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# THE EDUCATIONAL LEADER

Published by the Faculty of the  
KANSAS STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE  
Pittsburg, Kansas



MEMBERS OF A CLASS IN DESIGN working on scale models of buildings on the campus of Kansas State Teachers College, to be used in an exhibit in connection with the Homecoming celebration.

# THE EDUCATIONAL LEADER

Published by the Faculty of the  
KANSAS STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE  
Pittsburg, Kansas

Vol. 12

NOVEMBER, 1948

No. 1



# The Educational Leader

WILLIAM T. BAWDEN, Editor

VOL. 12

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NO. 1

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# The EDUCATIONAL LEADER

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## Bacterial Food Poisoning

JAMES RALPH WELLS

The bacterial content of food is about as varied as the types, nature, sources, and conditions of handling, processing, and storing of foods. Many of the organisms present are not only harmless but may be very desirable, serving to give the food its characteristic flavor, texture, appearance, or other quality. On the other hand, the bacteria present in food may make it very undesirable by initiating changes which lead to undue spoilage, make it unattractive, distasteful, dangerous, or otherwise unfit for human consumption.

The dangers inherent in the bacterial content of food constitute one rather common and important group of the general list of so-called food poisonings often popularly, but erroneously, called "ptomaine poisoning." Use of the term "ptomaine poisoning," according to Jordan, 1931, is a "refuge from etiologic uncertainty," while Rose-nau says it is "unscientific, misleading, and incorrect."

There seems to be no general agreement on the proper use of the

term "food poisoning," hence, for the purpose of this paper, the term food poisoning is used in a broad, general way to include all acute attacks of illness due to some injurious property of an ingested food, including those of bacterial as well as those of chemical or other origin. Bacterial food poisoning should always be kept in mind when investigating outbreaks, although it is by no means the only type to be suspected.

Bacterial food poisoning may be divided into two well-recognized types: *food infection*, represented by such diseases as typhoid and paratyphoid fevers, cholera, dysentery, and others; and *food toxemia*, represented by botulism, and outbreaks due to certain staphylococci, or streptococci.

### FOOD INFECTIONS

Food infections are of two classes. One consists of diseases transmitted by a variety of vectors of which food is but one and whose incubation period and symptoms are not those commonly associated

with food poisoning outbreaks, but instead are characteristic of the particular disease involved in the epidemic. The second class of food infections includes chiefly cases usually attributed to some member of the genus *Salmonella*, 37 of which are listed in Bergey's *Determinative Bacteriology*. Outbreaks due to members of this genus usually have a relatively short incubation period, the gastro-intestinal disturbance is of short duration, usually a day or so, and the symptoms are typical of food poisoning. However, there is some crossing between the two types of food infections, because at least one organism, *Salmonella schottmulleri* (*Bacillus paratyphosus B*), may produce either the typical food poisoning response, or paratyphoid fever.

The characteristics of outbreaks of bacterial food poisoning depend largely on the food and the conditions of its storage, the nature of the organism involved, the amount of the food consumed, and, to some extent, the individuals concerned. Usually, the cases begin to occur within a few hours after eating, with symptoms of nausea, abdominal cramping, vomiting, diarrhea, enteritis, and a greater or lesser degree of prostration. However, in botulism there usually is no indication of acute gastro-intestinal disturbance and constipation is constant and severe. The cases give a history of having eaten some particular food, or foods, at some

common time and place, such as picnics, family get-togethers, community or church dinners, and the like. Most any type of food may be involved especially if, as Rose-nau says, the food "is fingered and fussed over, inadequately processed, or imperfectly preserved." However, some who indulge in the suspected food may not develop the illness, especially if they eat but little of it. If the outbreak is one involving the true infections such as typhoid, dysentery, or other disease, the incubation period and symptoms are characteristic of the disease in question. If the outbreak under study happens to be Brucellosis (undulant fever), the cases may also give a history of having worked with cattle, hogs, or goats, or of handling meat of the same with or without knowledge of the existence of the infection among these animals. In other instances, all may be customers of a certain dairy, bakery, or other food distributor. Outbreaks of this character, however, apparently are not as common as the toxemias. They usually occur on a small scale, are less dramatic, more complicated and difficult to trace, and are less likely to come to the attention of health officers. The incriminated food is very seldom available for study. If it is, its appearance, taste, and smell in the vast majority of instances are all normal, or sufficiently so that it is not suspected of being unusual in any way. The fatality rate, except

for botulism, usually is low and recovery is rapid.

Almost any type of food may be involved in outbreaks of food infection due to members of the genus, *Salmonella*, of which three species seem to be involved most commonly: (1) *Salmonella typhimurium* (aertrycke) and its varieties; (2) *Salmonella enteritidis*; and (3) *Salmonella cholerae-suis*. Of these *Salmonella typhimurium* apparently occurs most often and *Salmonella cholerae-suis* least commonly. This is indicated in a report by Savage, 1932, who studied 100 outbreaks, 76 of which were attributed to *Salmonella-murium*, 14 to *Salmonella enteritidis* and 7 to *Salmonella cholerae-suis*. It was with one member of this group, *Salmonella enteritidis*, that Gaertner, 1888, produced the first evidence incriminating bacteria as etiological factors in food poisoning. He isolated the organism from organs of a cow which had been "emergency" killed because of enteritis and subsequently used as food from which 57 persons developed food poisoning with one death. He also isolated the same organism from the spleen of the one fatal case and named it *Bacillus enteritidis*. Its varieties are widely distributed, in both domestic and wild animals.

#### THE ORGANISM INVOLVED

The organism apparently most important in food infection, *Salmonella typhimurium*, was first

isolated by Loeffler, 1893, from an epizootic among his laboratory mice. Bergey says this organism is a natural pathogen for rodents, guinea pigs, sheep, pigs, parrots, ducks, chickens, turkeys, pigeons, and canaries. One variety (Binns) of this species was first isolated by McNee, 1917, from a case of food poisoning in France.

*Salmonella cholerae-suis* has as its natural habitat the pig, in which it is an important secondary invader in the virus disease, hog cholera. According to Bergey, it does not occur as a natural pathogen in other animals, although it is lethal for mice and rabbits when injected subcutaneously. Thus, as pointed out by Rosenau and others, the main sources of these three species as well as the other less commonly encountered species of this genus of organisms are infected hogs, cattle, rats, mice, and human cases or carriers. Their presence in food usually indicates contamination. This may be by improper handling before inadequate cooking or faulty processing, or by handling after proper preparation anytime before the food is consumed. It may also mean contamination by flies, rats, or mice, which so frequently have free access to foods, even after they are prepared for serving. The importance of this situation is seen in the report of Welch, 1941, who examined excreta of rats and mice collected in areas throughout the United States and found that 1.2

percent of these animals were excreting organisms of the group *Salmonella*. He reported that Savage and Reed found 8.5 percent of rats confined to slaughter houses were infected with organisms of this group. He also showed that these organisms could be recovered from the excreta of mice and rats after storage at room temperature for 148 days, and that transfer of infection from an infected animal to cage mates took place in seven colonies of rats and three colonies of mice. Finally the presence of these organisms in food may be due to its coming from infected tissues or by contamination of the meat with excretions of the infected animal. In either case, such infection indicates improper cooking or processing.

These nonspore forming organisms may be isolated with relative ease from the incriminated food and often from the excretions or tissues of infected individuals. According to Jordan and Burrows, 1945, no substance of an enterotoxic nature has been shown to be formed by their growth, indicating that illness due to them is a true infection. Verder *et al.* believe that the number of living bacilli is the important factor in initiating the food poisoning response.

#### INCUBATION PERIOD

The incubation period of outbreaks of this type of food poisoning is somewhat longer than it is

with cases of food toxemias. The case fatality rate is usually low, ranging in various outbreaks from zero to 10 percent.

The most typical of all bacterial food poisonings classified as toxemias rather than infection is botulism, a specific disease due to ingestion of a nonacid food containing a preformed, highly potent exotoxin of the spore-forming anaerobe, *Clostridium botulinum*, which is a nonparasitic soil organism. The toxin is produced outside the body under anaerobic conditions in foods of various kinds, especially canned vegetables, meats and meat products, and large sausages of various types. It is not produced in acid foods or in the presence of large concentrations of sugar or salt. Its occurrence results from the fact that spores of the organisms are extremely resistant to heat, some strains having been reported by Esty and Meyer as surviving from 5 to 6 hours at 100 degrees C. in a neutral phosphate solution. Halverson and Hays showed that, at a temperature of 115° C, the spores are killed in hominy with a pH of 6.95 in ten minutes, whereas in pears with a pH of 3.6 they are killed in five minutes, thus indicating the importance of acid, type of medium, and adequate heating for their destruction. It now comes chiefly from home processed foods, chiefly because of inadequate heating of foods at the time of canning.



The incidence of botulism is not great since only about 2,000 cases have been reported to date. The outbreaks are widely scattered and limited, often confined to a family unit of a few persons. The effects of the toxin are rapid and profound, and the case fatality rate is high, averaging about 70 percent in the U. S. Thus, as Jordan, 1931, said "the dramatic nature of many of the outbreaks and the high mortality have made it conspicuous out of all proportion to its importance as a cause of illness and death."

The symptoms are associated with a profound paralysis without pain or fever and usually come 12 to 36 hours after eating the food, but may appear as early as four hours or as late as six days, according to Rosenau, 1940. Death has been reported as early as twelve hours after ingesting the food. The best characterization of symptoms the author has seen was given by Bronfeubrener, 1931, who studied an outbreak on a Greek vessel docked in the harbor of Boston in 1921. The evening meal was served to four officers and eight hours later one officer called another and wrote on a piece of paper: (1) I can't swallow; (2) have trouble breathing; (3) feel no pain; (4) get a doctor; (5) I can't see. Five hours later he was dead and 36 hours later the other three were dead. The food involved was sardines or spinach, none of either being left for examination.

