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A Brief History of the College of Education

William Edward Eaton

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This booklet is a history of the College of Education at Southern Illinois University. It also provides short biographies of former deans and includes faculty rosters.

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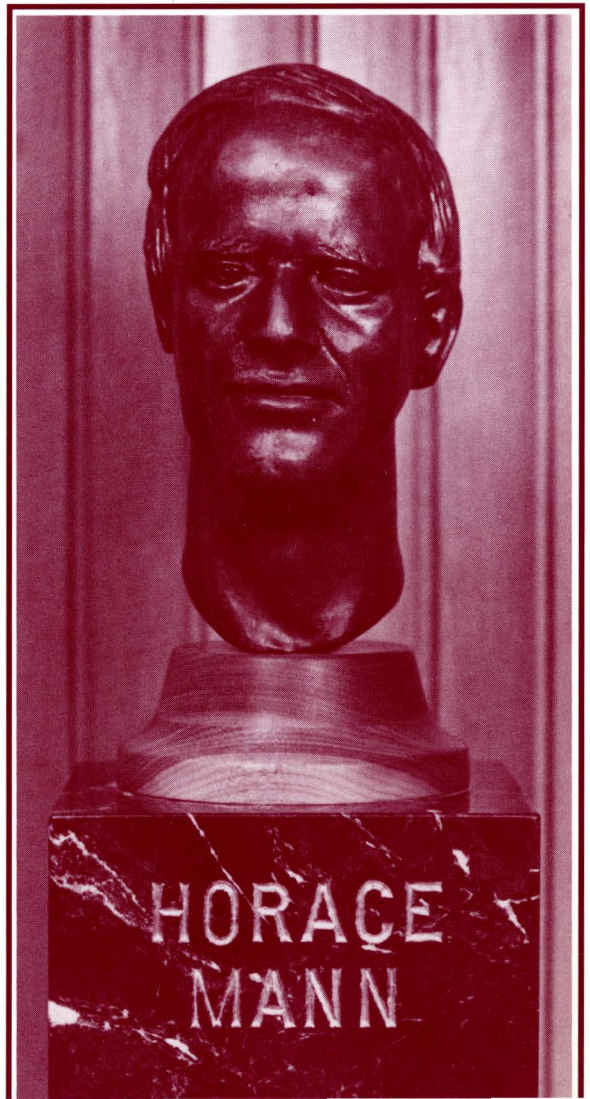
A Brief History of the College of Education

by William Edward Eaton

*Revised
for the College's
50th
Anniversary*



Southern Illinois
University
at Carbondale





Pulliam Hall – 1994

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Revised for the College's 50th Anniversary

by William Edward Eaton

Southern Illinois University at Carbondale
Carbondale, Illinois

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A Brief History of the College

The modern history of Southern Illinois University began on May 17, 1943, when President Roscoe Pulliam asked for "a fifth year of work" from the Teachers College Board. Said Pulliam: "It is assumed that this work will be begun modestly with present faculty in cooperation with the other teachers colleges who undertake it, and if possible with the University of Illinois."¹ This request was tentatively approved.

On June 30, 1943, the Illinois General Assembly approved the idea of graduate studies by passing a measure conferring "limited university status" to Southern. Known as the Crisenberry Bill, for its Senate sponsor, the bill gave official recognition to two existing realities: (1) that Southern Illinois Normal had been providing a general education in addition to pedagogical instruction since its beginning in 1874 and (2) that by 1940 there were no other opportunities for a liberal arts and science education anywhere else in the region.² The passage of the Crisenberry Bill also paved the way for the influx of veterans who came to the state colleges because of the passage of the Serviceman's Readjustment Act of 1944 (G.I. Bill).

Limited university status allowed Southern to grant liberal arts degrees at the bachelor's level and to confer the degree, Master of Science in Education. The school was specifically barred from granting degrees in agriculture, engineering, law, dentistry, medicine, and pharmacy.³ The measure's passage was a compromise between supporters desiring full university status and opponents, led by the University of Illinois, who were jealously guarding their traditional role as "the" state university.

To meet the opportunities afforded by the new designation, President Pulliam reorganized the university into three colleges: The College of Education, the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, and a College of Vocations. This reorganization was well underway but not complete at the time of President Pulliam's death on March 27, 1944. The first deans were to be: Talbot W. Abbott of the Chemistry Department as Dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences; Henry J. Rehn of the School of Business at Temple University as Dean of the College of Vocations; and Eugene R. Fair of Minnesota State Teachers College at Mankato as Dean of the College of Education.⁴ During the summer session of 1944, the College of Education began offering graduate courses. In June, 1945, Arthur Madison of Mt. Vernon, Illinois was awarded the first Master of Science in Education degree.⁵

Prior to the new administrative structure, Southern had been organized into 25 separate departments: agriculture, botany, chemistry, commerce, economics, education, fine and applied arts, English, foreign language, geography and geology, government, history, home economics, industrial education, journalism, mathematics, music, physical education for men, physical education for women, philosophy, physics, physiology and health education, sociology, speech, and zoology.⁶ All the departments were small. A few, like philosophy, had only one faculty member. These departments would now be consolidated under the three new colleges.

Southern's influence in public education was considerable even prior to the reorganization of 1944. From its modest beginnings in 1874, Principal Robert Allyn had made the institution a haven for teachers, both for those already in the field who visited the campus during the summer for course work and for those young men and women who sought a modicum of training prior to starting their teaching careers. By 1940, Southern Illinois Normal University had a well qualified Department of Education, a practice elementary school, a practice high school, and a Child Guidance Clinic (the forerunner of today's Clinical Center), all of which enjoyed a solid reputation throughout the region. The University had been accredited by the North Central Association in 1931. In 1942, the Department of Education was staffed by Fount Warren (chair), George D. Wham (emeritus status; he would die in 1943), Wellington A. Thalman, Ted Ragsdale, Louis Gellerman, Douglas Lawson, and George Thompson.⁷ S.I.N.U. had also pioneered rural training centers under the leadership of W. O. Brown. At the peak of the program, five country schools in the

area were staffed with “rural practice supervisors” who worked as critic teachers for students indicating an interest in doing their practice teaching in a one or two room schoolhouse. For those students wanting to teach in a city school, Carbondale’s Brush School was used as a center. In the 1930s and 1940s, Carterville High School was used as a teaching center as well. The choice of Roscoe Pulliam as President, the Superintendent of Schools in Harrisburg, Illinois, at the time of his selection, only enhanced the focus of the institution toward service to the public schools of Illinois.

Chester F. Lay was inaugurated as the seventh President of Southern on May 11, 1945, succeeding Bruce Merwin of the Department of Education who had served as Acting President from the time of Pulliam’s death.⁸ Lay, even though a native son from Golconda and an alumnus of Southern, apparently lost little time in alienating the faculty, students, and staff. These were difficult times with World War II having taken its toll on student enrollment (it had dropped from 2,180 in 1941 to 870 in 1943),⁹ and with the faculty demanding greater influence in decision-making as they sought to shape a university. After serving but eighteen months in office, Lay’s leadership was called into question and the Teachers College Board, the governing board for all of the state’s “normal” schools, called for an investigation in November of 1946.¹⁰ Though officially cleared, Lay’s popularity with the faculty, staff, and students never developed. On September 10, 1948, Lay resigned the Presidency and went to Southern Methodist University at Dallas, Texas.¹¹ During President Lay’s brief term, the Illinois General Assembly approved the name change from Southern Illinois Normal University to Southern Illinois University on October 23, 1947.¹² The College of Vocations had been re-christened the College of Vocations and Professions. During that same term, Dean Fair resigned and after a brief interregnum period when Marshall S. Hiskey (also Dean of Men), served as dean, Douglas E. Lawson was called from a recently accepted job as principal in Hawaii to become the second Dean of the College of Education.¹³ Lawson became dean at about the same time that Delyte W. Morris became the eighth President of Southern. One historian of the university, George Kimball Plochmann, suggests that the problems between Fair and Lay had to do with salaries. It was rumored that faculty salaries for comparable rank were higher in the other two colleges than in the College of Education.¹⁴

A new teacher training school for the College of Education had been long recognized as a need. The Allyn Building, containing both the elementary and high school, was too small. An initial appropriation had been made in 1939 but delays had prevented construction until the cornerstone was laid on July 2, 1949.¹⁵

Enrollment declines during the Second World War had led to the discontinuation of three of the five rural training centers and of Carterville High School as a center. W. O. Brown died in 1936 leaving George Bracewell, assisted by Willis Malone, to supervise the rural training schools. The College of Education continued to dominate the enrollment figures for the university. The figures for fall, 1944, were:¹⁶

	Number	Percent of Total
College of Education	705	77.6
College of Liberal Arts & Sciences	189	20.8
College of Vocations & Professions	14	1.6
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/> 908	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/> 100.0%

By 1944–45, the College was working hard to develop its graduate offerings under Dean Fair’s guidance. For the term of 1944–45, the following graduate courses were offered. Their respective enrollments are shown in parentheses.¹⁷

Ed 424	School Administration	(4)
Ed 426	Procedure in Individual Guidance	(4)
Ed 428	Therapeutic Treatment of the Individual Student	(3)
Ed 437	Reading	(5)
Ed 500	Seminar	(5)
Ed 523	Legal Basis and Theory	(2)

Ed 525	School Finance and School Plant Facilities	(1)
Ed 526	Techniques and Therapy in Individual Guidance	(7)
Ed 539	Community Development Through the School	(2)
Ed 555	History of Educational Philosophy	(1)
Ed 556	Seminar in Supervision	(18)
Ed 561	Curriculum Adjustment	(1)
Ed 565	Psychology of Elementary School Subjects	(1)

At the August graduation of 1945, 27 students received the Master of Science in Education degree.¹⁸

Extension courses continued to be popular. The 1946 *Bulletin* shows education classes being taught in Anna, Benton, Centralia, East St. Louis, Elizabethtown, Golconda, Maplewood, Mounds, and Shawneetown.¹⁹ Enrollment in the university's elementary and high school continued strong with the Allyn Training School having 177 students in the fall of 1945 and the high school enrolling an additional 185.²⁰

During the administration of President Morris, the university as a whole began a rapid period of growth. The fall of 1948 enrollment showed an on-campus student body of 2,838 with 1,467 of those students majoring in education. Liberal Arts and Sciences had 711 and the College of Vocations and Professions had 660.²¹ Graduate courses were now being offered across campus with the university's Graduate Committee approving the award of the Master of Arts and the Master of Science degrees in programs other than education.²² There was also the inevitable restructuring that goes along with rapid growth. The Department of Physiology and Health Education was split in December, 1948, with Health Education moving to the College of Education. Ralph Boatman was made acting chair and the rest of the department consisted of Florence Denny, Frances Phillips, and William McBride.²³ In 1949, the rural practice centers were discontinued. The completion of the new University School (later named for President Pulliam), and the addition of Attucks and Carbondale High Schools as student teaching centers in 1947, combined with the national trend of people moving to the cities and the consolidation of country schools, made the rural training schools unnecessary.

June 30, 1949, was the last meeting of the Teachers College Board for Southern Illinois University. Because of its rapid growth and leadership among the state's normal schools in offering graduate programs, it was allowed to organize a separate Board of Trustees. Freed from the bounds imposed by this traditional governance structure, the university, under Morris's considerable energies, took flight. Within the year, President Morris recommended a residency center in Belleville with the idea of someday establishing a branch in the region, began to look for property in the Little Grassy Lake region, bought most of the lands surrounding the current campus, and began the plans for a Vocational Technical Institute.²⁴

There were also changes in the College of Education. In 1948, the Department of Guidance and Special Education was established. In 1951, the college awarded the Master's degree in Educational Administration, Instructional Supervision (forerunner of Elementary Education), Guidance and Counseling, and Industrial Education. At the Board meeting of April, 1952, Dean Lawson reported the college's mission to be threefold:

1. Preparing teachers to teach in the field.
2. Service to the area.
3. Engaging in professional organized research.²⁵

This third point was a new venture for the college.

Attracting qualified faculty when there was a national shortage of Ph.D.s was a problem. As of 1950, the university had a salary schedule in force that crippled recruitment efforts. The schedule called for:²⁶

Professor	\$4950-5850
Associate Professor	4275-5175
Assistant Professor	3600-4500

President Morris was ultimately successful in having the schedule set aside.

Further reorganization within the College of Education led to the request for the M.S. in Education in both women's and men's Physical Education in 1952, the moving of intercollegiate athletics to the college in the same year, and the approval of the M.S. in Education in Home Economics. The addition of athletics led Dean Lawson to appoint Roswell Merrick as assistant dean. Merrick was made responsible for athletics, physical education, recreation, and health education.²⁷ In 1953, Dean Willis G. Swartz of the Graduate School recommended the Sixth Year Certificate in Education to the Board of Trustees.²⁸ The Department of Recreation and Outdoor Education was established in 1954. This was the same year Dean Lawson resigned for reasons of health.

