritage in the Delta Kappa Gamma Society*.

Felix Rothschild, professor emeritus of secondary education, attended a special education conference April 15 at Clayton High School. The theme of the meeting was "A Realistic Understanding of the Exceptional Child." The special education section of the State Department of Education and the Missouri Federation of the Council for the Exceptional Child co-sponsored the conference.

Three members of the Division of Personnel Service attended the National Conference of the American Personnel and Guidance Association, March 27-30, in Denver, Colorado. They were: Dr. Robert Wright, Dr. James Corey and Dr. Massye Goins.

Four members of the Health and Physical Education Division attended the Central District Convention of the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, April 5-7 in Wichita, Kansas. They were: Dr. Norman E. White, Dr. Joseph P. Dolan, Dr. Mary Margaret Estes and Miss Jane Barnett.

Dr. Lawrence La John of the Language and Literature Division participated in a meeting of the Midwest Modern Language Association, March 23-25 at the University of Illinois. Dr. LaJohn led a discussion concerning a paper written by Vernon Chamberlin which was entitled: "The Muletilla: A Vital Facet of Glados' Characterization Technique."

Mrs. Dorothy Pearson, head of the Division of Home Economics, presided at a banquet on March 23 for members of the Missouri Home Economics Association. The banquet was held at the University of Missouri in conjunction with the dedication of a new wing for the Home Economics building of the Missouri Association. Mrs. Pearson is immediate past president of that organization.



Dr. Walter H. Ryle, making the awards to the 1961 Regents Debate winners, Roger York of Kirksville and Harry Smith of Mexico, as Mr. Sherod Collins, director of debating at the College, looks on.