#### PREVENTION

Prevention of botulism really is quite simple, yet apparently difficult to achieve. Adequate heating of all foods, especially nonacid foods, at the time of canning is the first line of defense. This could be enhanced by addition of a small amount of vinegar to the food before heating. The second is to heat all foods which might contain the toxin, including canned foods and various stored sausage or other meat preparations, to the boiling temperature before tasting or serving.

That food poisoning in man may be caused by some of the enterococci, especially certain nonhemolytic streptococci, seems to be quite well established, as a number of outbreaks have been reported in which members of this group have been implicated although the specific type of streptococcus isolated was not determined in all cases. Buchbinder, Osler, and Steffem, 1948, state that "apart from three outbreaks reported, when attempts have been made to identify the causative agent, an enterococcus, usually *Streptococcus fecalis* has been implicated. Linden, Turner and Thom, 1926, reported the isolation of nonhemolytic streptococci from two outbreaks of food poisoning from cheese. In each case the organism produced experimental diarrhea in cats and one strain was later identified by Sherman *et al.* as *Streptococcus fecalis*. Jordan

and Burrows, 1934, isolated an alpha streptococcus from a coconut cream pie filling which had caused food poisoning. Filtrates of the organism, which they identified as *Streptococcus fecalis*, were toxic to monkeys, whereas filtrates from "greening" streptococci isolated from other sources were not toxic. An outbreak caused by *Streptococcus fecalis* was reported by Dewberry, 1943, from tomatoes, while Buchbinder *et al.*, 1948, reported a study of four outbreaks involving 173 persons. The foods involved were barbecued beef, sponge cake topped with whipped cream, canned evaporated milk, and ham bologna, from which large numbers of *Streptococcus fecalis* were isolated, and which were negative for Salmonella organisms and staphylococci.

The incubation period in all these outbreaks ranged from 2 to 15 hours after eating the food, most of them 4 to 12 hours. The symptoms of this type of outbreak are characterized by abdominal cramps, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea, with recovery completed within six hours to a day or so.

#### SOURCES

The sources of *Streptococcus fecalis* are usually given as human feces, inflammatory exudates, milk and milk products, especially cheese, and sometimes garden plants. Their normal habitat is the intestine of humans, cattle, horses, and other domestic animals.

Here again the presence of these organisms in food indicates contamination, followed by little or no cooking, and a storage period in which they can grow and multiply extensively before being ingested. Because this organism has a wide range of growth temperatures (5 to 45 degrees centigrade, according to Bergey) it may multiply in food stored either at room temperature or in an ordinary refrigerator for a time after preparation. This is indicated by a report by Buchbinder, 1948, *et al.*, of outbreaks attributed to *Streptococcus fecalis* in which the incriminated food had been refrigerated for two days before it was warmed and served. The organism survives 62.8 C. for 30 minutes.

The prevention of this type of food toxemia involves primarily the ordinary measures of adequate cooking, combined with sanitation and personal hygiene to protect foods, especially those not likely to be recooked, from contamination with fecal material by human hands, flies, rodents, and the like.

The third form of toxemia from foods comprises cases commonly attributed to certain members of the genus, Staphylococcus. Food poisoning due to these organisms was first reported by Barber, 1914, from the use of cow's milk taken from infected udders. In 1930, Dack *et al.* investigated an outbreak of food poisoning resulting from eating a custard-filled sponge cake and definitely established that

a staphylococcus was the causative agent. In 1936, Kelley and Dack reported producing staphylococcus food poisoning experimentally in human volunteers by feeding either bread or meat in which a "food poisoning" strain of staphylococcus had grown. Husseman and Tanner, 1947, say "that the incidence of staphylococcus intoxication must be considered as one of the ranking problems facing public health workers interested in food sanitation, is evidenced by the rapidly increasing number of confirmed cases reported."

#### FOODS INVOLVED

The foods involved have been of various types, including salad dressings, milk, meats, sandwiches with various types of meat and egg fillings, and many types of pastries containing custards or cream fillings. Cream-filled pastries have been incriminated so frequently that there has been some tendency to overlook other foods which could be the source. Jordan and Burrows, 1935, reported evidence that starch seemed to be important for the production of enterotoxigenic substances by these organisms.

The source of these organisms is usually found to be some infectious process such as boils, abscesses, infected wounds, and mastitis, existing in the animal from which the food is derived, or in some person who has been intimately concerned in preparing or otherwise handling the food, either without proper

cooking, or by contamination after adequate heating. In either case, a period of incubation, or storage, of the food is necessary in order for the organisms to multiply and elaborate the enterotoxigenic substance. Typical of the many reported outbreaks due to poor habits of personal hygiene of food handlers is one reported by Slater, 1944, in which 81 cases were attributed to the use of corned beef, handled in bulk by a man having an infected laceration on one finger. Another has been reported as resulting from using meat-egg sandwiches prepared by a cook with a boil on his hand, and one from a food handler with a discharging ear which he was observed to finger frequently while working, but without cleansing his hands. Weed *et al.*, 1943, reported three cases from the use of milk taken from a goat suffering from mastitis, while Crabtree, 1934, reported an outbreak of 242 cases from milk taken from two cows with infected udders.

#### SERIOUS OUTBREAKS

Outbreaks of this type of food poisoning usually are explosive in nature, the symptoms appearing within a few hours after eating the food, are typical of most food toxemias, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and mild or severe prostration. Very often the onset is abrupt and violent, the duration is short, and recovery is rapid with little, if any, apparent after effect. Deaths are



rare although Weed, 1943, reported that two of three cases resulting from drinking one-fourth pint of milk from a goat with mastitis died within 24 hours.

Methods of preventing staphylococcus food poisoning are clearly indicated in a consideration of its sources. It involves adequate pasteurizing or cooking procedures,

and rigid application by food handlers of measures of decency and personal hygiene, especially for those having exposed pus forming processes on their hands or other easily contacted exposed parts of their bodies. Measures requiring wrapping or similar procedures are also of value with certain foods.

# The Holy Earth

ERNEST EVERET STONECIPHER

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Man is a very dependent creature but in general he fails to recognize it. "So bountiful hath been the earth and so securely have we drawn from it that we have taken it all for granted," writes Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey of Cornell University!

In Genesis we read, "After God created the earth, He created man and said to him, 'be fruitful and multiply and replenish the earth and subdue it and have dominion over every living thing upon it.'" Says Bailey, "If God created the earth, so is the earth hallowed, and we should deal with it with care that we do not despoil it or waste its resources, and be mindful of our relations with all beings upon it."<sup>1</sup> If the earth is holy, the use of the things that come from it are sacred and there must be closer coöperation between the creator and mankind if the bountifulness of it is to continue.

## THREE STAGES

Dr. Bailey distinguishes three stages in man's relationship to the earth: The collecting, in which man sweeps over the earth to see what he can gather—game, wood, fish, fur; the mining, in which man digs beneath the surface to see what he can find—coal, iron, oil, gold; finally man enters into the productive stage, where he secures

supplies by controlling the conditions under which they grow and produce and are distributed. The three overlap; the first two are largely exploited and are marked by waste and disregard, the third is more creative and has greater concern for wider use of the "fruits" from the Holy Earth.

Dominion over the earth does not carry personal ownership—only use of it for the welfare of all mankind—even unborn generations. Man is steward of the earth for its care and replenishment both for his creator and his fellowman—a sacred task.

The city dweller is no less dependent on the earth for his sustenance than those who dwell upon and till the soil. He, too, should be much concerned about its use.

Education is an investment for the nation's security and progress. Sound education should teach youth to know and appreciate the earth which grants him a livelihood and the institutions of man in which he must live and work.

## ADEQUATE INSTRUCTION

The natural sciences from primary grades through colleges should be so taught that the earth and its elements are better understood; unless this functions in practices that conserve and replenish and utilize for the good of

1. Liberty Hyde Bailey: *The Holy Earth*.

all the fruits of "The Holy Earth," the teaching is poorly done.

The Social Sciences should be taught so as to function in human institutions and practices that indicate that the student observes his stewardship both to the creator and to the society which maintains the school. A study of the fine arts is faulty unless through them mankind has a more functional appreciation of "The Holy Earth" about which he writes, sings, and paints.

Tax supported public education, available to all people, and as good a quality for tillers of the soil as for the most favored classes, is a nation's insurance policy against poverty and retrogression.

#### ORIGINS OF STRIFE

Political and economic strife and wars grow out of the misuse of the fruits of "The Holy Earth" and because men who should recognize their stewardship try to be "autocratic rulers" and exploit both the earth and their fellowmen. Sound functional education for all youth is man's greatest antidote for strife and misunderstanding. That education must begin with a truth-seeking study of the earth as a secret creation for the use of all and continue into a functional study of the activities and the institutions of man as a steward of a benevolent creator and of a Christian democratic society.

The State has a sacred obligation of making adequate provision for the education and training of its teachers, as adequate prepara-

tion of its teachers of rural youth and youth who live in agricultural towns as for its teachers of urban youth.

A noted traveler and educator says the task of the rural school is different from that of the urban. "The city school educates the child for making a living, the rural school educates him in a way of life." The task of the rural teacher is fundamental, broad, and varied. Teachers of rural youth should know:

About the land and how to care for it;

The fundamental principles of agricultural economics;

Rural peoples and their traditions, philosophies, problems and interests;

About children and how they learn and the environmental forces that shape their physical, spiritual, mental and social lives;

How to work with people and exercise leadership;

The principles of democratic government as they should be practiced in community, state and nation.

This training we ask for teachers of rural youth, also with proper adaptations for teachers of urban youth.

#### EDUCATION AN INVESTMENT

Education is not an expense but an investment in more wholesome living and working together.

The United States Chamber of Commerce through its educational committee in a research study

reached the conclusion that "education is an investment in people." They reported that "education is an essential investment through which commerce, industry, and agriculture can be expanded; education is an essential element in the expansion of our dynamic economy."<sup>2</sup>

Since education is an investment, capital wealth is essential to adequate education and the above study indicated that some areas have three and one-half times the ability to provide adequate education as have less favored areas, and in the latter the number of children per 1,000 population is much greater. Since these poorly educated youth migrate, education becomes in part a national problem.