John Erle Grinnell was approved in April, 1955, as Dean of the College of Education. In July, Donald Boydston became the Chair of Health Education. In December, the Board of Trustees authorized the Ph.D. degree.²⁹ This authorization was to begin a new era in the history of the university.

The authorization for doctoral studies had not come from the thin air. The discussion had taken place on campus for at least two years before the authorization and one year before authorization outside consultants were brought to campus. Harold Benjamin, Chairman of the Division of Social Foundations of Education at George Peabody College for Teachers in Nashville, Tennessee, had been a consultant to Dean Grinnell and the College of Education. He worked with the dean and faculty to plan the program. The Board approved doctoral programs for government, speech pathology, education, and psychology at its June 29, 1956, meeting. The government and speech pathology doctoral programs were to go into effect fall quarter, 1956, with education and psychology to initiate theirs, fall quarter, 1957.³⁰ At previous Board meetings in 1956, the M.S. in Education in Health Education and the M.S. in Education in Recreation and Outdoor Education had been approved.³¹

By 1956, SIU was awarding more than 80 master's degrees at its June Commencement. The breakdown for that ceremony was:³²

Masters

10 arts
7 science
70 education

87

Bachelors

206 education
89 liberal arts & sciences
13 agriculture
76 business
13 science
7 fine arts
3 home economics

407

The doctoral program in education was to have three specializations: Educational Administration and Supervision, Secondary Education, and Elementary Education. Dean Grinnell was re-structuring the college to meet its ongoing commitments to the area and to the new degree programs. At his request, the Board approved an M.S. in Education degree in Instructional Materials in 1958 and approved the establishment of an Educational Research Bureau to be headed by Dr. Jacob O. Bach who had joined the faculty in 1951.³³ J. Murray Lee was brought in to head the Department of Elementary Education, Arthur E. Lean to head the Department of Educational Administration and Supervision, and Alonzo F. Myers, Chairman of the Department of Higher Education at New York University, was brought in by Dean Grinnell as a consultant to suggest ways of effectively re-structuring the college in 1956. Following that consultation, the Board approved the organization of the College of Education into two major divisions: The division of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation and the division to be called Educational Theory and Practice.³⁴

Health, Physical Education, and Recreation
Health Education
Physical Education—Men (Academic)

Physical Education—Men (Non-Academic) [Intercollegiate Athletics]
 Men's Intramurals
 Physical Education—Women
 Recreation and Outdoor Education
 Educational Theory and Practice
 Administration and Supervision
 Elementary Education
 Secondary Education
 Guidance
 Special Education
 Instructional Materials
 Teaching Training
 University School
 Affiliated Schools

The Chairs of these department were:

Health Education	Donald Boydston
Physical Education (Men—Academic)	Edward Shea
Physical Education (Men—Non-Academic)	Donald Boydston
Physical Education (Women)	Dorothy Davies
Men's Intramurals	Glenn Martin
Recreation & Outdoor Education	William Freeberg
Administration & Supervision	Arthur E. Lean
Elementary Education	J. Murray Lee
Secondary Education	Clarence Samford
Guidance	Eugene Fitzpatrick
Special Education	Oliver Kolstoe
Instructional Materials	Paul Wendt
Teacher Training	Charles Neal

This was a major change inasmuch as several combined departments, such as Department of Guidance and Special Education, were split apart and new departments, such as Instructional Materials, were formed. But even though the Board had previously approved these specialties in the education doctoral program, by the fall of 1958 only Secondary Education was ready.

A Department of Higher Education was formed in 1959 with faculty who were then a part of Secondary Education. George Hand, Vice President for Business Affairs, received President Morris's approval to leave central administration to chair this new department. Hand had joined SIU in 1952.³⁵ Also in 1959, the doctoral programs in Educational Administration and Supervision and in Elementary Education were deemed ready for students and a Reading Center was established with Robert Karlin hired to direct its affairs.³⁶

At this critical juncture, President Morris (with the original idea from Vice President Charles Tenney) devised a strategy for bringing both recognition and credibility to the emerging graduate programs of the university by appointing distinguished professors retired from other universities to the faculty. The College of Education was the major participant in this plan. In 1959, George Axtelle joined the faculty. Later, the ranks would swell with the presence of such luminaries as: John Childs (1959—Educational Administration and Supervision); Charles Skinner (1959—Guidance); Duncan E. Grizzell (1959—Secondary Education); Henry Harap (1959—Secondary Education); Rena Hodgen (1959—Home Economics Education); Lloyd Sharp (1959—Recreation and Outdoor Education); Alonzo Myers (1960—Higher Education); Edgar B. Wesley (1960—Secondary Education); Roy Brammell (1960—Educational Administration and Supervision); Eugene Lawler (1961—Educational Administration and Supervision); Freeman G. Macomber (1961—Higher Education); R. Bruce Raup (1962—Educational Administration and Supervision); Nelson Bossing (1962—Secondary Education); Harold Benjamin (1963—Educational Administration and Supervision); Roma Gans (1963—Elementary Education); and George S. Counts (1963—Educational Administration and Supervision).³⁷

Dean Grinnell's success in the College of Education had not gone unnoticed. President Morris asked Grinnell to become Chief Executive Assistant and Vice President for the Carbondale Campus in 1960.³⁸ There was to be a parallel appointment for the swiftly developing residency centers at Alton and East St. Louis which were collectively known as the Southwest Campus. Harold See would be given charge of developments in this area.

At its March 2, 1961, meeting, the Board of Trustees received a copy of a chart showing the approval and future planning of degree programs at SIU.

Units	Associate's	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctor's
Education		(1920)	(1944)	(1956)
Physical Education (Men)		1932	1952	1960
Physical Education (Women)		1940	1952	1960
Health Education		1945	1956	1960
Guidance		1945	1950	1960
Administration and				
Supervision		1951	1957	1959
Instructional Materials		1951	1958	
Recreational and Outdoor				
Education		1956	1956	
Elementary Education		1956	1956	1959
Secondary Education		1956	1957	1958
Special Education		1956	1956	
Higher Education		1959	1959	1961?
Liberal Arts and Sciences				
English		1920	1944	1961
Foreign Languages		1920	1944	1961?
History		1920	1944	?
Mathematics		1920	1944	?
Chemistry		1920	1944	1961?
Physics and Astronomy		1920	1945	?
Zoology		1920	1944	1958
Botany		1920	1944	1961?
Geography		1937	1944	1961?
Geology		1955	1955	?
Government		1933	1944	1956
Sociology		1940	1945	1961
Anthropology		1957	1957	1960
Physiology		1926	1957	1961
Microbiology		1949	1957	1958
Philosophy		1950	1951	1961?
Psychology		1945	1953	1956
Business		(1931)	1946	
Economics		1935	1945	1960
Accounting		1956	1961?	
Secretarial and Business				
Education		1956	1957	
Management		1956	1961?	
Marketing		1956	1961?	
Fine Arts			1952	
Art		1931	1955	
Music		1931	1955	
Design		1956	1957	
Agriculture	(1939)			
Agricultural Industries		1956	1957	
Animal Industries		1956	1957	
Plant Industries		1956	1957	
Forestry		1957	1961?	

Communications			
Speech	1946	1951	1958
Journalism	1947	1956	1961?
Radio-Television	1956		
Speech Correction	1956	1956	1956
Theater	1956	1957	?
Printing and Photography	1956		
Home Economics	(1933)	1952	1960
Clothing and Textiles	1957		
Food and Nutrition	1957		
Home and Family	1957		
Home Economics Education	1957		
Applied Science			
Industrial Education	1937	1951	1961?
Applied Science	1956		
Nursing	1955		

John Grinnell was replaced by Arthur E. Lean who had been Chair of the Department of Educational Administration and Supervision. George Bracewell replaced Lean as Chair. Lean would serve as dean for a three year period. During that term, events continued to progress rapidly.

Anxious to have its newly ordained graduate programs receive national sanction, SIU invited the National Council for the Accreditation of Teacher Education (NCATE), to visit campus in 1962. Founded in 1954 as an outgrowth of the American Association of College Teachers of Education, NCATE approval would be important to SIU's new programs. The results of NCATE's visit in November of 1962 were disappointing. A last minute administrative decision to include the Edwardsville branch had greatly complicated and confused the visitation. The result was a "provisional" approval with NCATE to return again in 1967 and 1971. The college, attempting to reassure the agency of its competence to offer doctoral studies, followed a central administrative fiat to organize the several doctoral programs of the college into three functional areas. Those areas were: Curriculum and Instruction, Educational Psychology, and Educational Administration and Social Foundations.³⁹

The doctoral programs in Health Education and in Physical Education were approved by the Board in 1960 and the doctoral program in Higher Education in 1961. After negotiations with the Department of State's Agency for International Development (A.I.D.), a contract was signed with Viet Nam to provide consultants for their education ministry for the field of elementary education. In the spring of 1961, the first group of faculty from the college left for Saigon. Willis Malone, as Chief of Party, was joined by Mabel Lane Bartlett, Alex Reed, Fred Armistead, William Bartlett, and Harold Lerch.⁴⁰ Though the changes in the actual composition of the group would vary after each two year contract period, Fred Armistead would remain on the project for six years.

Bids for the new College of Education building were received in November of 1961 with a targeted completion date of 1964. The new building would replace the motley collection of temporary barracks, former residences since bought up and hastily converted into offices by the university, and offices located here and there across the campus that had previously made up the college.⁴¹

Referring the role of professor to that of dean, Arthur Lean asked to be relieved of his duties to return to Educational Administration and Supervision. Following a national search and a year's service by Troy Edwards as acting dean, Elmer J. Clark, Jr., Dean of the Graduate School at Indiana State University, became SIU's Dean of the College of Education in July, 1964. When Clark arrived he was able to establish his office in the recently opened Wham Education Building.

In addition to its ongoing commitments in providing on-campus instruction and instruction in several off-campus locations, the College of Education was active in its Viet Nam obligations and was providing technical assistance for the establishment of a Job Corps Center at Camp Breckenridge, Kentucky. Internal changes

within the college saw Arthur Dibden, Jr. assume the Chair in Higher Education as George Hand moved to the Department of Economics; Margaret Hill headed the Reading Center; Thomas Jordan accepted the Chair of the recently re-named Department of Guidance and Educational Psychology; John Mees left the principalship of University School for the Department of Secondary Education; George Axtelle organized the Center for Dewey Studies; James Crowner was brought to campus to chair Special Education; and Arthur Aikman, formerly of the faculty of the University School, was asked to direct a federally sponsored Teacher Corps Project.⁴² Assisting Dean Clark were Donald Robinson and Troy Edwards who served as assistant deans. In 1965, Roy Brammell, a former dean at the University of Connecticut, also became an assistant dean.⁴³

The Educational Research Bureau was continued in 1967 under the direction of Roger Robinson, formerly principal of the University School.⁴⁴ The Department of Recreation and Outdoor Education was split in 1969 with Outdoor Education leaving the college.⁴⁵ The college also became involved with adult education in 1969 in seeking affiliation with the Mott Foundation of Flint, Michigan, and completed a federally funded grant of \$240,000 for the Training of Teacher Trainers (T.T.T.). The college was also active in assisting educational leaders from the thirty-two counties of Southern Illinois through the Educational Council of 100, Inc., which had been formed a few years earlier.

Of special interest to Dean Clark were efforts at cooperating with "emerging" institutions. These institutions were traditionally black colleges located in the Southern states which were anxious to receive advice and counsel from SIU's faculty and administrators and to upgrade the credentials of their staffs by enrolling them in the various graduate programs of SIU's College of Education. Agreements with Jackson State, Winston-Salem, and Mississippi Valley State occupied the college through the later 1960s and the 1970s. Professor Malvin E. Moore, Jr., of the Department of Educational Administration and Foundations, operated a complementary program from 1972-1974 and again from 1974-1976 called "Developing Leaders in Developing Institutions."⁴⁶

John E. King came to the college in 1967 as Chairman of the Department of Educational Administration and Foundations. After one year, he moved to the Chair of Higher Education where he replaced William McKeefery. King, in turn, was replaced by Edward Sasse as Chair of Educational Administration and Foundations. J. Murray Lee, stepping down as Chair of Elementary Education in 1968, was replaced by Fred Sloan. John R. Verduin, Jr. was brought to campus to become Coordinator of Teacher Education and Dale Kaiser directed a School Services Bureau which was organized in July, 1968. Peter Oliva chaired Secondary Education.⁴⁷

On the fifteenth of January, 1971, Dean Clark addressed the Board of Trustees on the matter of the university schools. In response to growing pressure from the Illinois Board of Higher Education to close all of the state's laboratory schools, SIU's University High School had been closed in 1967, leaving a nursery school through sixth grade operation. Dean Clark now recommended the closing of this elementary portion. The Board accepted Dean Clark's recommendation after extensive debate and the school closed at the end of its term in spring, 1971.⁴⁸ William Matthias, brought from Oak Park, Illinois to serve as principal of the Laboratory School in 1967, supervised the closing of the school which had accumulated so rich a history.⁴⁹

When the National Council for the Accreditation of Teacher Education (NCATE) arrived on campus in November of 1971, they could, after careful scrutiny, find little to criticize. Despite the phenomenal growth that had turned a normal school into a major university and a Department of Education into a College of Education that was one of the nation's largest producers of classroom teachers, the qualitative changes had kept pace with the quantitative changes. Possibly the best news to result from the visit of NCATE was the end of the Functional Area Concept which most of the faculty had found cumbersome. Though there would continue to be a single Ph.D. in Education degree with the Dean of the College serving as the central

admissions officer, most of the control was returned to the various departments of the college.