"Five states in an industrial

region had in 1945 an average per capita income of \$834, which on a 2.92 percent tax produced for education \$140 a child. In this area the average teacher's salary was \$2,014 and per capita retail sales were \$448.

"Five states in a region chiefly agricultural had an average income of \$262, which on a 3.14 percent tax produced for education \$42 per child. The average teacher's salary was \$710 and retail sales per capita were \$152."

It is imperative that our states provide the best in educational preparation for those who teach the "Keepers of the Soil," and that our colleges give such pre-service and in-service assistance as will insure a growing and lasting interest in the "Holy Earth" and its sacred care, or else all society will suffer the consequences.

<sup>2</sup> *Education, an Investment in People*, Committee on Education of United States Chamber of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

# Current Changes in Faculty Personnel at Kansas State Teachers College

WILLIAM THOMAS BAWDEN

In the following pages are brief biographical sketches of individuals involved in changes in faculty personnel for the period March 1, 1947, to February 28, 1948. This series of sketches continues the record begun in November, 1947, at which time the period of approximately two years following the close of World War II was covered, or from July 1, 1945, to Feb-

ruary 28, 1947. Following is a summary of the changes recorded in this issue:

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<hr/>	
Total number of changes.....	51

## 1. Appointments

Clyde Ray Baird came to Kansas State Teachers College on August 15, 1947, as assistant professor of psychology and vocational counselor in the Guidance Bureau.

He is a native of Kansas, and a graduate of Southwestern College, Winfield, Kansas, degree A. B., 1942; also of Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, degree M. A., February, 1947.

His war-service record includes three and one-half years, 1942-1945, in the cryptographic section of the U. S. Army Air Corps, 32 months of which were spent in Alaska and Canada.

He is a member of Psi Chi, national honorary society in Psychology, and is sponsor of the

Inter-Fraternity Council at Kansas State Teachers College.

He is a member of the National Education Association, Kansas State Teachers Association, National Vocational Guidance Association, Kansas Guidance Association, Kansas Mental Hygiene Association.

Frances Lawrence Baxter was given a temporary appointment as instructor of fine arts, Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg, September, 1947.

She is a native of Missouri, and a graduate of Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg, holding the Life Certificate for supervision of

art instruction, 1926, and the degree B. S. in Education, with major in Art, 1944. She also completed the requirements for the degree M. S. in Education except the thesis.

Her teaching experience includes two years, 1925-1927, as teacher of art in the public schools of Cherokee, Kansas. She also served two years, 1928 and 1929, as deputy in the office of Crawford county treasurer, Girard, Kansas.

She is a member of Kappa Pi, national honorary fraternity in Fine Arts; Sigma Tau Delta, national honorary fraternity for students majoring in English; Kappa Delta Pi, international honorary society in Education; Alpha Mu Gamma, national honorary society in Foreign Languages; and the College Art Club. She is a member of Phi Mu Gamma, social sorority; the Monday Study Club; National Federation of Women's Clubs; Kansas State Federation of Women's Clubs; the Contemporary Literature Group, American Association of University Women; and is a Past Matron of the Order of the Eastern Star.

She is a member of the National Education Association and of the Kansas State Teachers Association.

Edna Scotten Billings was appointed instructor of pipe organ in the Department of Music, Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg, February 2, 1948.

She is a native of Missouri, and a graduate of Kansas City Conservatory of Music, holding the Teacher's Certificate, Diploma, and the degree B. Mus., 1940. She did additional work at the Busch Conservatory of Music, Chicago; the Julliard School of Music, New York; the University of Kansas, Lawrence; and the University of Kansas City.

She is past president of Tau Chapter, Sigma Alpha Iota, women's national music fraternity; and past dean of the Kansas City Chapter, American Guild of Organists.

She is a member of the Kansas City Musical Club; Women's City Club of Kansas City; Women's Committee of the Kansas City Philharmonic Orchestra; Kansas City Association of Choral Directors; and of the Al Trusa Club, an international organization of executive and professional women.

She has been instructor of pipe organ, Kansas City Conservatory of Music, since 1935, and at Central Missouri State College, Warrensburg, Mo., since 1944. Since 1922, she has been organist and director of music, Grace and Holy Trinity Episcopal Cathedral, Kansas City, Mo.

During the past ten years she has had extensive experience in recital, including organ recitals at the New York World's Fair, 1939; national convention of Sigma Alpha Iota, Los Angeles, Cal., 1941; Balboa Park, San Diego,



Cal., 1941; and concert tours throughout the middle west.

William Albert Black was appointed professor and head of the Department of Education and Psychology and director of teacher education, Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg, effective September 1, 1947.

He is a native of Missouri, but much of his early life was spent in Kansas. He is a graduate of Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, degree B.S., 1926, and M.S., 1934; and of the University of Colorado, Boulder, degree Ph. D., 1942. He also enrolled for graduate study at Colorado State College, Greeley, and George Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn. While a student at Peabody College he was the holder of a Graduate Scholarship awarded by the General Education Board.

His teaching experience includes one year, 1926-1927, in the Senior High School, Blue Mound, Kan.; six years, 1927-1933, as superintendent of schools, Uniontown, Kan.; and eight years, 1933-1941, as director of teacher education in the Junior College, Fort Scott, Kan. He served one year, 1941-1942, as instructor in the University of Colorado, and three years, 1942-1945, as president of the Junior College, Pueblo, Colo. For two years, 1945-1947, he was state director of junior colleges and curriculum in the State Department of Education, Olympia, Wash. He

served as guest professor in the summer session at the University of Colorado, 1942; State College, Pullman, Wash., 1945, 1946, 1947; also for two years, 1943-1945, as Director of Coöperative Extension Service for the University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado State College, Greeley, and University of Denver, with offices at Pueblo, Colo.

His World War II service included three years, 1942-1945, as county director of vocational education for war production training, Pueblo county, Colorado. He was a member of an SATC Unit during the period of World War I.

He is a member of Pi Kappa Delta, national honorary Forensic society; Kappa Delta Pi, national honorary society in Education; Phi Rho Pi, national honorary fraternity in Education (national vice-president, 1947-1948); Psi Chi, national honorary society in Psychology; Phi Delta Kappa, national honorary graduate fraternity in Education. Rotary International.

He is a member of the National Education Association, National Association of School Administrators, Society for the Advancement of Education, Department of Supervisors and Directors of Instruction, Guidance Council, American Association of Junior Colleges, Kansas State Teachers Association.

He is author of *Unit Guides for Teachers*; coauthor of Black

and Schrammel *Tests in Sociology and Chemistry*; contributor to Social Studies Units in Kansas; author of *A Critical Analysis of School Bonds*, and *A Study of the Evolving Concept of the Activity Program*. He was a member of the committee and contributed to the Report on *Criteria for Evaluation of Junior Colleges*, published in 1947 by the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools. He served two years, 1945-1947, as editor of the *Curriculum Journal*, published in Olympia, Wash. He contributed numerous articles and reviews to *The Junior College Journal*, the *Phi Rho Pi Persuader*, the *Pueblo Star-Journal and Chieftan*. He was author or co-author of numerous bulletins and reports published by the State Department of Education, Olympia, Wash., and contributed to the *Improvement of Instruction Program* of the State Department of Education, Topeka, Kan.

At present he is cochairman of the National Committee on Student Personnel of the American Association of Junior Colleges, and a former member of the National Committee on Postwar Plans of Junior Colleges. He served for two years, 1943-1945, as director of research for the Pueblo County Committee for Economic Development, Pueblo, Colo. He served two terms as president of the Colorado Association of Junior Colleges; one term as chairman of higher education of the State Congress of Parents and Teachers,

Seattle, Wash.; one term as president of the Civic Symphony Orchestra Association, Pueblo, Colo.; three years as a member of the board of directors of the Pueblo Chapter of the American Red Cross; and for three years as a member of the Committee on Small Industry of the Pueblo Chamber of Commerce.

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Joe Lee Bournonville was appointed part-time assistant in the Department of Health and Physical Education, Kansas State Teachers College, September 1, 1947, while enrolled as a graduate student.

He is a native of Kansas, and a graduate of Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg, degree B. S., 1934, and M. S., 1948.

His teaching experience includes five years, 1934-1939, as coach of athletics in Senior High School, West Mineral, Kan.; four years, 1939-1943, as instructor of science and physical education, and coach of athletics, Senior High School, Columbus, Kan.; and four years, 1943-1947, instructor of physical education, Roosevelt Junior High School, Pittsburg, Kan.

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Lewis Harold Caldwell came to Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg, July 1, 1947, as assistant professor of industrial and vocational education and director of audio-visual education and photography.

He is a native of Kansas, and a



graduate of Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, degree B. S. in Education, 1920; and of Teachers College, Columbia University, degree A. M., 1932. He also completed one summer session, 1928, of special work at The Stout Institute, Menomonie, Wis., and one summer session, 1924, of graduate study at the University of California, Berkeley.

He is a member of Phi Delta Kappa, national honorary graduate fraternity in Education; Epsilon Pi Tau, national honorary fraternity in Industrial Arts; Kappa Delta Pi, international honorary society in Education; and Pi Kappa Delta, national honorary Forensic society. He is also a member of Sigma Tau Gamma, social fraternity, and of the Masonic fraternity.

His teaching experience before coming to Pittsburg included five years, 1920-1925, as principal of Senior High School, and teacher of industrial arts, Elmdale, Kan.; three years, 1925-1928, in a similar capacity, Junior High School, Holton, Kan.; one year, 1928-1929, as teacher of industrial arts, Intermediate Schools, Wichita, Kan.; 15 years, 1929-1944, as principal, Elementary Schools, Wichita; one semester, 1944, as coördinator of audio-visual education in the city schools, Wichita; three years, 1944-1947, in a similar capacity, Planeview, Kan. He also served as instructor of sensory aids in the

Summer Session, 1943, and in the ACE Workshop, 1942, University of Wichita; and one summer session, 1941, State Teachers College, Keene, N. H.

In addition to teaching, he has had 15 years experience, 1932-1947, in educational and free-lance photography, in still and motion pictures. His World War II service included one summer, 1943, as expeditor, Boeing Airplane Company, Wichita, Kan. He is also a producer of several silent films for use in the primary grades, which appeared before the advent of sound motion pictures.

He is author of "Stereopticon Slides in an Activity Program," unpublished Master's thesis, 1932; *Answers to Alcohol*, printed by McCormick-Armstrong Press, Wichita, 1935; revised 1945. He was coauthor of *Control of Atomic Energy*, Curriculum Bulletin, published by the State Department of Public Instruction, Topeka, Kan., 1946. He has contributed articles to the *Journal of the National Education Association*, *The Kansas Teacher*, *See and Hear*, *Industrial Education Magazine*.

He is a member of the National Education Association, Kansas State Teachers Association, Department of Audio-Visual Instruction of the National Education Association, National Council for the Social Studies, and of the Kansas Audio-Visual Instruction Association, of which he is secretary.

Helen Shirley Kelso Carney was appointed instructor of French in the Department of Language and Literature, Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg, September, 1947.

She is a native of Kansas, and is a graduate of Kansas State Teachers College, degree A. B., *cum laude*, 1936, and of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., degree M. A., with major in French, August, 1937. She completed additional graduate study in Modern Foreign Languages and English, as follows: summer, 1939, at French School, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt.; summer, 1940, French House, Mills College, Oakland, Cal.; summer, 1938, 1941, Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg.

In the summer of 1940 she was awarded a Graduate Scholarship by the American Association of Teachers of French for study at Mills College, and at the close of the session she was awarded a prize as the best student in *Racine*.

She is a member of Kappa Delta Pi, international honorary society in Education; Alpha Mu Gamma, national honorary society in Foreign Languages; and Phi Mu Gamma, national honorary and social sorority in Fine Arts.

Her teaching experience includes one year, 1937-1938, as teacher of French and Latin, Community High School, Plano, Ill., and three years, 1938-1941, as teacher of French, Junior College, Fort Scott, Kan.

She has contributed articles to *The French Review*, journal of the American Association of Teachers of French.

She is a member of the American Association of University Women, American Association of Teachers of French, National Education Association, and Kansas State Teachers Association.

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Verna Janet Eastwood Dalton was appointed instructor of home economics at Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg, September, 1947.

She is a native of Kansas, and a graduate of Kansas State Teachers College, having been awarded the three-year state certificate in June, 1938, the life certificate in September, 1940, and the degree of B. S. in Education, with major in home economics, in January, 1947.

During the academic year, 1946-1947, she was holder of the Order of Eastern Star Scholarship for senior girls, and during the same year she was a representative of Kansas State Teachers College in *Who's Who in American Universities and Colleges*.

She is a member of Kappa Delta Pi, international honorary society in Education, and of Delta Kappa Gamma, national professional sorority.

Her teaching experience includes one year, 1938-1939, as teacher of a rural school in Linn county, Kansas; three years, 1939-1942, in the elementary school, Galesburg,

Kan.; two years, same, 1943-1945, Pleasanton, Kan., and one year, 1946-1947, in the Royster Junior High School, Chanute, Kan.

Her World War II service included one year, 1942-1943, in the Kansas Ordnance Plant, Parsons, Kan.

She is a member of the National Education Association, Kansas State Teachers Association, American Home Economics Association, Kansas State Home Economics Association.

Hilma Ruth Davis was appointed on September 1, 1947, teacher trainer in the Department of Home Economics and supervising teacher of vocational home economics in the off-campus teacher training center of Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg, located at the Senior High School, Frontenac, Kan.

She is a native of Kansas, and a graduate of Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, Manhattan, Kan., degree B. S., in Home Economics and Smith-Hughes Vocational Home Economics, 1932; and of Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo., degree M. Ed., 1943. She completed additional graduate study at Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

Her teaching experience before coming to Pittsburg included nine years, 1932-1941, as instructor of vocational homemaking in Kansas high schools. From 1941 to 1943,

she was one of eleven teachers who supervised the work of home economics seniors enrolled at Kansas State College, Manhattan, who did part of their student teaching in off-campus centers. From 1943 to 1945, she served as teacher trainer in vocational homemaking at North Texas State College, Denton, Tex.; and from 1945 to 1947, she held a similar position in Northern Michigan College of Education, Marquette, Mich. During this period she served as part-time supervisor for the Michigan State Board of Control for Vocational Education in the high schools of the Upper Peninsula.

She has had practical experience as supervisor in the Food Production War Training Program sponsored in the summer of 1944 by the Home Economics Department, North Texas State College, Denton, Tex.; and, in the summer of 1945, as assistant in the Emergency War Food Conservation program sponsored by the Extension Department, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kan. She has been a contributor to the *Forecast*, the *Agricultural Reader's Digest*, *What's New in Home Economics*, and *Practical Home Economics Magazine*.

She served two years, 1943-1945, as treasurer, Texas State Home Economics Association; and is a member of the American Association of University Women; and Delta Kappa Gamma, social sorority.

In the fall of 1947, she received

recognition from *The Forecast Magazine* for suggestions which might be helpful in using teaching materials in home economics. In the spring of 1948, she won a prize in the national contest, "Why I'm Glad I'm a Home Economist," sponsored by Swift and Company.

She is a member of the American Vocational Association, Kansas Vocational Association, American Home Economics Association, Kansas State Home Economics Association, National Education Association, and Kansas State Teachers Association.

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Hazel Edyvean Dewey was appointed assistant in the Department of Language and Literature, Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg, September 1, 1947.

She is a native of California, and lived for two years, 1923-1925, in Chihuahua, Mexico, where her father was a mining engineer. She studied one year, 1937-1938, at Florida State College for Women, Tallahassee; two years, 1938-1940, at the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va.; one summer session, 1940, at State Teachers College, Farmville, Va.; also one year and summer session, 1940-1941, at Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg, of which she is a graduate, degree A. B., with Major in Foreign Languages, July, 1941. She completed one summer session of graduate study, 1942, in the University of Mexico, Mexico City.

She is a member and faculty sponsor of Alpha Mu Gamma, national honor society in Foreign Languages.

Her teaching experience includes two years, 1941-1943, as teacher of Spanish and English in Senior High School, Girard, Kan.; one semester, 1945, same, Nowata, Okla.; and one year, 1945-1946, same, Haven, Kan.

She has also had experience as college tutor in French and Spanish, and holds the civil service rating as Spanish translator.

She is a member of the National Education Association and the Kansas State Teachers Association.

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Frank Vallette Hill was appointed assistant professor of instrumental music and director of the College Band, Department of Music, Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg, January 26, 1948. He resigned his position, effective at the close of the Summer Session, July 30, 1948.

He is a native of Colorado, and a graduate of the American Conservatory of Music, Chicago, Ill., degree B. Mus., 1930; of the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, degree A. B., 1931; and of the University of Colorado, Boulder, degree M. Mus., 1942. While enrolled in the School of Music of the University of Colorado he was the holder of a graduate fellowship.

His teaching experience before coming to Pittsburg included two years, 1932-1934, as supervisor of



music in the public schools of Maywood, Neb.; three years, 1934-1937, as director of music, State School of Agriculture, Curtis, Neb.; ten years, 1937-1947, as head of Department of Music in the public schools of Alliance, Neb.; and one-half year, 1947-1948, as Chairman of the Division of Fine Arts, State Teachers College, Chadron, Neb.

He is a member of Kappa Kappa Psi, national honorary fraternity for members of College and University Bands, and of Phi Mu Alpha of Sinfonia, national honorary fraternity in Music. He is past vice-president of the Nebraska State Music Educators Association, and a member of the National Music Educators Association. He has been a member of Rotary International for ten years.

He was cofounder, in 1941, of the National Band Camp at Chadron Park, Chadron, Neb., and in 1948 was made honorary president of the Camp. In 1947 he was founder of the Intercollegiate Band Movement in the colleges and universities of Nebraska.

He is author of "Grade School Instrumental Music Instruction," and "The National Band Camp at Chadron, Neb.," published in the *Nebraska Educators Journal*; also, "The School Musician," published in the *National Music Educators Journal*.

He is a member of the National Education Association and of the Kansas State Teachers Association.

Markwood Holmes came to Kansas State Teachers College as instructor of violin and piano, February 7, 1947.

He is a native of Nebraska, and a graduate of Horner Institute of Fine Arts, Kansas City, Mo. He has studied with a number of eminent teachers of violin and piano, including one period of four years in Paris. Among these instructors were Leon Sametini, Eugene Ysaye, Jacques Thibaud, and Robert Krettly in violin, and Leopold Godowsky, Jeanne Hercher-Clement, Charles Koechlin, Carl Busch, and others in piano, composition, and orchestration. He holds degrees in violin and composition, Conservatory of Music, Kansas City, Mo.

His teaching experience includes four years, 1920-1924, as instructor of violin and piano, Horner Institute, Kansas City; four years, 1937-1941, as head of the violin department, Pro Art School of Music, Kansas City; three summers, 1929, 1946, 1947, as head of the violin department, Kansas City Conservatory of Music; and three years, 1942-1945, as director of instrumental music, city schools, Fort Scott, Kan. During the period following his return from Europe, his pupils have won more than 20 first and second prizes in Interstate High-school Contests and other auditions.

His professional experience includes nine years as a member of the Kansas City Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra; also mem-

bership in the Kansas City Allied Arts Orchestra; the Kansas City Philharmonic String Quartet, and the Markwood Holmes Trio (piano, violin, cello). He was a member of the Vandelle String Quartet, Paris, for two years, 1927-1929, playing in the principal music centers of France, Belgium, and North Africa.

He is co-author of *Intermediate Tunes and Technics*, published by Carl Fischer, New York, 1944; and author of *Tune Town*, an album of pieces for violin and piano, published by Carl Fischer, 1947. In 1946, he was winner of the Kansas Composers Contest. His compositions include *Petite Suite in C Minor*, and *Passacaglia and Fugue in G Major*, both for orchestra, and performed in 1947 by the Kansas City Allied Arts Orchestra, and the C Minor Quintet presented for the first time on a National Sinfonia concert of contemporary music in Kansas City, 1948.

He is a member of the National Education Association and of the Kansas State Teachers Association, and past president of the Fort Scott Kiwanis Club.