In 1972, Dean Clark re-structured his administration to include four assistant deans and one assistant to the dean. Dean Stuck accepted responsibility for graduate affairs, Troy Edwards handled business affairs, Harold DeWeese directed Student Personnel Services, Dick Verduin was asked to head a new division called Educational Innovation and Services, and John Evans served as the assistant to the dean. The Educational Research Bureau, a short lived School Services Bureau, and the Reading Center were all terminated in 1972.⁵⁰

In 1972, Occupational Education was shifted from the College of Engineering and Technology to Education. When Business Education came to the college from the School of Business in 1974, Dean Clark designated John Cody as an Assistant Dean for Vocational Education. Dr. Cody provided the spade work that led, with the final addition of Home Economics Education from the School of Home Economics, to the creation of the Department of Vocational Education Studies.

The college's long interest in off-campus offerings led to the formal establishment of residency centers. The first was established at the Wabash Valley Community College at Mt. Carmel. Later, another was established at Kaskaskia Community College at Centralia.

It would be appropriate to point out that none of these collegiate events were happening in a vacuum. Events across campus were moving with alarming speed in the period from 1969 to 1974.

The university was expanding at a tremendous rate. The university was busily engaged in exercising its right of eminent domain to purchase contiguous properties. New construction was evident everywhere with dormitories, an addition to the library, a general classroom building, and several other structures underway. The campus at Edwardsville was under construction and the development of a medical school and a law school had been set into motion. Nationally, the unpopular war in Viet Nam had led to widespread disillusion and campus rioting. SIU found itself in the middle of this turmoil when Old Main mysteriously burned to the ground in the spring of 1969. This was followed by revelations that President Morris had approved the use of research overhead monies to construct a University House, at a cost of about one million dollars, despite IBHE restrictions on such buildings.

In 1970, students at SIU rioted. This action resulted in the closing of the campus in May. The following month, President Morris tendered his resignation and the Board created a new layer of administration known as the Board Staff.

The search for a new president was completed on December 11, 1971, when the Board introduced David R. Derge, Vice President of Academic Affairs at Indiana University at Bloomington, as the new President of SIU. But despite hopes for a period of healing by both the Board and the faculty, events erupted in December of 1973 with the announcement that SIU's base budget had been cut by over two and one-half million dollars for Fiscal Year 1975. The administration's response was the contract termination of some 104 faculty members, many of them tenured, using the "financial exigency" emergency procedures. On March 14, 1974, David R. Derge, under heavy criticism, resigned the Presidency.⁵¹

All of these events had repercussions in the College of Education. Unsettling debate, growing antagonism over student disruptions, threats to tenure, salary freezes, and the closing of the campus led to insecurity and morale problems. The faculty of the college were certainly not immune to the contagion of the times.

One of President Derge's final campaigns was to convert SIU from a quarter system to the semester system. Though welcomed for its traditional appeal by many of the departments in the College of Liberal Arts and Science, most of the faculty in the College of Education were opposed. Their opposition was based on the convenience afforded practicing school teachers who could arrange to take courses during the twelve week summer term. They also opposed the conversion because it would eventually lead to the loss of the opportunity for twelve months of employment. The conversion to semesters caused the college to re-structure its curriculum

since student teaching would now be over the period of a semester rather than the quarter.

By 1974 the College of Education could point with pride to thirty years of achievement. The college's commitment to the public schools of the state had never waned. It had become a major producer of beginning teachers for the state at the same time that it was becoming a major institution of graduate studies in education and allied professions for the entire midwest and south central region. Still, there were problems.

The entire nation was burdened with high inflation in the 1970s and the university seemed to suffer disproportionately. Unlike other segments of the economy, the university could not pass its increased costs on to the consumers—its students—quickly enough. By the latter 1970s, the problem of runaway inflation was compounded by an Arab oil embargo which drove up the cost of petro-chemical products and raw energy. All of this came at the very time when enrollments were declining due to demographic changes in the national population. These factors created a “triple threat” which led to higher tuition costs, declining real wages for faculty and staff, and much higher costs of operation. The problem of rising costs facing the university can be illustrated by the proposal to build a pressbox for McAndrew Stadium. Preliminary engineering estimates were for the cost of the project to be about \$50,000. When actual construction bids were received by the Board of Trustees in July, 1974, the low bidder had submitted a bid for \$183,101.⁵² Inflation, high energy costs, and demography were to effect SIU's College of Education as well, especially demography.

Lower national birth rates meant fewer school children which meant, of course, the need for fewer teachers. In school year 1970–71, SIU's College of Education had an enrollment of about 8,000 undergraduates counting those students actually enrolled in the college's programs and those in the General Studies segment planning to major in education. By 1980–81, the numbers had declined to around 2,000 before stabilizing at that level. The number of faculty in the College was reduced during the same period of time from around 200 to 150. A more precipitous decline in the number of faculty was prevented by a significant increase in the enrollment of graduate students within the college. Henceforth, approximately one-half of all doctoral candidates in the university would be working for the degree, Ph.D. in Education.

A graduate faculty is expected to be actively engaged in research, publication, and grant activity and this message was made abundantly clear when, on December 1, 1974, Warren W. Brandt was named by the Board of Trustees to be President of Southern Illinois University.

The response of the faculty of the college to the new challenge was immediate and positive. External dollar grants, made by both governmental and private philanthropic organizations, were actively and successfully sought. Addresses at national meetings, articles appearing in refereed journals, and offices held in national organizations moved on the upswing.

The College's international exposure, already established in an earlier era with contracts in Vietnam, Afghanistan, Thailand and Mali, was increased to include a multi-million dollar radio education contract in the nation of Nepal with smaller but important contracts being made in Malaysia. The College's grant activity, as reviewed in the collegiate achievement report for 1979, is illustrative of the high productivity levels. During academic year 1978–79, Donald Paige and Charles Klasek were the major researchers on the Nepal grant, Nancy Quisenberry directed the effort to train American Peace Corps volunteers for Western Samoa, Audrey Tomera was the principal investigator on a “pre-college teacher development in science” project, James Aaron was the recipient of funds for a motorcycle safety program, Billy Dixon and Morris Lamb received funding for a cooperative project with the Jackson County Comprehensive Education and Training Act office, and Wayne Ramp served as principal investigator for several projects funded by the State of Illinois' Division of Adult, Vocational, and Technical Education.⁵³ The total

sum of these grants, some to be run over several years, exceeded \$2.75 million dollars.

A big change in the instructional activities of the College came with the creation of a degree program in Occupational Education for military personnel which would be delivered to many of the Air Force Bases in the U.S. which were under the Military Airlift Command. Later, the program expanded to a few naval bases and a few marine bases. Parallel programs were similarly sponsored by SIU's College of Engineering and Technology and the School of Technical Careers.

The military programs operation grew rapidly. Initially, the program was staffed by the faculty of the Department of Vocational Education Studies. The rapid increase in the program's enrollment required V.E.S. to reach and involve faculty throughout the college. On the bases, V.E.S. employed base coordinators to administer the program. These base representatives held term appointments within the college and the Department of Vocational Education Studies. In May, 1975, Kenneth Ripple, of the Department of Educational Leadership, was asked to head a university-wide Office of Military Programs.⁵⁴

Though the military bases that were served by the College changed a bit during the ten years between 1974 to 1984, the names of those served in 1984 offers an indication of the scope of the program.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Altus Air Force Base | Oklahoma |
| 2. Bangor Naval Submarine Base | Bangor, Washington |
| 3. Charleston Air Force Base | South Carolina |
| 4. Naval Guided Missiles School | Virginia |
| 5. Great Lakes Naval Base | Illinois |
| 6. Groton Naval Submarine Base | Connecticut |
| 7. Jacksonville Naval Air Station | Florida |
| 8. Kirtland Air Force Base | New Mexico |
| 9. March Air Force Base | California |
| 10. Mayport Naval Station | Florida |
| 11. McChord Air Force Base | Washington |
| 12. McGuire Air Force Base | New Jersey |
| 13. Norton Air Force Base | California |
| 14. San Diego Naval Air Station | California |
| 15. Scott Air Force Base | Illinois |
| 16. Travis Air Force Base | California ⁵⁵ |

In addition to the military bases, the faculty of the college continued its historic practice of serving Illinois with off-campus classes. Enrollment figures for 1982 show course offerings at Addison, Belleville, Benton, Cairo, Carmi, Centralia, Chester, Clinton, Collinsville, Fairfield, Galesburg, Grayslake, Harrisburg, Herrin, Ina, Kankakee, Lebanon, Libertyville, McLeansboro, Metropolis, Mt. Vernon, Olney, River Grove, Rockford, Rosiclare, Springfield, Vienna, and Waterloo.⁵⁶

No history of the College of Education would be complete without reference to some of the external forces that dictate direction. For the college, indeed for the university as a whole, one needs to understand the role played by the Illinois Board of Higher Education as one such significant factor. The I.B.H.E. was formed by the Illinois Assembly in 1961 in response to growing rivalries among the state's institutions of higher education. Its purposes were threefold: review of program, research and public service activities; budgetary review; and master planning.⁵⁷ Initially weak, its early role was more advisory in nature. But with the rapid growth of Illinois community colleges in the 1960s and the increasing competition among senior universities for state dollars and for the state's students, the I.B.H.E. gained power and its advisory recommendations assumed the force of directives.

The heart of the I.B.H.E. operation is based upon concepts related to management by objectives (M.B.O.). Each public institution of higher education in Illinois is required to submit to the I.B.H.E. staff an Annual Resource Allocation and Management Program document (R.A.M.P.). In such reports, the different campuses make new or expanded program or degree requests, evaluate their existing programs,

make capital requests and summarize their achievements for the previous academic year. From this information the I.B.H.E. staff holds hearings, gathers additional information through technical reports, and then, working with the full board and with a Governor's review, makes final recommendations to the Illinois General Assembly.⁵⁸ The Assembly came to accept I.B.H.E. recommendations as unchangeable and legislative modifications, though possible, became increasingly rare.

In terms of planning, I.B.H.E. put together a series of Master Plans for Illinois Education beginning in the late 1960s and running through Master Plan, Phase IV which was introduced in 1974 and controls current decision making. In the Phase IV document, SIU was designated as a comprehensive university to be, as Governor Daniel Walker phrased it, "the second jewel" in the state's higher educational crown. The University of Illinois, as the state's land-grant institution, was to be a more faceted gem of greater caret. In the Phase IV document, special recognition was given to the military base offerings. The paragraph of central importance to SIU's College of Education read:

"The College of Education will continue to serve at current or expanded levels in those graduate and undergraduate areas where need is demonstrated. The College will also continue to provide certification programs approved by the State Teacher Certification Board of the Office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for teachers and administrators. Special emphasis will continue to be placed on new delivery systems such as graduate residency centers and mini-courses for the in-service education of teachers, as well as attention to life-long educational opportunities for adults. Because of decreased market demands and because of IBHE requests, the College of Education has limited its pre-service teacher preparation program to a level which is consistent with its share of the present teacher preparation needs of the public schools."⁵⁹

As a part of such central planning and coordination the university adopted a thorough system of periodic program review through its Graduate School.

Despite the economic travails of the 1970s, the building program at SIU continued. The completion of Faner Hall to house the social sciences and humanities, the construction of a Medical School in Springfield, the building of a School of Technical Careers and the building of a Recreation Center headed the list. These were built before the economic realities led to a moratorium on new construction passed in the mid-1970s by the Illinois Board of Higher Education. Though the College of Education did not require a new building, the College placed a high priority on the renovation of Davies Gymnasium (formerly called the Women's Gym, it was named for Dorothy Davies in 1974), and of the former laboratory school in Pulliam Hall. Planning money for the renovation of Pulliam was finally approved in 1984.