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Homer Leslie Johnson was appointed assistant professor of education at Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg, September 1, 1947.

He is a native of Illinois and a graduate of Illinois State Normal University, Normal, degree B. Ed., 1931; also of the University of

Missouri, Columbia, A. M., 1935, and Ed. D., 1939.

His teaching experience before coming to Pittsburg included two years, 1920-1922, in a one-teacher rural school, near Pittsfield, Ill., two years, 1922-1924, as principal of an elementary school, Milton, Ill.; six years, 1925-1931, as superintendent of Consolidated School, Atlas, Ill.; eight years, 1931-1939, as county superintendent of schools, Pike County, Pittsfield, Ill.; two and one-half years, 1939-1942, as superintendent of Seymour Schools, Payson, Ill.; one year, 1945-1946, as instructor of English, Community High School, Perry, Ill.; and one year, 1946-1947, as head of the Department of Education and director of the Teacher Placement Bureau, Central College, Pella, Iowa.

He is a member of Phi Delta Kappa, national honorary graduate fraternity in Education; Psi Chi, national honorary fraternity in Psychology; American Association of University Professors; Education Club.

His World War II service included three years and nine months, 1942-1945, in active service as a member of the U. S. Naval Reserve.

He is a member of the National Education Association and of the Kansas State Teachers Association.

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Julia Maurine Johnson was appointed acting Supervisor of Sixth Grade, Horace Mann Laboratory

School, Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg, effective September 1, 1947.

She studied one year at Hardin College, Mexico, Mo., and is a graduate of Culver-Stockton College, Canton, Mo., degree A. B., 1932. She also holds the Missouri State Life Certificate.

Her teaching experience includes four years, 1932-1936, as teacher of English and social science in senior high school, Norborne, Mo.; three years, 1936-1939, in a similar position, Baylis, Ill.; and one year, 1945-1946, Chambersburg, Pa. She served one year as substitute teacher in the public schools of Corpus Christi, Tex., and one year, 1946-1947, as instructor of English, Central College, Pella, Iowa.

Her World War II service consisted of one year, 1943-1944, of civilian employment in the U. S. Naval Air Station, Ottumwa, Iowa, and one year, 1944-1945, at the U. S. Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Tex.

While in residence at Culver-Stockton College, she was a member of Theta Alpha Phi, national honorary fraternity in Dramatics, and Mu Sigma and Phi Kappa Chi, social sororities. At Kansas State Teachers College she is co-sponsor of Delta Sigma Epsilon, social sorority, and is a member of the Charles W. Eliot Education Club. She is a member of the National Education Association and of the Kansas State Teachers Association.

Ervin Carl Killion was appointed part-time assistant in the Department of Health and Physical Education, Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg, September 1, 1947, while enrolled as a graduate student.

He is a native of Kansas, and a graduate of Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg, degree B. S., 1928, and M. S., 1948.

His teaching experience includes two years, 1929-1931, as principal of Senior High School, instructor of social science, and coach of athletics, Bronson, Kan.; one year, 1931-1932, in a similar position, Blue Mound, Kan.; eight years, 1932-1938, 1945-1947, instructor of social science, physical education, and coach of athletics, Senior High School, Caney, Kan.; three years, 1938-1941, director of athletics, National Youth Administration, Topeka, Kan.

His World War II record consisted of four years, 1941-1945, as Chief Petty Officer, U. S. Navy, physical education specialist.

Effective July 1, 1948, he resigned his position at Kansas State Teachers College, and was appointed principal of Senior High School and coach of athletics, Baxter Springs, Kan., on a 12-months appointment.

Martha Townsend Koppius was appointed instructor in the Department of Commerce and Business Administration, Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg, September 1, 1947.

She is a native of Kentucky, and a graduate of the University of Kentucky, Lexington, degree A. B., 1944, and A. M., 1947.

Her teaching experience includes one semester, 1947, as part-time instructor in the College of Commerce, University of Kentucky. She has also had two years' experience, 1944-1946, in secretarial and accounting work in the office of a certified public accountant in Lexington, Ky.

She is a member of Kappa Delta Pi, international honorary society in Education; Pi Omega Pi, national honorary fraternity of Commercial Teachers; Mortar Board, national honorary society of Senior Women; Owens Club, honorary society of Sophomore Women; Alpha Lambda Delta, honorary society of Freshman Women; and representative of the University of Kentucky in *Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities*, 1943-1944. She is also a member of Chi Omega, social sorority.

She is a member of the American Association of University Professors, American Association of University Women, United Business Education Association, National Education Association, and Kansas State Teachers Association.

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Helen Florence Kriegsman was appointed instructor in the Department of Mathematics and supervising teacher of mathematics in

the Junior-Senior High School, Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg, in September, 1947.

She is a native of Kansas and a graduate of Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg, degree B. S. in Education, 1944, and M. S., with major in Mathematics, August, 1947.

Her teaching experience includes two years, 1944-1946, as teacher of mathematics in Labette County Community High School, Altamont, Kan.; and one year, 1946-1947, as instructor of mathematics in Senior High School and Junior College, Chanute, Kan.

She is a member of Kappa Mu Epsilon, national honorary fraternity in Mathematics; of Kappa Delta Pi, international honorary society in Education; and of Theta Sigma Upsilon, social sorority.

She is a member of the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics, the National Education Association, and the Kansas State Teachers Association.

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Jack Leeper Lambert was appointed instructor of physical science at Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg, September 1, 1947.

He is a native of Kansas, and a graduate of Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg, degree A. B., January, 1947, and M. S., August, 1947. He also completed one semester of study, 1944-1945, at St. Mary's University, San Antonio, Tex.



He served as president of the Student Council at Kansas State Teachers College, 1945-1946, and president of the Veteran's Club in 1945. He made the Student Honor Roll at Kansas State Teachers College three years, 1935-1936, 1945-1947, and at St. Mary's University, San Antonio, one semester, 1944-1945. He also represented Kansas State Teachers College two years in *Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities*, 1945-1946, and 1946-1947.

He is a member of Alpha Gamma Tau, honorary fraternity for students majoring in Physical Sciences; also of Kappa Mu Epsilon, national honorary fraternity for students majoring in Mathematics, and served one year as vice-president of Kansas Alpha Chapter, 1946-1947. He served as graduate assistant in chemistry, 1946-1947.

His World War II service included two and one-half years, 1942-1944, as bombardier, navigator, and bombsight maintenance officer, with the U. S. Army Air Forces.

He is a member of the American Chemical Society, Kansas Academy of Science, National Education Association, and Kansas State Teachers Association.

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Ray Ross Lamoreaux was appointed assistant professor in the Department of Education and Psychology, Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg, September, 1947.

He is a native of Nebraska, and a graduate of Santa Barbara State College of the University of California, Santa Barbara, Cal., degree A. B., 1937; of the University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Ed. M., 1940. He has completed two years of study in the Graduate School of Education, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., 1941-1943, during which period he was for one year, 1942-1943, holder of the Bigelow Graduate Fellowship.

His teaching experience before coming to Pittsburg included one year, 1940-1941, as assistant in the Psychological-Educational Clinic in the Harvard University Graduate School of Education; one year, 1942-1943, as instructor of psychology, Wheelock College, Boston, Mass.; and one year, 1946-1947, as instructor of psychology in the Norfolk Division of the College of William and Mary, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Norfolk, Va.

His World War II service included three years, 1943-1946, with the U. S. Air Forces in Greenland and Iceland.

He is coauthor with O. H. Mowrer of a monograph, "Avoidance Conditioning and Signal Duration," contributed to *Psychological Monographs*, Vol. 54, No. 5; 1942; and "Fear as an Intervening Variable in Avoidance Conditioning," *Journal of Comparative Psychology*, Vol. 39, No. 1, February, 1946.

He is a member of Psi Chi, national honorary fraternity in Psy-

chology; Alpha Pi Omega, social fraternity; and of the Pittsburg Rifle and Pistol Club.

He is a member of the American Psychological Association, American Speech Correction Association, Kansas Psychological Association, National Education Association, and Kansas State Teachers Association.

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Josephine Burgard Massey was appointed assistant in language and literature at Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg, January 26, 1948.

She is a native of Illinois, and a graduate of Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg, degree B. S., 1927; M. S., 1933; and A. B., 1934. She has also completed graduate work at Teachers College, Columbia University, New York.

Her teaching experience includes the teaching of English in high schools in Kansas, in Denver, Colo., and at Kansas State Teachers College. She has served as Red Cross Nurse's Aid, and as teacher of first-aid in the Red Cross Canteen. She has traveled widely in America and 14 foreign countries in Europe, and attended a graduate seminar at the University of Prague, Czechoslovakia.

She is a member of Sigma Tau Delta, national honorary fraternity for students majoring in English; and Theta Sigma Upsilon, social sorority; and PEO.

She is a member of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the

National Council of Women, the American Association of University Women, the Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs, serving as president of the Third District for two terms, 1945-1947. She has contributed articles and reviews to the *Kansas Clubwoman*.

She is a member of the National Education Association and the Kansas State Teachers Association.

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Ethna Maxyne Mathisen was appointed part-time instructor of woodwind instruments in the Department of Music, Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg, October, 1947.

She is a native of Illinois, winner of a scholarship and a graduate of the Eastman School of Music of the University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y., degree B. Mus., 1946, with majors in clarinet and the pedagogy of woodwind instruments. She also studied one summer session, 1946, at the University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla. She holds the performer's certificate in clarinet from the Eastman School of Music, and played first clarinet in the Eastman School Senior Symphony Orchestra, Phi Mu Alpha Little Symphony, and other ensembles. She also played first clarinet one year, 1944-1945, in the Philharmonic Orchestra, Buffalo, N. Y., under the direction of Franco Autori.

Her teaching experience includes one year, 1943-1944, as

teacher of clarinet at the Eastman School of Music. Since September, 1946, she has been instructor of clarinet and woodwind instruments in the Conservatory of Music, Kansas City, Mo.

She is a member of Mu Phi Epsilon social sorority.

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James Vard Melton was appointed assistant professor of industrial and vocational education at Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg, September, 1947.

He is a native of Texas and a graduate of the Stephen F. Austin State Teachers College, Nacogdoches, Tex., degree B. S., 1928; of Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, degree M. A., 1930, Ph. D., 1932; and of the University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., degree M. Ed., 1940.

While a student in the Graduate School of Ohio State University he held a graduate assistantship in the Department of Education, 1931-1932, and a similar award in the Department of Industrial Education, University of Missouri, 1940.

His teaching experience includes one year, 1928-1929, as teacher of science in Senior High School, Marlin, Tex.; five years, 1933-1935, 1937-1940, as curriculum specialist in the Texas Adult Education Program, San Antonio, Tex.; one year, 1935-1936, as teacher of science in Senior High School, Fort Worth, Tex.; one year, 1936-1937, as associate professor of education,

South Georgia State Teachers College, Statesboro, Ga.; and approximately two years, 1945-1947, as associate professor of industrial education, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.

He has also had practical experience as an electrician for the Gulf Petroleum Corporation, Houston, Tex., the Humble Petroleum Company, Houston, the Ford Motor Company, Houston, and the Athens Electric Service Co., Athens, Tex., at intervals between 1923 and 1930. For two years, beginning in 1940, he was State Supervisor of Shops, National Youth Administration, Jefferson City, Mo.; and for one year he was Specialist in Foreman Training in the national office of NYA, Washington, D. C. His World War II service included three years, 1943-1946, as electronics officer, U. S. Navy.

He is a member of the Scholarship Society of Texas; Phi Delta Kappa, national honorary graduate fraternity in Education; and the American Association of University Professors.

He is a member of the National Education Association, American Vocational Association, Kansas State Teachers Association, Kansas Vocational Association, and Kansas Industrial Arts Association.

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Arabelle Klein Moore was appointed part-time instructor of piano in the Department of Music,

Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg, October 1, 1947.

She is a native of Wisconsin, and studied one year, 1925-1926, at the College of Ste. Theresa, Winona, Minn. She is a graduate, with high honors, of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, degree B. Mus., 1929, with major in public school music and minor in piano. She also completed one summer, 1933, of graduate study in the School of Music, University of Iowa, Iowa City.

Her teaching experience before coming to Pittsburg included seven years, 1929-1936, as supervisor of music in public schools in Wisconsin; three years, 1936-1939, as instructor in the Department of Music, State Teachers College, Weatherford, Okla.; two years, 1945-1947, as supervisor of music in the public schools, Mindenmines, Mo.; three summers, 1934, 1935, 1936, as faculty assistant in the Summer Session Music Clinic, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

She is a member of Sigma Alpha Iota, national women's fraternity in Music, and is now secretary and chairman of the *Yearbook* Committee for Alpha Kappa Alumnae Chapter, and program advisor for Alpha Kappa Chapter. She is also a member of the Pittsburg Treble Clef Club, and state chairman of Choral and Ensemble Music for the Kansas State Federation of Music Clubs. She served as director of the All-State Chorus in 1947 and 1948.

She is a member of the National

Education Association and the Kansas State Teachers Association.

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Forest Lee Penny served as part-time student assistant in the teaching of woodwork and mechanical drawing, beginning January 21, 1946, while enrolled in the Graduate Division, and on January 26, 1948, he was appointed instructor in the Department of Industrial and Vocational Education.

He is a native of Kansas, and a graduate of Kansas State Teachers College, degree B. S., with major in industrial education, May, 1941. He also completed the requirements for the degree M. S., with major in industrial education, January, 1948. The title of his Thesis is "Industrial Arts and Its Contributions to the Education of the Blind."

Following graduation he taught industrial arts one year, 1941-1942, in the Senior High School, Durham, Kan. On July 15, 1942, he was inducted into the U. S. Army, 80th Infantry Division. After periods of training in various centers in the United States, he went overseas, with the rank of Technical Sergeant, July 1, 1944. When the Division landed in France it was immediately assigned to the Third Army, under General Patton. On November 30, 1944, he received a battlefield commission to Second Lieutenant from General Patton. During the Battle of the Bulge he was wounded three times, and on the last occasion he was hospital-

ized for nearly a year, receiving his discharge from the Army on November 15, 1945. On January 16, 1945, he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant by order of General Eisenhower.

He is a member of the Industrial Education Club, also of Epsilon Pi Tau, national honorary society in Industrial Arts, and Kappa Pi, national honorary Art fraternity. He is a member of the National Education Association and the Kansas State Teachers Association.

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Helen King Schuyler was appointed counselor of women at Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg, September, 1947.

She is a native of Illinois, and was an undergraduate student at Northwestern University, Evanston, two years. She is a graduate of the University of Washington, Seattle, degree A. B., 1937. She also holds the M. A. degree, 1944, and the Ph. D. degree, June, 1948, from Northwestern University.

Her teaching experience includes one year, 1944-1945, as counselor and teacher of guidance, Senior High School, Rochester, Mich.; two summer sessions, 1946-1947, as instructor, School of Education, Northwestern University; two years, 1945-1947, as graduate assistant, same.

Her World War II service included one year, 1942-1943, as supervisor of women employees, Torpedo Division, International

Harvester Corporation, Chicago; and one year, 1943-1944, as final interviewer in the personnel department of the gas mask manufacturing plant of Johnson and Johnson Company, Chicago.

She is author of Chapter 1, in *Counselors At Work*, edited by Hamrin and Endicott, and published in 1947 by the School of Education, Northwestern University.

She is a member of Pi Lambda Theta, national honorary society for women majoring in Education, serving one year, 1946-1947, as president of Alpha Zeta Chapter; of Psi Chi, national honorary fraternity in Psychology; and of Delta Delta Delta, social sorority.

She is a member of the American Association of University Women, National Association of Deans of Women, Kansas State Association of Deans of Women, Kansas Council of Women, National Education Association, and Kansas State Teachers Association.

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Leonard Edwin Scott was appointed assistant in Commerce and Business Administration at Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg, September, 1947.

He is a native of Utah, and a graduate of San José State College, San José, Cal., degree A. B. with major in business administration, 1946. He also completed one semester of graduate work in busi-



ness administration at the University of California, Berkeley.

He is a member of Pi Omega Pi, national honorary Commercial Teachers' fraternity; served as president of the Senior Class, 1944-1945; and represented Kansas State Teachers College in *Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities*, 1945-1946. He is also a member of Sigma Nu, social fraternity.

He has had practical experience as an accountant, and his World War II service included three years, 1942-1945, in the U. S. Navy as instructor of athletics.

He is a member of the National Education Association and the Kansas State Teachers Association.

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Virgil Gordon Smith was appointed assistant in journalism at Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg, September, 1943, in which capacity she served during the war period. Since September, 1946, she has been assistant in rhetoric and English literature.

She is a native of Kansas, and a graduate of the University of Kansas, degree A. B., 1916; and of Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, degree M. A., 1925. She also completed a term of graduate study at the University of Chicago.

She is a member of Theta Sigma Phi, national honorary fraternity in Journalism, and of the Quill Club, national honorary society for

writers. She is a member of the American Association of University Women, and served two terms as vice-president of the Pittsburg Branch, 1946, 1947, and as president, 1948. She is a member of the board of directors of Wesley Foundation, the campus organization for young people of the Methodist church.

Her teaching experience includes 22 years as teacher of English in the high schools of Winfield, Salina, and Kansas City, Kan.; of English and journalism in the Junior College, Fort Scott, Kan, and in the State Teachers College, Dillon, Mont.

She has contributed several articles to the *Bulletin* of the Kansas State Association of Teachers of English. She spent the summer of 1930 in a tour of Europe, at which time she witnessed the Passion Play at Oberammergau, and visited th historic literary shrines in England.

She is a member of the National Education Association and the Kansas State Teachers Asssocation.

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May Evelyn Triplett was appointed assistant professor of health and physical education at Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg, October 27, 1947.

She is a native of Missouri, and a graduate of Kansas State Teachers College, degree B. S., with major in Health and Physical Education, 1932. She is also a grad-

uate of Texas State College for Women, Denton, Tex., degree M. A., 1942. While enrolled in the Graduate School at Texas State College for Women she was awarded an appointment as tutor.

Her teaching experience includes one year, 1930-1931, as teacher of physical education in the elementary schools, Coffeyville, Kan.; two years, 1934-1936, as teacher of kindergarten and physical education in elementary and high schools, Halstead, Kan.; one year, 1936-1937, as teacher of physical education in elementary and high school, Anthony, Kan.; two years, 1937-1939, as graduate assistant in the Department of Health and Physical Education, Texas State College for Women, Denton; one year, 1939-1940, as Instructor of Dancing, Department of Physical Education, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa; four years, 1940-1944, as assistant professor of health and physical education, Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Lafayette, La.; two years 1944-1946, as Dance Instructor, Department of Physical Education, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.; one year, 1946-1947, as director of physical education for girls, Junior College, Joplin, Mo.

At the annual convention of the Southern Association of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, held in Birmingham, Ala., February, 1940, she was invited to give a lecture-demonstration at

the Dance Section, and gave a review of her Thesis before the Research Section. She has given similar lecture demonstrations before the Mississippi State Teachers Association, 1941, the Louisiana State Teachers Association, 1942, and the Illinois State Teachers Association, 1946.

Her Thesis was reviewed in the *Research Quarterly*, the official journal of the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, May, 1940. A review and interpretive summary of her Thesis also appeared in the *Educational Dance Magazine*, February, 1940, in an article by Elizabeth Abbott, "Research in Tap Dancing."

She is a member of the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation; National Education Association, Kansas State Teachers Association, Missouri State Teachers Association.

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Powell Weaver was appointed part-time instructor of pipe organ, in the Department of Music, Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg, September 1, 1947. Because of ill health he resigned January 5, 1948.

He is a native of Pennsylvania, and was a student at the Institute of Musical Art, New York City. He studied the pipe organ under Gaston Dethier for three years, also composition under Percy Goetschius. He was also a student

of Pietro Yon for one year in New York and one year in Italy. In Rome, Italy, he studied composition under Ottorino Respighi at the St. Cecelia Academy, and pipe organ under Rimigio Renzi, organist at the Vatican.