Several realignments within the College were underway by 1975. Dean Clark's staff now consisted of Troy Edwards, who handled operational aspects; Donald Beggs who oversaw graduate programs; and John Evans who assumed responsibility for undergraduate affairs. This staff remained unchanged until 1976 when Edwards retired. John Evans then took over Edwards' former responsibilities while Nancy Quisenberry of the Department of Curriculum, Instruction, and Media assumed Dean Evans' responsibility for undergraduate programming and the coordination of the offices of advisement and student teaching (Professional Educational Experiences).

The Department of Curriculum, Instruction, and Media was itself very new having been approved by the Board of Trustees on July 10, 1975⁶⁰ as an amalgam of the former departments of Instructional Materials, Elementary Education, Professional Education Experiences, and Secondary Education. Donald Paige served as Chair. In addition to its traditional offerings, C.I.M. began new initiatives in early childhood education. In keeping with the separation of physical education and athletics, the women coaches divided their academic appointments between Physical Education/Women and Womens' Athletics. The old Department of Educational Administration and Foundations was renamed Educational Leadership and was chaired by Harry

Miller. In addition to programming in administration and the social foundations, the Department of Educational Leadership began a program specialty in adult education. State monies gave rise to the organization of an Adult Education Center.

In 1975, Wyatt Stephens assumed the Chair of Special Education. In 1976, PE/Women and PE/Men were merged into a single unit with Edward Shea as Chair. In 1977, the Board of Trustees approved a Master of Science in Education in Health Education with a specialty in Industrial Health as an extension of current degree offerings. This was in recognition of national trends in this area. Important contributions had already been made by the Department of Health Education's Safety Center. Also in 1977, the university received special state funds for a study of rural education.

The colleges commitment to "developing" institutions continued without abatement. Oakwood College in Huntsville, Alabama, was added to the list with Winston-Salem, Jackson State, and Mississippi Valley State as institutions served by SIU under Title III provisions of a federal higher education act.⁶¹

Responding to a national concern over providing special assistance programs for college students, the university instituted a Center for Basic Skills in 1976. The College responded by providing leadership in the fundamental area of reading.

The Department of Special Education, first under the leadership of David Sabatino and then of Norma Ewing, was quite active in instituting a number of grants under new federal provisions aimed at assisting the special populations of the nation's schools. Chief among these activities were the successful application for research grants, the assistance offered to the newly created special education cooperatives, and a training grant aimed at upgrading the educational levels of minority group educators associated with the Chicago Public School's efforts in special education. The latter program enrolled some 75 Chicago teachers in the college's graduate program with courses being offered in Chicago during the school year. The College of Education in cooperation with the Department of Special Education obtained a Dean's Grant beginning July, 1979, and running through June, 1982. The grant provided a mechanism for infusing information on teaching the handicapped into courses in the Teacher Education Sequence of courses. Faculty members and students were involved in course work, seminars, and field trips as course syllabi and materials were developed for the Teacher Education Sequence courses. In the final year, courses in the Administrative Certification Program Sequence were also modified to include material on administering programs for and including handicapped children.

SIU's Board of Trustees approved the creation of a central administrative structure for both campuses of the system to be headed by a chancellor at their February, 1979 meeting. On April 16, 1979, Warren W. Brandt, displeased with the proposed structure, resigned the Presidency of SIU. After a national search, Albert Somit became President of Southern Illinois University beginning in the summer of 1980.⁶²

Honors and recognition awards are nothing new for the College of Education's faculty, but the entire faculty was pleased when one its long time members, William O'Brien, became the first recipient of the Glenn "Abe" Martin special faculty stipend in 1979 and was honored again in 1980 when the SIU Board of Trustees awarded O'Brien the first Lindell W. Sturgis Memorial Public Service Award.⁶³ O'Brien had also won the coveted Alumni "Great Teacher Award" and both Marcia Anderson and Malvin E. Moore, Jr., would later received this distinction.

The National Council for the Accreditation of Teacher Education gave SIU's College of Education a full seven year approval in June of 1982 and noted in its report the high quality of doctoral dissertations, the college's commitment to multi-cultural education, the breadth of Morris Library's educational materials, and the willingness and ability of the college's students to participate in the assessment process.⁶⁴ The faculty that year had introduced 490 published articles, books, and monographs, had made 340 paper presentations, and had generated outside monies in excess of \$5.3 million-dollars.⁶⁵

By 1984, the academic programs within the college had undergone significant restructuring in keeping with the Illinois Board of Higher Education's rigid insistence

to reduce curricula. Though there had been an expansion of the Agricultural Education program in 1978 and the creation in 1979 of a specialization in Health Occupations Teaching as a part of the Occupational Education degree, most of the changes involved dropping or curtailing programs.⁶⁶ In 1980, in keeping with departmental reorganization, the physical education degrees were fused into one. After further planning by the Department of Physical Education, the board approved, in 1983, the following specialties: athletic training, dance pedagogy, dance performance/choreography, physical and special education, and teacher education.⁶⁷ Proposals to offer specialties in Office Informations Systems Management and in Adult Education were not approved. The bachelor of music in education degree was discontinued and programs at the educational specialist level were consolidated. Finally, in 1984, the Ph.D. in Education was restructured. This led to the termination of the concentration in the social foundations of education, the merger of the programs in educational media, elementary education, and secondary education into a curriculum and instruction offering, and the blending of separate programs in guidance, educational psychology and measurement and statistics into a single doctoral curriculum titled educational psychology. The college now had eight doctoral concentrations: (1) curriculum and instruction, (2) education administration, (3) educational psychology, (4) health education, (5) higher education, (6) occupational education, (7) physical education, and (8) special education. The departments and their chairs in 1984 were:

Curriculum, Instruction and Media	Billy Dixon
Educational Leadership	James Parker
Educational Psychology	John Cody
Health Education	Donald Boydston
Higher Education	Jack Graham
Vocational Education Studies	Marcia Anderson-Yates
Physical Education	Michael Wade
Recreation	John Allen
Special Education	Norma Ewing

Every decade confronted by American education seems to be a push-pull between hopeful expectation and grim reality. The eighties were no different in that regard, though it seemed that grim reality might carry the day.

Criticism of the public schools that simmered throughout the decade of the seventies boiled over in the eighties. Schools were condemned in the popular press and on television as having simplified curricula, no moral fiber, easy grading standards, superficial instruction, and an eagerness to graduate their failures. For the first time since the second world war, the economic might and leadership of the United States was being seriously challenged in the international marketplace. The schools, it was argued, were responsible for this loss in economic power and national might. In the report issued in 1983 by a national commission appointed by Educational Secretary Terrell Bell entitled: "A Nation at Risk: The Imperative for Educational Reform," the opening sentence contained the seed of the charge:⁶⁸

"if an unfriendly foreign power attempted to impose on America the mediocre educational performance that exists today, we might well have viewed it as an act of war . . ."

Teachers' colleges were hardly immune from the criticism. They were accused of turning out inferior graduates that initially caused, and thereafter actively contributed to, the decay of public education. Never mind that teacher salaries had declined to dangerously low levels. Never mind that the public prestige of teachers, which had been low for over two decades, had discouraged able candidates from pursuing the field of teaching. Never mind that parents, a critical ingredient in the educational success of children, had abdicated their fundamental responsibility to encourage and supervise the educational progress of their offspring.

Happily, the College of Education at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale was not a direct target of the stinging criticism—not because it was immune by category; only because it was immune by case. The college had already taken a series

of steps to immunize itself against the infectious criticism. To those who would charge that admission standards were low in teacher education, the college could point to both admission and retention standards that were far above the averages in programs in other colleges across campus. To those who would charge that our students were not receiving a suitable rounding-out in the liberal arts and sciences, the college could point to requirements of general studies work far above the national average for education majors. For those who wanted greater involvement between schools of education and faculties in other colleges, the school could point to dozens of examples where outside faculties participated in the designation of requirements, where cooperative programs were regularly designed, and where close relationships between faculty in this college and in others were a matter of common practice.

The college, under the general direction of both the Illinois Board of Higher Education and the administration in Anthony Hall, was reducing its total number of faculty and consolidating its programmatic offerings. This message became crystal clear when the I.B.H.E. refused to consider a college proposal for a Bachelor of Science degree in Office Information Systems that was proposed by Vocational Education Studies and first submitted to the SIU Board in 1980.⁶⁹

The college cooperated with the planners and offered several other proposals to reduce or combine programs. In 1981, the Bachelor of Music in Education degree was abolished.⁷⁰ In 1984, under intense pressure from the I.B.H.E., the doctoral concentration in Cultural Foundations was discontinued.⁷¹ At the same time, the programs in Educational Media, Elementary Education, and Secondary Education were merged into a single degree program in Curriculum and Instruction. The programs in Educational Psychology, Guidance and Counseling, and Measurement and Statistics were merged into a single program in Educational Psychology. Reflecting this latter change was the decision to change the name of the department from Guidance and Educational Psychology to Educational Psychology.⁷² The college now had eight doctoral concentrations: Curriculum and Instruction; Educational Administration; Educational Psychology; Health Education; Higher Education; Occupational Education; Physical Education; and Special Education.

In 1984, the Master of Science in Occupational Education degree was abolished, as was the Master of Music in Education degree.⁷³ Masters areas in Early Childhood, Educational Media, Elementary Education and Secondary Education were combined into a single master's degree program in Curriculum and Instruction. The specialist degrees in Elementary Education and Secondary Education were also combined into a single master's degree program in Curriculum and Instruction. In 1985, a final round of consolidation efforts resulted in the abolition of the major in Child and Family and the merger of the former departments of Educational Leadership and Higher Education. Professor William E. Eaton became the first chair of the combined Department of Educational Administration and Higher Education, beginning July 1, 1985.⁷⁴ The college now had eight departments: Curriculum, Instruction and Media (would change to simply Curriculum and Instruction in 1987); Educational Administration and Higher Education; Educational Psychology; Health Education; Physical Education; Recreation; Special Education and Vocational Education Studies.

Consolidation also took place administratively within the college. Elmer Clark left the deanship in 1981 to assume new responsibilities as Director of the Office for Regional Research and Service.⁷⁵ Donald Beggs replaced Clark as dean. Dean Beggs did not fill his former office as Associate Dean for Graduate Studies, but assumed those responsibilities as a part of his role as dean. Associate Deans John Evans and Nancy Quisenberry continued their service with the dean's office.

Another issue during the eighties was the concern for making university facilities accessible to the handicapped student. SIUC had a long and enviable reputation for such accessibility, but it found that even more could be done in this area. Eventually, President Somit would announce to the Board of Trustees that over \$430,000 was spent in modifying campus buildings.⁷⁶ The Wham Building was already up to standard and required no additional modifications.

The general renovation of Davies Gymnasium was completed in the fall of 1982, and the planning for the renovation of Pulliam was underway.⁷⁷ The "new" Davies Gymnasium was a far cry from the dilapidated structure of just a few years earlier. Edward Shea, when chair of the Department of Physical Education, once took this author on a tour of Davies and pointed out water leaks that ran into electrical outlets, damp and dark dressing rooms, broken sewer lines, a gym floor that had more waves than a lake on a windy day, and large roaches that scampered about the halls with insolent impunity.

The long tradition of outstanding achievement and accomplishment among the members of the College of Education continued. Donald Beggs, when Associate Dean of the College, was recognized by Phi Delta Kappa as one of the nation's 75 young men designated as a "leader in education." Chancellor Kenneth Shaw also received that recognition the same year.⁷⁸ At homecoming in the fall of 1981, Marcia Anderson won the coveted 22nd Annual Alumni Great Teacher Award for her instruction in the field of vocational education.⁷⁹ Willis Malone, already retired from a long and distinguished career as educator and administrator at SIUC, was given the Distinguished Service Award by the Board of Trustees in April of 1985.⁸⁰ Edward J. Shea received the prestigious 6th Lindell Sturgis Award in July, 1985.⁸¹

Awards also go to the students in the College of Education. by 1985, the number of such awards was impressive and offered incentive to the many able students enrolled in the programs of the college. The awards given by the college include: the Minnie Mae Pitkin Memorial Scholarship Award, the Mary Nola Carter, and the Letitia Walsh Award to students in home economics; the Glen "Abe" Martin Award; the Raymond Foster Award given to a student in educational administration or the Roye R. and Floralee Q. Bryant Education Scholarship given to an undergraduate interested in becoming a school administrator; the Elmer J. Clark Doctoral Student Award; the Carol Lee Swim, the Dorothy Davies, the Leland P. Lingle, and the Jean Stehr Awards given to students in physical education; the George S. Counts Doctoral Award; the Educational Council of 100 Award; the Hap Meehan Award for special education; the William H. Freeberg and the William O'Brien Awards for recreation; the George D. and Edith Wham Endowed Scholarship; the Leo J. Brown Scholarship; and the Ruston James Carter, the Jan Schoen, and the National Business Education Awards which go to students in vocational education. These awards ranged in value from several hundreds to several thousands of dollars.