He toured the United States as accompanist for Johanna Gadske, Julia Claussen, Paul Althouse, Mario Chamlee, and other artists. He also has given organ recitals all over America as well as in the principal musical centers in Italy.

He has achieved considerable eminence as a composer, and his orchestral compositions have been performed by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Minneapolis

Symphony Orchestra, St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, Kansas City Philharmonic Orchestra, Illinois WPA Orchestra, and others. Among his better known compositions for orchestra are Moon-Marketing, and the Squirrel.

He has served as organist and director of music for the First Baptist Church, Kansas City, Mo., since 1937, and of Temple B'Nai Jehudah, Kansas City, since 1927.

He is a member of the MacDowell Colony, American Composers Alliance, American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers, American Guild of Organists, and the Society of Native American Composers.



## 2. Relieved of Administrative Duties

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Effective July 1, 1944, and amended April 23, 1948, the Kansas State Board of Regents adopted a policy governing retirement, which provides that administrative officers shall retire from administrative duties at age 65. The assignments of two heads of departments have been changed during the year, March 1, 1947, to February 28, 1948, under the provisions of this policy.

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Claude Winship Street came to Kansas State Teachers College on May 1, 1932, as head of the Department of Education and director of teacher education. On July 1, 1947, having reached the retiring age for administrative officers, he retired as head of department and is now professor of education.

He is a native of Iowa, and a graduate of Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., degree B. S., 1906; of the University of Minnesota, A. M., 1912; and of Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, Ph. D., 1933. He graduated from Carleton College with Special Honors in Mathematics and Social Science, and in his freshman and senior years was awarded the Reeve Prize for the highest scholarship record. He was awarded a Graduate Scholarship in Mathematics by Yale University, and held a Graduate Fellow-

ship in Teacher Education, 1931-1932, at Teachers College, Columbia University.

His teaching experience before coming to Pittsburg included one year, 1906-1907, as teacher of social science in senior high school, Park City, Utah; one year, 1907-1908, as principal of high school and elementary school, same; three years, 1908-1911, as principal of Powell County High School and superintendent of city schools, Deer Lodge, Mont.; two years, 1912-1914, as superintendent of city schools, Redwood Falls, Minn.; four years, 1914-1918, as superintendent of schools, Glencoe, Minn.; one year, 1918-1919, as superintendent of schools, Yankton, S. Dak.; and four years, 1919-1923, as superintendent of schools, Naskwank-Kee-watin, Minn.

He served five years, 1923-1928, as director of elementary schools, junior high schools, and special classes for handicapped children, on the staff of the State Department of Public Instruction, St. Paul, Minn.; and two years, 1928-1930, as director of teacher education, State Teachers College, Mankato, Minn. He also served as guest professor in the Summer Session, 1930, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis. Other experience included one year, 1900-1901, in the U. S. Census Office, Washington, D. C.

He was coauthor of the *Minnesota Elementary School Curriculum*, published in 1923 by the State Department of Public Instruction, St. Paul. He also served as chairman of the State Committee and editor of the Revised Edition of the *Curriculum*, published in 1928. He was author of several Bulletins published during the period, 1923-1928, by the Minnesota State Department of Public Instruction; also, of *State Control of Teacher Training in the United States*, published, 1932, by the Bureau of Research, Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg. He is author of a Bulletin, *Teaching as a Career*, 1947, published by Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg.

He has contributed articles to *The Kansas Teacher*, official journal of the Kansas State Teachers Association, *The Educational Leader*, *The Techne*, *The Research Quarterly*, journal of the American Physical Education Association, and other professional journals.

He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, international honor society; Phi Delta Kappa, national honorary fraternity in graduate Education; and Kappa Delta Pi, international honorary society in Education. He is also a member of Kiwanis International, and the Knife-and-Fork Club of Pittsburg.

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Garfield Wilson Weede came to Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg, in 1919, as professor and director of Health and Physical

Education and Athletics. In September, 1947, having reached the age of retirement for administrative officers, he retired as Head of the Department and is now professor of health and physical education and coach of track athletics.

He is a native of Iowa, and a graduate of Cooper College (now Sterling College), Sterling, Kan., degree A. B., 1901, and of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, degree D. D. S., 1906. He also holds the postgraduate certificate in physical education and coaching, University of Illinois, Urbana, 1919.

He earned the Varsity "P" in football and track athletics at the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1904 he was named by Walter Camp a member of the All-American Football Team of that year. He is a member of Delta Sigma Delta, social fraternity; Consistory (Masonic); and Rotary International.

He is a member of the National Intercollegiate Track Coaches Association, and represents Kansas as a member of the executive committee; and a member of the Committee on the Sullivan Award of the American Amateur Athletic Union.

His teaching and coaching experience before coming to Pittsburg included four years, 1905-1909, as director of athletics and coach of all sports at Washburn College, Topeka, Kan.; nine years, 1909-1918, in a similar capacity at

Cooper College (now Sterling College), Sterling, Kan. His World War I service included one year, 1918-1919, as director of physical activities at Camp Funston, Ogden, Kan., including supervision of 17 YMCA huts.

At the time of his appointment at Kansas State Teachers College, 1919, he was not only director of the Department but coach of all athletics sports. He continued in this capacity until 1922, when John Lance was appointed coach of basketball; in 1929, Blue Howell was appointed coach of football, to be succeeded in 1931 by Charles H. Morgan. Doctor Weede is known as the "Dean of Kansas Athletic Coaches," having been in continuous service as coach of athletic sports longer than anyone else in Kansas colleges. Also, track teams under his coaching at Kansas State

Teachers College have won more honors than the teams from any other college or university in the Kansas Relays at the University of Kansas, Lawrence, the Drake Relays at Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, and similar contests at Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind.; and at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

He is author of a teacher's manual, *Play and Games*, published by Kansas State Teachers College, and he has been a regular contributor to the annual *Intercollegiate Track and Field Guide*, and the *Athletic Journal*.

He is a member of the National Education Association, American Physical Education Association, Kansas State Teachers Association, Kansas State Physical Education Association.

### 3. Promoted

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Evva Louise Gibson was appointed assistant professor of home economics in September, 1923; in 1928 she became associate professor; and in September, 1947, she was promoted to the rank of professor and head of the department of home economics.

She is a native of Kansas, and a graduate of Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg, degree B. S., 1918; of Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, degree

B. S., 1922, and M. A., 1925. She completed additional graduate study at the State University of Iowa, University of Minnesota, University of Kansas, George Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn., and Columbia University.

Her teaching experience before appointment at Kansas State Teachers College included one year, 1918-1919, as instructor of home economics in the Senior High School, Sedan, Kan., and one

year, 1920-1921, in the Junior High School, Lawrence, Kan.

She is a member of Phi Upsilon Omicron, national honorary society in Home Economics; Delta Kappa Gamma, national honorary teachers fraternity; Pi Gamma Mu, national honorary fraternity in Social Science. She is a member of the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce, the Knife and Fork Club, and PEO. During World War II she served as Air Raid Warden at Science Hall, and as a member of the Women's Emergency Motor Corps.

She is a member of the American Association of University Professors, and of the American Association of University Women, and served as president of the Pittsburg Branch for two terms, 1942-1944. She was sent by the Kansas State Department of Education as a delegate to the conference held in the summer of 1937 at George Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn., organized for the purpose of revising the curriculum for the public

schools of Kansas. From 1929 to 1936 she served as chairman of the Committee on Course of Study appointed by the Kansas State Home Economics Association. A complete revision of the course of study was effected in 1928, and further revision in 1935.

She is a member of the National Education Association, Kansas State Teachers Association, American Home Economics Association, American Vocational Association, Kansas Vocational Association, and Kansas State Home Economics Association. She was elected president of the Kansas State Home Economics Association for the term beginning August 1, 1948.

She has contributed articles to the *Kansas Teacher*, Journal of the Kansas State Teachers Association, the *News Letter* of the Kansas State Home Economics Association, the *Homemaking Bulletin* of the Kansas State Board for Vocational Education, *The Educational Leader*, and *The Alumnian*.

#### 4. Resigned

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Jarvis Burr Burner came to Kansas State Teachers College in September, 1939, as assistant professor of foreign languages, and in 1945 was promoted to the rank of associate professor. In August, 1947, he resigned to accept a position as head of the department of foreign languages, Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

He is a graduate of the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., degree B. S., 1924; A. M., 1928; Ph. D., 1931.

He lived for a time in Buenos Aires, Argentina, where his father was a missionary of the church of the Disciples of Christ. He studied at the National Library, Madrid, Spain. He was associated with Paul Van de Velde in tropical and archeological research in Oaxaca, Mexico.

Before coming to Kansas State Teachers College he served for ten years, 1927-1937, as instructor in the Department of Romance Languages, University of Illinois.

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Cecelia Ruth Earhart, head of Department of Home Economics, September, 1945, resigned on August 31, 1947, to accept appointment as head of the Department of Home Economics Education, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va. For sketch see Vol. 11, No. 1, November, 1947, page 10.

Stella Lucille Hatlestad came to Kansas State Teachers College in 1930 as assistant professor of health and physical education, and was promoted to the rank of associate professor in 1939. During this period she served twice as acting head of the Department of Health and Physical Education for Women, and again from 1942 to 1945. Following the death of her father, she resigned her position at the College in September, 1947, to return to her family home in Radcliff, Iowa, where she was appointed executrix of her father's estate.

She is a graduate of Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, degree B. S., 1924; and of the State University of Iowa, Iowa City, degree A. M., 1930, and Ph. D., 1940. She enrolled for additional graduate study at Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, at Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, and at Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg.

Her teaching experience before coming to Kansas State Teachers College included one year, 1924-1925, as instructor in Senior High School, Waverly, Iowa; three years, 1925-1928, as supervisor of elementary schools and director of girls' physical education, Chariton, Iowa. She also served one year, 1937-1938, as research assistant, State University of Iowa, and one



year, 1938-1939, as social director, Currier Hall, at the same institution.