The State of Illinois passed a monumental cluster of legislation concerning education when it passed the School Reform Package of 1985. Dean Beggs reported that "over 30 faculty" from the college had been involved in the proposals that finally became law.⁸² The package was divided into 169 initiatives that ranged from special programming in substance abuse to a dramatic overhaul of the state's tenure law. Henceforth, teachers would be periodically evaluated, and those needing "remediation" would receive special assistance. Those not responding to such help would be drummed from the corps. The legislation also created eighteen Educational Service Centers located across the state to provide inservice opportunities for teachers and administrators. The faculty worked closely with the new ESCs.

The college's specific response to the reform package was to propose the establishment of a Renewal Institute for Practicing Educators, which was approved by the SIU Board of Trustees in July of 1985 to become a part of R.A.M.P. 86.⁸³ The proposal was finally approved, and Professor Dean L. Stuck accepted the Directorship of the Renewal Institute in 1985.

The purpose of the Renewal Institute was to organize special courses of short duration for teachers of mathematics, science, and language arts. SIUC's Colleges of Science and Liberal Arts assisted education faculty in offering these courses designed to improve instruction. The reaction on the part of the participants was enthusiastic. In 1987, the Renewal Institute received the national Christa McAuliffe Award for its successful operation.

The college also improved its response to future teachers by reorganizing the Teaching Skills Laboratory and by greatly expanding the Microcomputer Laboratory.

Mr. Loyd Yates directed the Teaching Skills Lab and Dr. Tom Roy directed the Microcomputer Lab.

The faculty in SIUC's College of Education continued to earn high marks for their commitment to teaching, research, and service in the 1980s. A college of education ought to have good teachers, and this one did. Grant activity remained at high levels. The long-term grant with Nepal did come to a close, but other international activities—like a new agreement with the nation of Cameroon—were still in place or being developed. The research endeavors of the faculty were laudable and finally received national recognition in 1986 when *Theme—The Journal of Teacher Education* reported that SIUC faculty ranked fifth nationally in the quality of articles published between 1980 and 1984. Another study published in the *Journal of Counseling and Development* ranked the faculty third in the nation for the number of articles printed in *Personnel and Guidance Journal* between 1968 and 1984. A third study, printed in volume seven of *Applied Research in Mental Retardation* listed the faculty sixth in the number of scholarly contributions to the field.⁸⁴ Surely, this was ample evidence that the move to recruit and retain a scholarly faculty had borne fruit.

The faculty served the campus community in a variety of ways. It would be impossible to survey the committee structure of the university during the 1980s without noticing the monumental contributions made by education faculty. A sampling of such activities is indicative: Professor Lawrence J. Dennis, of the Department of Educational Administration and Higher Education, served three terms as President of the Faculty Senate; Professor Patricia Elmore (Educational Psychology) served as President of the Graduate Council; at one point the three major teacher organizations were headed by college faculty, with Professor Michael Altekruze (Educational Psychology) serving as head of the local National Education Association, Professor John Pohlmann (Educational Psychology) heading the local American Federation of Teachers, and Professor Emil Spees (Higher Education) heading the local of the American Association of University Professors. Professor Dean Stuck served as the Acting Athletic Director, and numerous college faculty served across campus in important administrative posts, such as Charles Klasek (Curriculum and Instruction) as Associate Vice President for Academic Affairs; and Michael Dingerson (Educational Administration and Higher Education) as Acting Dean of the Graduate School. Bruce Swinburne, of the Department of Educational Administration and Higher Education, was Vice President for Student Affairs.

Chancellor Kenneth Shaw announced his resignation to the SIU Board of Trustees in October of 1985.⁸⁵ This resignation started the process of finding his replacement which resulted in the appointment of Dr. Lawrence Pettit as SIU's fourth chancellor in May, 1986.⁸⁶

Pettit, who received tenure and appointment as professor from the newly created Department of Educational Administration and Higher Education, began a process of centralizing authority in the chancellor's office. Though such changes were not felt at the departmental or collegiate level, they did restrict the operating authority of the campus administration. This created a strain which led to the resignation of campus President Albert Somit in November, 1986.⁸⁷ Following a national search, Vice President and Provost John C. Guyon was named the President of Southern Illinois University at Carbondale on July 9, 1987.⁸⁸

SIUC's historical record of service to African-American students was now complemented with the appointment of several key administrators of African-American descent. Harvey Welch, an SIUC alumnus, was named Vice President for Student Affairs in 1987. During that same year Dr. Edward Jones was appointed Director of Housing. The next year, Dr. Benjamin Shepherd was chosen to be Vice President for Academic Affairs and Provost and Dr. Seymour Bryson was named Special Assistant to the President in charge of affirmative action. No other public university in Illinois could point to an administrative team with such racial diversity.⁸⁹

Events within the college during this period were largely influenced by the breakup of the College of Human Resources. The departmental units of this college were spread among the other colleges. Coming to the College of Education was the program

in Early Childhood Education which was placed within Curriculum, Instruction, and Media, and the Rehabilitation Institute which became a free-standing department within the college. These additions significantly increased the College's external funding because of the early childhood's faculty involvement with a Head Start contract and with the considerable level of grant activity always associated with the faculty in rehabilitation. Henceforth, the College of Education would become one of the top external grant recipients of all of the colleges at SIUC.

Illinois, as a state, continued to find itself in financial difficulty. The state had never really recovered from the recession of 1983. Now it found itself pressed to build prisons for the fastest growing sector of the Illinois population—convicted felons, and weighted down with the onerous responsibility of welfare commitments in an age of economic stagnation. This situation would impact public higher education.

The Illinois Board of Higher Education, initially with a loose set of plans to pare down expenditures, finally brought forth in 1991 a formulated plan for reduction known as Priorities, Quality, and Productivity, or PQP for short. The idea was to force Illinois' twelve senior public institutions and 50 community colleges to review their programmatic offerings with an eye to eliminating those of low enrollment and demand. When the colleges moved too slowly, the IBHE responded with a list of "suggested" eliminations on a campus by campus basis. For SIUC, the list was long.⁹⁰

In anticipation of this event, the college had already taken steps. With reluctance, it eliminated its Renewal Institute for Practicing Educators and closed down a number of low-enrollment majors at the bachelors degree level. At the masters level, programs in adult education, instructional supervision, and the organization and administration of higher education were eliminated. A few years earlier, Specialist degrees in Educational Psychology and Curriculum and Instruction had been cut. The college undertook reorganization by combining its nine departments into seven. Beginning July 1, 1993, Special Education joined Educational Psychology and Recreation joined Health Education. The Department of Vocational Education Studies would be known, henceforth, as the Department of Workforce Education and Development.

As the college edges its way toward the twenty-first century, a number of national questions sure to affect us remain unresolved. What will public education look like? Will significant "restructuring" take place? Will "choice" become a reality? Will teacher education change? Will fundamental changes in the national health care scheme affect health education, physical education, and rehabilitation?

Every era poses its challenges. The college, as always, will be ready to respond.

The Deans of the College

Eugene R. Fair

The first Dean of the College of Education at Southern Illinois University was Eugene R. Fair, who was born in Kirksville, Missouri in 1909. After earning his bachelor's degree from the local Missouri State Teachers College in 1930, he located in New York state working as an assistant instructor at Teachers College, Columbia University, earning his master's degree there in 1932. After public school teaching in Dobbs Ferry, New York and Millburn, New Jersey, he began his doctoral studies at the University of Iowa. He interrupted his studies to accept a teaching job at the Minnesota State Teachers College at Mankato. Iowa awarded him the Ph.D. in 1938.

After a two year stint as the ground instructor in the Civilian Aeronautics Administration between 1942-1944, Fair returned to teaching. In 1945 he accepted the position of Dean at S.I.N.U. After resigning in January, 1948, he remained at SIU for most of the year. Late in 1948 he accepted a job with the occupational forces in Hesse, Germany.

Dean Fair's doctoral work was in history and his dissertation concerned Anglo-French relations between 1822-1827.

Douglas E. Lawson

The second dean was Douglas E. Lawson. He was born in Bristol, Colorado, in 1903. He earned the bachelor's degree from Colorado State Teachers College in 1932, after already serving as principal at the Orchard School in Colorado. Lawson remained at Colorado State to earn his master's degree. In 1933, he became a doctoral fellow at the University of Chicago but interrupted his studies to take the dual position as assistant principal at Brush School and as an assistant professor of education at SIU. He was awarded the Ph.D. by Chicago in 1939.

In 1948 Lawson became Dean just one year after leaving SIU to take a principalship in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Dean Lawson's academic specialty was school administration and supervision. He co-edited a book on John Dewey with Arthur E. Lean and was the author of a book entitled, *Wisdom and Education*.

John E. Grinnell

John E. Grinnell was born in Renville County, North Dakota in 1896. He earned the bachelor's degree from the University of North Dakota in 1921 (following his service in the First World War), the master's degree from the University of Minnesota in 1925, and the Ph.D. from Stanford University in 1934. Immediately upon graduating from the University of North Dakota, he held the position of principal at Cooperstown, North Dakota, before moving to the principalship of the high school in Pine City, Minnesota, in 1923. In 1925, he became chairman of the English Department at the high school in Albert Lea, Minnesota, and in 1927 accepted the position of Dean of the North Dakota School of Forestry at Bottineau. He left this position in 1930 to begin work on his doctorate, spending one year at the University of Minnesota before moving to Stanford to complete the degree while serving as an assistant professor. In 1932, he began a series of administrative assignments that saw him at Stout Institute as Dean of Liberal Arts, 1932-1938, and then as Dean of Instruction at Indiana State Teachers College at Terre Haute from 1938 until 1955.

In 1955, Grinnell came to Carbondale to serve as the third Dean of the College of Education. In 1960, President Morris asked him to accept additional administrative duties and he held the title of Vice President.

Dean Grinnell's dissertation concerned the beginnings of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. He wrote *The School and the Community* in 1955, *Interpreting the Public Schools* (1937), and co-authored *The School and the Community* (1955).

Arthur E. Lean

Arthur E. Lean was the fourth Dean of the College of Education. He was born in Laurium, Michigan, in 1909. He began his undergraduate education at Lawrence College in Appleton, Wisconsin, but took the bachelor's degree from the University of Michigan in 1930. After teaching Latin at the high school at Scottville, Michigan, Rye Country Day School in New York, Nyack High School in Nyack, New York, the Evans Ranch School in Tucson, Arizona, and the Blake School in Minneapolis (earning a master's degree in Latin from Columbia University in 1934), he entered the United States Army in 1942. Captain Lean left the service in 1946 to enter a doctoral program at the University of Michigan. He earned the Ph.D. in education in 1948.

Dr. Lean's first university assignment was at Indiana State University but he returned to the University of Michigan in 1949 to serve as assistant director of extension services, a position he held until 1957. He chaired the Department of Educational Administration and Foundations at SIU from 1957 until taking office as dean in 1960.

Lean's teaching assignment at SIU was in the philosophy of education and comparative education. He co-edited *John Dewey and the World View* (1964) with former Dean Douglas Lawson and also wrote *And Merely Teach* (1968).

Elmer J. Clark

Elmer J. Clark served as SIU's fifth Dean of the College. Clark, born in Wixom, Michigan, in 1919, received his bachelor's degree (1941), master's degree (1943), and Ph.D. (1949), from the University of Michigan.

From working as a teacher in the elementary and junior high schools of Pontiac, Michigan, in 1941-1943, Clark entered the U.S. Army Air Corps leaving the service in 1946 as a sergeant. From here he returned to Michigan for his doctoral studies.

After a year at Central Missouri State College at Warrensburg (1948-1949), Dr. Clark spent another year with the Citizenship Education Project at Teachers College, Columbia University before beginning a long term of service at Indiana State University.

At Indiana State, Clark worked as a social studies curriculum consultant with the laboratory school until 1955 when he became Dean of the Graduate School. In 1964, he came to SIU where his seventeen years of service as Dean was unmatched by any of his predecessors. In 1981, he accepted assignment in the Department of Educational Leadership.

Dean Clark played a prominent role in the affairs of the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education. In 1965-66, he served as President of the National Society of College Teachers of Education.

Donald L. Beggs

The sixth and current Dean of the College of Education is Donald L. Beggs who assumed the office in 1981. Beggs was born in Harrisburg, Illinois in 1941. After earning the B.S. in Education in 1963 and the M.S. in Education in 1964 from SIU, he attended the University of Iowa earning the Ph.D. with a specialty in statistics in 1966.

That same year, Beggs returned to his native Southern Illinois to assume teaching duties in SIU's Department of Guidance and Educational Psychology. He worked as both an Assistant Dean in the Graduate School and as Assistant Dean in the College of Education before accepting the deanship.

Dean Beggs is a specialist in test development and measurement theory. His books include: *Measurement and Evaluation in the Schools* (Boston: Houghton-Mifflin Co., 1975) [with E. Lewis]; *Evaluation and Decision-Making in the Schools* (Boston: Houghton-Mifflin Co., 1971) [with J. Wick]; *Research Design in the Behavioral*

Sciences: Multiple Regression Approach (Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press, 1969) [with K. McNeil and J. Kelly]; and *Readings in Educational Testing, Selected Academic Readings* (New York: Simon and Schuster, Inc., 1969) [with K. McNeil]. With John Mouw, J. Wick and J. Smith, Dean Beggs developed the highly regarded and nationally used *Developing Cognitive Abilities Test* for Scott, Foresman and Company.

The Faculty of the College

The Faculty in 1945

Administration

Eugene R. Fair, Dean (1945)

Education Department

Fount G. Warren, Ch. (1913)

W. A. Thalman (1929)

Ted Ragsdale (1925)

Douglas Lawson (1935)

Rachel Perry (?)

Bruce Merwin (1927)

University High School

Hal Hall (1936)

Florence Wells (1927)

Clarence Logan (1923)

Alberta Gibbons (1932)

Evelyn Rieke (1937)

Gladys Smith (1931)

Charles Paterson (1936)

Lloyd Phipps (1941)

William Neal Phelps (1941)

Aubry Lindsey (1941)

A. Frank Bridges (1943)

Elbert Fulkerson (1932)

Leonard Keefe (1940)

Helen Starck (1944)

Allyn School

Dilla Hall (1924)

Ora Rogers (1928)

Madelyn Treece (1937)

Sina Mott (1936)

Madge Troutt (1924)

Mary Entsminger (1922)

Ruby Van Trump (1928)

Louise Bach (1934)

Helen Narber (1947)

Brush

Harley Teel (1935)

Jewell Trulove (1930)

Mae Fox (1924)

Maude Mayhew (1924)

Grace Wilhelm (1924)

Tina Goodwin (1925)

Rural

George Bracewell (1931)

Willis Malone (1939)

Ruby Henderson (1946)

Mabel Lane (1943)

Emerson Hall (1929)

Elizabeth Meehan (1941)

Jean Fligor (1941)

Elsie McNeil (1933)

Lucille Fligor (1944)

The Faculty in 1950

Administration

Douglas Lawson, Dean (1935)

Department of Education

Fount G. Warren, Ch. (1913)

Ted Ragsdale (1925)

Irving Stout (1950)

Claude Dykhouse (1947)

Woodson Fishback (1948)

Roy Jordan (1948)

Willis Malone (1939)

Victor Randolph (1935)

Bruce Merwin (1927)

Guidance and Special Education

Marshall Hiskey, Ch. (1946)

W. A. Thalman (1929)

Bruce Merwin (1927)

William Neal Phelps (1941)

Maude Stewart (1949)

Ledford Bischof (1946)

Health Education

Ralph Boatman (1947)

Florence Denny (1929)

A. Frank Bridges (1943)

Frances Phillips (1944)

Physical Education « Men

(Academic)

Cecil Franklin, Ch. (1948)

Glenn Martin (1938)

Leland Lingle (1927)

Lynn Holder (1946)

William Freeberg (1943)

James Wilkinson (1948)

William O'Brien (1948)

Physical Education – Men

(Non-Academic) [Intercollegiate Athletics]

[same as Academic Department]

Physical Education – Women

Dorothy Davies (1939)

Jean Stehr (1944)

Dorothy Muzzey (1928)

Mary Wheeler (1949)

Practice Supervision

Charles Neal (1948)

George Bracewell (1931)

University School

John Mees, Principal (1946)

Charles Willard (1949)

Mary Entsminger (1922)

Dilla Hall (1924)
Sina Mott (1936)
Louise Bach (1934)
Elbert Fulkerson (1932)
Shelby Shake (1944)
Evelyn Rieke (1937)
Carolyn Plochmann (1949)
Ora Rogers (1928)
Charles Peterson (1936)
Margaretta Carey (1949)
Troy Edwards (1949)
R. J. Fligor (1941)
Robert Johnson (1949)
Mabel Lane (1943)
Elizabeth Meehan (1941)
Eugene Wood (1949)
Tina Goodwin (1925)
Gladys Smith (1931)

Ruby Van Trump (1928)
Alberta Gibbons (1932)
Madge Sanders (1924)
Harley Teel (1935)
Eleanor Casebier (1949)
Bonnie Lockwood (1945)
John Plummer (1949)
John Stotlar (1948)
Madelyn Treece (1937)
Helen Starck (1944)
Zita Spradling (1944)
Eleanor Young (?)
Tony Pearce (?)
Chalmer Gross (1946)

Audio-Visuals Aids Service

Donald Inqli (1947)
Betty Borella (?)

The Faculty in 1955

Education Department

Douglas Lawson, Dean (1935)
Roswell Merrick (1953)

Department of Education

Fount G. Warren, Ch. (1913)
Ted Ragsdale (1925)
Clarence Samford (1951)
Claude Dykhouse (1947)
Woodson Fishback (1948)
James Herrick Hall (1952)
Willis Malone (1939)
Victor Randolph (1935)
Jacob Bach (1951)
Ernest Brod (1951)
William Shelton (1951)

Guidance and Special Education

W. A. Thalman, Acting Ch. (1929)
William Neal Phelps (1941)
Elizabeth McKay (1952)
Maude Stewart (1949)
Eugene Fitzpatrick (1955)
Margaret Gardner (term)
Ivan Russell (term)

Health Education

Ralph Boatman, Acting Ch. (1947)
Florence Denny (1929)
A. Frank Bridges (1943)
Frances Phillips (1944)

Library Services

Dorothy McGinniss (?)

Men's Intramurals

Glenn Martin (1938)

Physical Education – Men (Academic)

Edward Shea, Ch. (1954)
Carl Erickson (1954)
Leland Lingle (1927)
Cecil Franklin, (1948)

Lynn Holder (1946)
Norman White (1951)
Robert Franz (1952)
William O'Brien (1948)
James Wilkinson (1948)
Glenn Martin (1938)

Physical Education – Men (Non-Academic)

Carl Erickson, Head (1954)
[same as Academic except for Shea and Franklin]

Physical Education – Women

Dorothy Davies, Ch. (1939)
Helen Zimmerman (1953)
Dorothy Muzzey (1928)
Lura Evans (1949)
Jean Stehr (1944)
Cleo Ulm (1950)
Opal Stephens (term)
Margaret Clemons (term)

Recreation & Outdoor Education

William Freeburg, Ch. (1943)

Teacher Training

Charles Neal (1948)
George Bracewell (1931)

University School

John Mees, Principal (1946)
Troy Edwards, Asst. Principal (1949)
Mary Entsminger (1922)
Chalmer Gross (1946)
Sina Mott (1936)
Charles Willard (1949)
Louise Bach (1934)
Mabel Bartlett [was Lane] (1943)
Clyde Brown (1951)
Albert Gibbons (1932)
Tina Goodwin (1925)
Dilla Hall (1924)
Elizabeth Meehan (1941)

Charles Paterson (1936)
John Pruis (1952)
Evelyn Rieke (1937)
Shelby Shake (1944)
Gladys Smith (1931)
Harley Teel (1935)
Ruby Van Trump (1928)
Margaretta Carey (1949)
Eleanor Casebier (1949)
Jean Kenner (1951)

John Plummer (1949)
Helen Starck (1944)
Clarence Stephens (1952)
John Stotlar (1948)
Milton Sullivan (1952)
Madelyn Treece (1937)
Eugene Wood (1949)
Mabel Bracewell (term)
Nancy Roos (term)

The Faculty in 1960

Administration

Arthur Lean, Dean (1957)
Troy Edwards, Asst. Dean (1949)

Educational Research Bureau

Jacob O. Bach (1951)

Administration & Supervision

George Bracewell, Acting Ch. (1931)
Jacob O. Bach (1951)
George Axtelle (1959)
Douglas Lawson (1935)
Harlan Beem (1956)
Woodson Fishback (1948)
James Hall (1952)

Elementary Education

J. Murray Lee, Ch. (1958)
Ted Ragsdale (1925)
Victor Randolph (1935)
Rebecca Baker (1956)
Ernest Brod (1951)
Luther Bradfield (1955)
Robert Karlin (1959)
Harold Lerch (1960)

Guidance

Eugene Fitzpatrick, Ch. (1955)
William Neal Phelps (1941)
Clinton Meek (1957)
Ivan Russell (?)
Kenneth Orton (1958)
Harvey Gardner (1955)
Charles Skinner (1959)
Austin Turney (?)
W. A. Thalman, (1929)

Health Education

Donald Boydston, Ch. (1955)
A. Frank Bridges (1943)
Florence Denny (1929)
Deward Grissom (1956)
Frances Phillips (1944)
Charles Richardson (1952)
Sheldon Steinberg (1956)
Andrew Vaughan (1958)
James Aaron (1957)

Higher Education

George Hand, Ch. (1952)
Dennis Trueblood (1957)

Instructional Materials

Paul Wendt (1955)
Roy Evans (1958)
Gordon Butts (1950)
Kathleen Fletcher (1955)
Grosvenor Rust (1958)

Men's Intramurals

Glenn Martin (1938)

Physical Education – Men (Academic)

Edward Shea, Ch. (1954)
Jay Bender (1957)
C. C. Franklin (1948)
Lynn Holder (1946)
James Wilkinson (1948)
Norman Greene (1958)
Ralph Casey (1957)
Leland Lingle (1927)
Albert Kawal (1955)
Robert Franz (1952)
William Meade (1956)
Carmen Piccone (?)
Paul Tretiak (1956)
Robert Spackman (1957)
Harry Gallatin (1958)
George Iubelt (1959)
Bill Brown (1957)
John LeFevre (1955)

Physical Education – Men (Non-Academic)

Donald Boydston, A.D. (1957)
Robert Spackman (1957)
Harry Gallatin (1958)
Bill Brown (1957)
George Iubelt (1959)

Physical Education – Women

Dorothy Davies, Ch. (1939)
Helen Zimmerman (1953)
Lura Evans (1949)
Dorothy Muzzey (1928)
Yvonne Dempsey (1955)
Jean Stehr (1944)
Elsie Cobb (1956)
Sarah Daqqaq (1955)
JoAnne Thorpe (1958)
Charlotte West (1957)

Virginia Young (1956)
Margaret Clemons (1953)

Recreation & Outdoor Education

William Freeburg, Ch. (1943)
Loren Taylor (1957)
William O'Brien (1948)

Secondary Education

Clarence Samford, Ch. (1951)
Claude Dykhouse (1947)
Jean Fligor (1941)

Special Education

Oliver Kolstoe, Ch. (1956)
Elizabeth McKay (1952)
Marjorie Stull (1942)
Andrew Shotick (1956)
Dan Rainey (term)
Roger Frey (1957)

Teacher Training

Charles Neal (1948)
JoAnn Boydston (1953)
Herbert Smith (?)