She has had special training in Red Cross Life Saving and First-Aid, in physiotherapy, photography, and music, and has competed with amateur status in golf and tennis.

Other experience included drafting and designing with the Iowa State Highway Commission; playground supervision in Columbus, Ohio; and free-lance art work. While a student at Iowa State College she held a graduate fellowship in the Department of Interior Decorating, Division of Home Economics, 1924, and served as research assistant in Child Welfare and Physical Education, State University of Iowa, 1937.

She was an active member of important Physical Education Associations, and served one term as vice-president of the Kansas State Association of Health and Physical Education. She contributed articles to the bulletins and journals of these Associations, and was a member of the research council of the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation.

She was a member of the National Education Association, Kansas State Teachers Association, Business and Professional Women's Clubs of America, American Association of University Women, and American Association of University Professors.

Edward Charles Roeber was appointed associate professor of education and director of guidance and counseling, September, 1945, and resigned on September 1, 1947, to accept appointment as assistant professor of education, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. For sketch see Vol. 11, No. 1, November, 1947, page 17.

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Charles Oscar Stover was appointed instructor of instrumental music and director of the College Band, September, 1942, and resigned on August 1, 1947, to return to the Department of Music, city schools, Coffeyville, Kan. For sketch see Vol. 11, No. 1, November, 1947, page 26.

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Clarence Alonzo Swenson was appointed assistant professor of commerce and business administration, September, 1946, and resigned on July 31, 1947, to accept appointment as head of the Department of Business, Arkansas State College, Jonesboro, Ark. For sketch see Vol. 11, No. 1, November, 1947, page 20.

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Powell Weaver was appointed part-time instructor of pipe organ in the Department of Music, Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg, September 1, 1947. Because of ill health he resigned January 5, 1948. For biographical sketch see page 33.

## 5. Necrology

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Walter Louis Friley was born July 9, 1883, in Labette county, Kansas, and died at his home in Pittsburg on Tuesday night, November 11, 1947, following an illness of several months.

He enrolled in the old Kansas State Manual Training Normal School, Pittsburg, as a student in the fall of 1906, then continued his studies in Summer Sessions, and graduated with the B. S. degree in May, 1919. He also attended one Summer Session, 1911, at Bradley Polytechnic Institute, now Bradley University, Peoria, Ill.

After one Summer Session of graduate study at Colorado State College, Fort Collins, Colo., in 1927, he completed the requirements for the M. A. degree at the University of Wichita, Wichita, Kan., in the Summer Session of 1929.

In the fall of 1907 he was appointed instructor of industrial arts in the seventh and eighth grades of the public schools of Independence, Kan. In 1921, the Montgomery County High School was taken over by the Independence city schools, and in the reorganization Mr. Friley was made director of the Industrial Education Department for the entire system. He held this position until the fall of 1940, when he resigned in order to accept appointment at Kansas State Teachers College.

While holding the position of director of industrial education for the Independence schools, he taught part time in the senior high school and junior college. In addition, he held a certificate from the Kansas State Board for Vocational Education, and was in charge of the Smith-Hughes vocational education program in Independence from 1926 to 1940.

He was a guest professor in the Department of Industrial Education at Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg, in the Summer Sessions of 1919, 1938, 1939, and 1940.

In the fall of 1940, he was appointed assistant professor in the Department of Industrial Education, and from 1941 until his last illness he was supervisor of practice teaching in the Department. During this period he greatly increased the facilities and improved the program of shopwork and drafting offered in the College junior-senior high school.

He was a leader in professional organizations of teachers in Kansas, having served three terms as President of the Kansas Industrial Arts Association, and two terms as Treasurer. He served one term as President of the Kansas Vocational Association, and three terms as President of the Southeast Kansas Industrial Education Association. Since 1938 he was a member of the

Committee on Arrangements for the Four-State Regional Conference on Industrial Education (Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas), and was appointed Chairman of the Committee in February, 1947. One of his last important assignments was the planning of the program and completing the final arrangements for the fifth meeting of the Conference, which was held at Kansas State Teachers College on Friday and Saturday, October 24, 25, 1947. Unfortunately, illness prevented him from attending any of the sessions. This fifth meeting was a revival of the Four-State Regional Conference

which met successfully for four consecutive years, 1938 to 1941, inclusive. Wartime restrictions on travel, and the enlistment of many teachers in the armed forces, made it necessary to discontinue the meetings for five years, 1942 to 1946, inclusive.

Professor Friley was also a member of the National Education Association, the Kansas State Teachers Association, and the American Vocational Association.

He was a member of Kappa Delta Pi, international honorary educational society, and of Epsilon Pi Tau, honorary fraternity in industrial arts.

## 6. Special Appointments for the Summer Session

Following is a list of special appointments of visiting instructors for the Summer Session, 1948:

W. Howard Baker, Junior College, El Dorado, Kan., appointed visiting instructor of Biology.

Nelle E. Bowman, assistant director of curriculum, city schools, Tulsa, Okla., appointed director of the Workshop in Education for International Understanding.

Dorothy Craig, director of elementary education, city schools, Logansport, Ind., appointed visiting instructor of Education.

Paul Glendene Chrisman, M. S., superintendent of schools, Baxter Springs, Kan., appointed visiting instructor of Education.

Thomas Ezra Davis, M. S., Senior High School, Pittsburg, Kan., appointed visiting supervisor of high-school courses for practice teachers.

John F. Haberbosch, M. S., principal of the Senior High School, Cherryvale, Kan., appointed visiting instructor of Social Science.

Franklin E. Ludlum, M. S., Senior High School, Pittsburg, Kan., appointed visiting supervisor of high-school courses for practice teachers.

Jeanne Malcolm, M. S., Senior High School, Hutchinson, Kan., appointed visiting instructor of Language and Literature.

Margaret W. Oliver, M. S., Senior High School, Pittsburg, Kan., appointed visiting supervisor of high-school courses for practice teachers.

Merle C. Prunty, Ph. D., director of personnel and extracurricular activities, Stephens College, Columbia, Mo., appointed Director of Workshops on Junior High School and Junior College.

Arthur Perry Twogood, M. S., professor of industrial education, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, appointed director of short course on methods of instruction in industrial education, for the two weeks, May 31 to June 11, 1948.

## Comment on Books

### Guidance Testing

By CLIFFORD P. FROEHLICH and  
ARTHUR L. BENSON

Science Research Associates, Chicago,  
1948, pp. 104, \$1.

This concise and informative book will serve as a valuable introduction to the use of tests in a guidance program. Its preparation was sponsored by the U. S. Office of Education, and the authors were assisted by a committee composed of such leading consultants as Walter V. Bingham, John G. Darley, Mitchell Dreese, Harold A. Edgerton, David Segal, Robert L. Thorndike, and Arthur E. Traxler. To the professional counselor it will bring little new material since his training will have been based on the important points included within this manual. However, the interestingly written book will be especially useful to those individuals who are associated with a guidance program but have only a limited knowledge of the procedures.

A quite successful attempt has been made to analyze pertinent problems that confront the individual responsible for testing within the school. Some orienta-

tion relative to the place of testing in the guidance program is given, stressing the use of tests according to the needs of the individual and emphasizing criteria to be used in test selection. Consideration is given to the actual planning of the school-wide program on the basis of professional leadership.

An extremely important chapter discusses what one is to measure with tests, touching upon reliability, validity, the use of norms in interpretation, and the various types of tests. About eighteen pages are devoted to the cataloguing of specific tests.

Discussion of the administration, scoring, and recording of test results suggests plans to be followed for obtaining most accurate information. Considerable space is devoted to the test scores, showing how they may be utilized to identify student problems. The application of test results in counseling is also briefly examined.

All these points are rather hurriedly covered in 104 pages. Admittedly brief, the book is intended only as an introduction to the problems involved in planning a testing program. Reference is made to standard tests from which



one may make a broader approach to the field. It is unfortunate that the title, by associating the words guidance and testing, may continue to foster the already too prevalent belief that the terms are

synonymous. Nonetheless, the authors have done an excellent bit of writing which is a real contribution to the literature on testing.—  
CLYDE R. BAIRD, Vocational Counselor.

## Contributors to This Number

William Thomas Bawden (Ph. D., Columbia University), head of Department of Industrial Education, 1935-1945; editor of *THE EDUCATIONAL LEADER* since 1944. For biographical sketch see Vol. 11, No. 1, Nov., 1947, page 27.

Ernest E. Stonecipher (M. S., University of Kansas) is professor of education and director of the Bureau of Rural Education and Extension. He has been enrolled for graduate study at George Peabody College, University of Chicago, Teachers College, Columbia University. Following six years of experience as teacher in rural schools and principal of village schools, and three years as principal of graded school and high-school teacher, he served as county superintendent of schools, six years, and as city superintendent of schools, nine years. He was appointed to his present position in 1927. He is a member of the Kansas State Teachers Association, and served as member of the representative assembly for nine years, and as member of the legislative and research committee for five years. He is now also a member of the Board of Directors. He is a member of the National Educa-

tion Association, and served two consecutive terms, 1945-1947, as President of the Department of Rural Education. He is also member of Kappa Delta Pi.

James Ralph Wells (Ph. D., Washington University) is professor and head of the Department of Biological Science, and chairman of the College Committee on Health. He is a graduate of Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg, B. S., 1919; University of Chicago, M. S., 1921; and Washington University, St. Louis, Ph. D., 1932. After teaching two years in secondary school, he was appointed in 1919 instructor of biology at Kansas State Teachers College, promoted successively to the ranks of assistant professor, associate professor, and professor, and became head of the Department in 1939. He holds memberships in the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Society of American Bacteriologists, the American Public Health Association, the National Tuberculosis Association, the Kansas Clinical Laboratory Association, the Kansas Mental Hygiene Association, the National

Association of Biology Teachers, and is a life member of the Kansas Academy of Science. For the past 20 years he has been president of the Crawford County Tuberculosis and Health Association; he is vice-president, 1948-1949, of the Kansas Public Health Association; and

since 1942 he has served as a member of the executive committee of the Kansas Tuberculosis and Health Association. He is a member of the National Education Association and of the Kansas State Teachers Association.

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