University School

John Mees, Principal (1946)
Eugene Wyllie (1954)
Ellen Frogner (1959)
Mabel Bartlett (1943)
Clyde Brown (1951)

William Buys (1955)
James Jenkins (1956)
Louise Bach (1934)
Harold Deweese (1959)
Tina Goodwin (1925)
Elizabeth Meehan (1941)
Berniece Seiferth (1955)
Dwain Small (1955)
Gladys Smith (1931)
John Stotlar (1948)
Milton Sullivan (1952)
William Tarwater (1959)
Charles Taylor (1957)
Harley Teel (1935)
Robert Thomas (1957)
E. L. Bencini (1955)
Richard Benson (1957)
Edra Bricker (?)
Joyce Konzelman (1955)
Zita Spaulding (1944)
Marcile Franklin (1957)
Charles Thate (?)
John Gelch (1959)
Madelyn Treece (1937)
Gwendolyn Brackett (1959)
Geraldine Frieids (1958)
Ruby Gremel (1958)
Carol Hampton (1958)
Ruth Wood (1958)

The Faculty in 1965

Administration

Elmer J. Clark, Jr., Dean (1964)
Troy Edwards, Asst. Dean (1949)

Educational Administration & Supervision

Jacob Bach, Ch. (1951)
George Axtelle (1959)
George Bracewell (1931)
Roy Brammel (1960)
Farmer Ewing (1964)
Eugene Lawler (1961)
Arthur Lean (1957)
William McKenzie (1965)
Charles Neal (1948)
Fred Armistead (1961)
Woodson Fishback (1948)
James Hall (1952)
Kenneth Oliver (1964)
Leslie Chamberlain (1963)
Herbert Hoover (term)
John Childs (1959)
George S. Counts (1963)

Elementary Education

J. Murray Lee, Ch. (1958)
Willis Malone (1939)
Margaret Hill (1965)
Ted Ragsdale (1925)
Victor Randolph (1935)
Rebecca Baker (1956)

Ernest Brod (1951)
Clyde Brown (1951)
Harold Lerch (1960)
Luther Bradfield (1955)
John Newport (1964)
Agnes Adams (term)

Guidance

Thomas Jordan, Ch. (1963)
Ralph Gallington (?)
William Neal Phelps (1941)
Jack Cody (1965)
Jack Kelley (1963)
Clinton Meek (1957)
J. W. Yates (1964)
Bruce Amble (1965)
Gerald Blumenfeld (1965)
Charles Harris (1965)
Robert Kibler (1964)
Aileen Parker (1960)
Kenneth Blaker (term)
Harry Denzel (term)
Luella Pettigrew (term)
Louis Vicieli (term)

Health Education

Donald Boydston, Ch. (1955)
Deward Grissom (1956)
A. Frank Bridges (1943)
Ralph Casey (1957)
John LeFevre (1955)

Charles Richardson (1952)
Robert Russell (1965)
Andrew Vaughan (1958)
James Aaron (1957)
Frances Phillips (1944)
Jack Richardson (1962)
Peter Doran (term)
William Knuckles (term)
Herbert Vogel (term)

Higher Education

George Hand, Ch. (1952)
Harry Bauernfeind (?)
I. Clark Davis (1960)
Arthur Dibden (1964)
Donald Robinson (1965)

Instructional Materials

Paul Wendt, Ch. (1955)
Ralph McCoy (1955)
Gordon Butts (1950)
Kathleen Fletcher (1955)
Donald Inqli (1947)
Grosvenor Rust (1958)
Leslie Woelflin (1955)
Roy Evans (1958)
Paul Scholl (1962)

Physical Education – Men

Edward Shea, Ch. (1954)
Jay Bender (1957)
Glenn Martin (1938)
C. C. Franklin (1948)
Norman Greene (1958)
Lynn Holder (1946)
Ronald Knowlton (1961)
Robert Spackman (1957)
Herbert Weber (1965)
James Wilkinson (1948)
Bill Brown (1957)
Frank Chizevsky (?)
Donald Cross (1960)
George Iubelt (1959)

Physical Education – Women

Dorothy Davies, Ch. (1939)
Helen Zimmerman (1953)
Marjorie Bond (1961)
Dorothy Muzzey (1928)
Jean Stehr (1944)
JoAnne Thorpe (1958)
Charlotte West (1957)
Jane Dakak (1955)
Sarah Davidson (1964)
Harriet Posgay (?)
Jacqueline Puhl (1965)
Virginia Young (1956)
Shirley Wood (term)

Recreation & Outdoor Education

William Freeberg, Ch. (1943)
William Ridinger (1964)
Thomas Rillo (1964)
William O'Brien (1948)
Loren Taylor (1957)
William Abernathy (1964)
Eleanor Bender (1961)

Secondary Education

Clarence Samford, Ch. (1951)
Nelson Bossing (1962)
Claude Dykhouse (1947)
Daryle Keefer (1964)
John Mees (1946)
Clarence Stephens (1952)

Special Education

Thomas Jordan, Acting Ch.
Elizabeth McKay (1952)
Joy Carter (1964)
Marjorie Stull (1942)
Richard Bufkin (term)
Dan Rainey (1961)

Physical Education/Men

(Intercollegiate Athletics)
Donald Boydston, A.D. (1955)

The Faculty in 1970

Administration

Elmer J. Clark, Jr., Dean (1964)
Dean Stuck (1968)
Troy Edwards (1947)
John Verduin (1967)

Educational Administration & Foundations

Edward Sasse, Ch. (1966)
Sam Vinocur (1967)
James Hall (1952)
Jacob Bach (1951)
Parmer Ewing (1964)
William McKenzie (1965)
Sam Bliss (1968)
Arthur Lean (1957)
George Bracewell (1931)
Fred Armistead (1961)

George S. Counts (1963)
Dale Kaiser (1966)
Lawrence Dennis (1968)
James Fisher (1970)

Business Education

Harves Rahe, Ch. (1950)
Harry Bauernfind (?)
Van Buboltz (1937)
Jane Burger (1964)
Viola DuFrain (?)

Secondary Education

Clarence Samford, Ch. (1951)
Claude Dykhouse (1947)
John Erickson (1955)
Daryle Keefer (1964)
John Mees (1946)
Robert Buser (1967)

Jean Fligor (1941)
Arthur Aikman (1963)
Billy Dixon (1961)
Melvin Alston (1969)

Elementary Education

Fred Sloan, Ch. (1968)
Rebecca Baker (1956)
J. Murray Lee (1958)
Willis Malone (1939)
Ted Ragsdale (1925)
Luther Bradfield (1955)
Ernest Brod (1951)
Miriam Dusenbery (1968)
Ian Beattie (1969)
Harold Hungerford (1965)
Dormalee Lindberg (1969)
Donald Paige (1966)
Margaret Matthias (term)
Audrey Tomera (term)
Billie Zimny (term)
Margaret Hill (1965)

Guidance

John Cody, Ch. (1965)
Harold Deweese (1959)
John Evans (1970)
Jack Kelley (1963)
Clinton Meek (1957)
Aileen Parker (1960)
J. W. Yates (1964)
Michael Altekruze (1967)
Bruce Amble (1965)
Donald Beggs (1966)
Harry Denzel (1964)
Keith McNeil (1967)
Beth Sulzer (1968)
John Mouw (1968)
Richard Bradley (1968)

Health Education

Donald Boydston, Ch. (1955)
Deward Grissom (1956)
John LeFevre (1955)
A. Frank Bridges (1943)
Ralph Casey (1957)
Charles Richardson (1952)
Robert Russell (1965)
Andrew Vaughan (1958)
James Aaron (1957)
Frances Phillips (1944)
Dale Ritzel (1966)

Higher Education

William McKeefery, Ch. (1961)
John King (1967)
Oliver Caldwell (1966)
I. Clark Davis (1960)
Jack Graham (1951)
John Hawley (1965)

Malvin E. Moore, Jr. (1968)
Donald Tolle (1967)

Educational Research Bureau

Roger Robinson (1963)
David Miles (1967)

Instructional Materials

Ralph McCoy, Acting Ch. (1955)
Gordon Butts (1950)
Kathleen Fletcher (1955)
Donald Ingli (1947)
Carl Plannic (1961)
Paul Scholl (1962)
Seth Edwards (?)
Dorothy Cox (1965)

Physical Education - Men

Edward Shea, Ch. (1954)
Kenneth Ackerman (1969)
Peter Carroll (1969)
C. C. Franklin (1948)
Larry Good (1967)
John Stotlar (1948)
James Wilkinson (1948)
Larry Bell (1966)
Ray Essick (1966)
Linn Long (1968)
Ronald Knowlton (1961)
Walter Ellis (1969)

Physical Education - Women

Dorothy Davies, Ch. (1939)
Helen Zimmerman (1953)
Dorothy Muzzey (1928)
Jean Stehr (1944)
JoAnne Thorpe (1958)
Charlotte West (1957)
Winston Gray (1967)
Kay Brechtelsbauer (1966)
Sarah Davidson (1964)
Jacqueline Puhl (1965)

Recreation

William Ridinger, Ch. (1964)
William Freeberg (1943)
Loren Taylor (1957)
William O'Brien (1948)
William Abernathy (1964)
Paul Nowak (1969)

Special Education

James Crouner, Ch. (1966)
Lee Joiner (1967)
Howard Morgan (1969)
Kris Juul (1970)
Dan Rainey (1961)
Wyatt Stephens (1969)

Physical Education/Men (Intercollegiate Athletics)

Donald Boydston, A.D. (1955)

The Faculty in 1975

Administration

Elmer J. Clark, Jr., Dean (1964)
Troy Edwards, Asst. Dean (1947)
Donald Beggs, Asst. Dean (1966)
John Evans, Asst. Dean (1970)

Secondary Education

Robert Buser, Ch. (1967)
Ruth Long (1972)
Melvin Alston (1969)
Miriam Dusenbery (1968)
Billy Dixon (1961)
Arthur Aikman (1963)
Michael Jackson (1971)
Harry Miller (1970)
John Beasley (1972)
Grace Duff (1973)
Russell Yeany (1974)

Advisement

Aveniel Cherry (1969)
Jean Stehr (1944)
Doris Turner (1964)
Jeanette Jenkins (1963)
Fran Abrams (1969)
Eryn Moore (1969)
Ruth Mueller (1967)

Educational Administration & Foundations

Edward Sasse, Ch. (1966)
Lawrence Dennis (1968)
William McKenzie (1965)
John Verduin (1967)
Jacob Bach (1951)
Malvin E. Moore, Jr. (1968)
Dean Stuck (1968)
James Parker (1971)
William Eaton (1971)
William Shelton (1951)
Dale Kaiser (1966)
Arthur Lean (1957)

Military Programs

Kenneth Ripple (1974)
Tom Turner (?)

Elementary Education

Luther Bradfield, Ch. (1955)
Terry Shepherd (1971)
Margaret Hill (1965)
Fred Sloan (1968)
Yvonne Steinruck (1975)
Donald Paige (1966)
Elaine Alden (1975)
Audrey Tomera (1972)
Dormalee Lindberg (1969)
Francis Grant (1975)
Margaret Matthias (1973)
Nancy Quisenberry (1971)
James Quisenberry (1972)
Morris Lamb (1970)
Harold Hungerford (1965)

Kevin Swick (1970)
Jane Morporgo (1974)

Guidance

John Mouw, Ch. (1968)
John Cody (1965)
Jack Kelly (1963)
J. W. Yates (1964)
Dennis Leitner (1974)
Clinton Meek (1957)
Michael Altekruse (1967)
Harold Deweese (1959)
Bruce Amble (1965)
Paula Woehlike (1973)
Harold Bardo (1968)
John Deichman (1969)
Richard Bradley (1968)
Beverly Wickersham (1974)
Jack Snowman (1975)
William Endsley (1974)
Ernest Lewis (1970)
Joseph Karmos (term)
John Pohlmann (1971)

Higher Education

John King, Ch. (1967)
Paul Morrill (1964)
I. Clark Davis (1960)
Jack Graham (1951)
John Hawley (1965)
Arthur Casebeer (1969)
Donald Tolle (1967)
Roland Keene (1958)
Emil Spees (1969)
Oliver Caldwell (1966)

Health Education

Donald Boydston, Ch. (1955)
Deward Grissom (1956)
John LeFevre (1955)
Robert Russell (1965)
Andrew Vaughan (1958)
Elena Sliepeceвич (1973)
Ralph Casey (1957)
James Aaron (1957)
Dale Ritzel (1966)
Eileen Harris (1967)
Larry Lindauer (1972)
Andrew Brown (1975)
Ronald Moglia (1975)

Physical Education – Men

Edward Shea, Ch. (1954)
John Stotlar (1948)
Ronald Knowlton (1961)
C. C. Franklin (1948)
James Wilkinson (1948)
Larry Good (1967)
Peter Carroll (1969)
Kenneth Ackerman (1969)
Walter Ellis (1969)

Physical Education – Women

JoAnne Thorpe, Ch. (1958)

Marjorie Potter (1961)
Charlotte West (1957)
Lonnie Gordon (1972)
Victoria Lefevers (1974)
Marcile Franklin (1957)
Sarah Cotten (1964)

Recreation

William O'Brien, Ch. (1948)
William Freeberg (1943)
Loren Taylor (1957)
Russell Smith (1975)
Douglas McEwen (1975)
Samuel Smith (1974)
William Abernathy (1964)
Marie Malinauskas (term)

Vocational Education Studies

James Sullivan, Ch. (1968)
John Erickson (1955)
Wayne Ramp (1957)
Anna Carol Fults (1952)
Ronald Stadt (1967)
Harves Rahe (1950)
Thomas Stitt (1967)
James Jenkins (1956)
Ray Bittle (1969)
Larry Bailey (1969)
Dorothy Keenan (1961)
Maxine Rosenbarger (1972)
Richard Bortz (1968)
Billy Gooch (1973)
Arlene Heisler (1961)
June Burger (1964)
Larry Weisman (1972)
Billy Shields (1962)

Theodore Lemser (1974)
Marcia Anderson (1970)
Theodore Buila (1967)
John Huck (1972)
Rose Mary Carter (1970)
Phyllis Bubnas (1960)
Van Buboltz (1937)
Dennis Nystrom (1956)

Instructional Materials

Gordon Butts, Ch. (1950)
Doris Dale (1968)
John Cairns (1973)
Fred Jurgemeyer (1970)
Dorothy Cox (1965)
Kathleen Fletcher (1955)
Charles Klasek (1971)
Irving Spigle (1970)

Special Education

James Crowner, Ch. (1966)
Richard Brecht (1973)
Edward Breen (1971)
Norma Ewing (1973)
Toshiaka Hisama (1971)
Lee Joiner (1967)
Kris Juul (1970)
Howard Morgan (1969)
Dan Rainey (1961)
Wyatt Stephens (1969)
Robert Stoneburner (1973)
James Teska (1973)
Tom Shea (1971)
Carmen Rosser (term)
Ann Campbell (term)

The Faculty in 1980

Administration

Elmer J. Clark, Jr., Dean (1964)
Donald Beggs, Assoc. Dean (1966)
John Evans, Assoc. Dean (1968)
Nancy Quisenberry, Assoc. Dean (1971)

Educational Leadership

Harry Miller, Ch. (1970)
Jacob Bach (1951)
Robert Buser (1967)
Dale Kaiser (1966)
Malvin Moore, Jr. (1968)
Edward Sasse (1966)
Dean Stuck (1968)
John R. Verduin, Jr. (1967)
Lawrence Dennis (1968)
William Matthias (1967)
James Parker (1971)
William Shelton (1951)

Guidance and Educational Psychology

Ernest Lewis, Ch. (1970)
John Cody (1965)
Jack Kelly (1963)
Dennis Leitner (1974)

Clinton Meek (1957)
Michael Altekruise (1967)
Harry Daniels (1978)
David Goh (1980)
Paula Woehlke (1973)
Harold Bardo (1968)
John Deichmann (1969)
Richard Bradley (1968)
Beverly Brown (1974)
Jack Snowman (1975)
John Pohlmann (1971)
Ronna Dillon (1978)
John Mouw (1968)
Patricia Elmore (1967)
J. W. Yates (1964)

Health Education

Donald Boydston, Ch. (1955)
Colleen Rabelow (1979)
John LeFevre (1955)
Robert Russell (1965)
Andrew Vaughan (1958)
Elena Sliepevich (1973)
Robert Gold (1980)
James Aaron (1957)
Dale Ritzel (1966)

Eileen Zunich (1967)
Larry Lindauer (1972)
David Duncan (1978)
Robert Hailey (1970)
George Iubelt (1959)

Higher Education

John King, Ch. (1967)
Paul Morrill (1964)
Loren Jung (1967)
Jack Graham (1951)
Barbara Stonewater (1980)
John Hawley (1965)
Arthur Casebeer (1969)
Donald Tolle (1967)
Roland Keene (1958)
Emil Spees (1969)

Recreation

William O'Brien, Ch. (1948)
Leonard Cleary, Jr. (1978)
Russell Smith (1975)
Douglas McEwen (1975)
Walter Kinney (?)
William Abernathy (1964)
Norma Loveland (?)
John Allen (1976)

Curriculum, Instruction and Media

Billy Dixon, Ch. (1961)
Arthur Aikman (1963)
Gordon Butts (1950)
Margaret Hill (1965)
Fred Sloan (1968)
John Casey (1964)
William Norris (1977)
Arsene Boykin (1972)
Doris Dale (1968)
Michael Henniger (?)
Harold Hungerford (1965)
Michael Jackson (1971)
Dormalee Lindberg (1969)
Berniece Seiferth (1955)
Terry Shepherd (1971)
Pierre Barrette (1978)
Jean Stehr (1944)
Janet Scheer (1977)
James Leming (1977)
Francis Grant (1975)
Carol Jacko (1975)
Daniel Sutter (?)
Ronnie Copenhaver (1978)
Morris Lamb (1970)
Margaret Matthias (1973)
Jane Morpurgo (1974)
Cedric Pope (1967)
James Quisenberry (1972)
Michael Solliday (1972)
Audrey Tomera (1972)
James Jackson (1976)
Ann Karmos (1975)
Frances Giles (1969)
Joyce Bradfield (1960)
Margaret Buser (1967)
Marc Rosenberg (1977)

Dorothy Cox (1965)
Sharon O'Bryon (1978)
Eryn Moore (1969)
Dan Jones (1978)
Vivian Shelton (1965)
D. John McIntyre (1977)
Peter Rubba (1976)
Diane DeFord (?)
Thomas Roy (1972)
Ruth Mueller (1967)

Vocation Education Studies

James Sullivan, Ch. (1968)
John Erickson (1955)
Wayne Ramp (1957)
Anna Carol Fults Khattab (1952)
Ronald Stadt (1967)
Garth Hanson (1980)
Fred Reneau (1979)
Thomas Stitt (1967)
James Jenkins, Jr. (1956)
Raymond Bittle (1969)
Larry Bailey (1969)
Dorothy Keenan (1961)
Maxine Rosenbarger (1972)
Richard Bortz (1968)
Billy Gooch (1973)
Roger Luft (1978)
James Legacy (1977)
Marcia Anderson (1970)
Theodore Buila (1967)
John Huck (1972)
Rose Mary Carter (1970)
Phyllis Bubnas (1968)
John Bobell (1975)
June Burger (1964)
Billy Shields (1962)

Physical Education

Edward Shea, Ch. (1954)
James Wilkinson (1948)
JoAnne Thorpe (1958)
Ronald Knowlton (1961)
Jere Gallagher (1980)
John Baker (1980)
C. C. Franklin (1948)
Larry Good (1967)
Peter Carroll (1969)
Kenneth Ackerman (1969)
Joel Thirer (1976)
Sally Iodine (?)
Robert Spackman (1957)
Marcile Franklin (1957)
Claudia Ferguson (1979)
Julee Illner (1967)
Linda Kostalik (1975)
Kay Brechtelsbauer (1966)
Dale Ulrich (1980)
Patricia Wilcox (1980)

Special Education

David Sabatino, Ch. (1978)
Kristen Juul (1970)
Lee Joiner (1967)
James Crowner (1966)

Howard Morgan (1969)
James Teska (1973)
Norma Ewing (1973)
Barbara Cordoni (1977)

Paul Bates (1978)
Toshiaki Hisama (1971)
Robert Sedlak (1979)
Robert Stoneburner (1973)

The Faculty in Academic Year 1985-86

Dean's Office

Donald Beggs, Dean (1966)
John Evans, Assoc. Dean (1968)
Nancy Quisenberry, Assoc. Dean (1971)

Curriculum and Instruction

Bill Dixon, Ch. (1961)
Arthur Aikman (1963)
Pierre Barrette (1978)
Jerry Becker (1980)
David Byrd (1979)
John Casey (1964)
Ronnie Copenhagen (1978)
Dorothy Cox (1965)
Diana Curtino (1982)
Doris Dale (1968)
Jackie Eddelman (1969)
Lawrence Erickson (1984)
Beverly Gulley (1975)
Harold Hungerford (1965)
Carol Jacko (1975)
James Jackson (1976)
Michael Jackson (1971)
Dan Jones (1978)
Jennie Jones (1970)
Ann Karmos (1975)
Joyce Killian (1981)
Morris Lamb (1970)
James Leming (1977)
Dormalee Lindberg (1969)
Margaret Matthias (1973)
John McIntyre (1977)
Deborah Moberly (1984)
JoAnn Nelson (1982)
Donald Paige (1966)
Melva Ponton (1967)
Jim Quisenberry (1972)
Janet Scheer (1977)
Berniece Seiferth (1955)
Terry Shepherd (1971)
Sharon Shrock (1984)
Fred Sloan (1968)
Lynn Smith (1984)
Mike Solliday (1972)
Audrey Tomera (1972)

Educational Administration and Higher Education

William Eaton, Ch. (1971)
Robert Buser (1967)
Arthur Casebeer (1969)
Elmer Clark (1964)
Lawrence Dennis (1968)
Hans Jellen (1981)
Dale Kaiser (1966)
Marybelle Keim (1985)

Jack Graham (1951)
John Hawley (1965)
William Matthias (1967)
Malvin Moore, Jr. (1968)
Edward Sasse (1966)
Emil Spees (1969)
Dean Stuck (1968)
John Richard Verduin, Jr. (1967)

Educational Psychology

Jack Cody, Ch. (1965)
Mike Altekruise (1967)
Richard Bradley (1968)
Beverly Brown (1974)
Harry Daniels (1978)
John Deickmann (1969)
Ronna Dillon-Sumner (1978)
Patricia Elmore (1967)
David Goh (1980)
Joe Karmos (1966)
Jack Kelly (1963)
Dennis Leitner (1974)
John Mouw (1968)
John Pohlmann (1971)
Karen Prichard (1980)
Jack Snowman (1975)
Paula Woelke (1973)
J. W. Yates (1964)

Health Education

Don Boydston, Ch. (1955)
James Aaron (1957)
Judy Drolet (1982)
David Duncan (1982)
Richard C. Jones (1968)
Robert Gold (1980)
Robert Hailey (1970)
George Iubelt (1959)
John LeFevre (1955)
Larry Lindauer (1972)
Dale Ritzel (1966)
Robert Russell (1965)
Elena Sliepecevic (1973)
Stephen Thomas (1983)
Eileen Zunich (1967)

Physical Education

Mike Wade, Ch. (1981)
Ken Ackerman (1969)
John Baker (1980)
Claudia Blackman (1967)
Kay Brechtelsbauer (1966)
Peter Carroll (1969)
Mark Fischman (1982)
C.C. Franklin, Jr. (1948)
Marcille Franklin (1957)

David Furst (1985)
Larry Good (1967)
Joseph Hamill (1982)
Julee Illner (1967)
Ron Knowlton (1961)
Linda Kostalik (1975)
Linn Long (1968)
Janis Martin (1987)
Evelyn Mojica (1984)
JoAnne Thorp (1958)
Jeanne Zeller (1985)

Recreation

John Allen, Ch. (1976)
William Abernathy (1964)
Regina Glover (1983)
Douglas McEwen (1975)
Joseph Teaff (1980)
Barbara Wilhite (1985)

Special Education

Norma Ewing, Ch. (1973)
Paul Bates (1978)
Barbara Cordoni (1977)
James Crowner (1966)
Toshiaki Hisama (1971)
Kristen Juul (1970)
Kathleen Marshall (1983)
Sidney Miller (1978)

Howard Morgan (1969)
James Teska (1973)
Susan Osborne (1983)

Vocational Education Studies

Marcia Anderson-Yates, Ch. (1970)
Larry Bailey (1969)
Raymond Bittle (1969)
John Bobell (1975)
Richard Bortz (1968)
Phyllis Bubnas (1968)
Theodore Buila (1967)
Rose Mary Carter (1970)
Billy Gooch (1973)
Kay Grise (1981)
John Huck (1972)
James Jenkins, Jr. (1956)
Dorothy Keenan (1961)
James Legacy (1977)
Roger Luft (1978)
Antonette MacDonald (1972)
Heidi Perreault (1983)
Fred Reneau (1979)
Samantha Ridley (1964)
Wayne St. John (1975)
Billy Shields (1962)
Ronald Stadt (1967)
Thomas Stitt (1967)
James Sullivan (1968)

The Faculty in Academic Year 1990-91

Dean's Office

Donald Beggs, Dean (1966)
John Evans, Assoc. Dean (1968)
Nancy Quisenberry, Assoc. Dean (1971)

Renewal Center

Dean Stuck, Director (1968)

Curriculum and Instruction

Bill Dixon, Ch. (1961)
Arthur Aikman (1963)
Pierre Barrette (1978)
Jerry Becker (1980)
William Bluhm (1989)
James Campbell (1989)
Ron Copenhaver (1978)
William Coscarelli (1986)
Dorothy Cox (1965)
Doris Dale (1968)
Jackie Eddelman (1969)
Lawrence Erickson (1984)
Beverly Gulley (1975)
Carol Jacko (1975)
James Jackson (1976)
Michael Jackson (1971)
Dan Jones (1978)
Jennie Jones (1970)
Ann Karmos (1975)
Joyce Killian (1981)
Morris Lamb (1970)
James Leming (1977)

Dormalee Lindberg (1969)
Margaret Matthias (1973)
John McIntyre (1977)
Deborah Moberly (1984)
Donald Paige (1966)
Sharon Pape (1988)
Susan Pearlman (1989)
Donna Mae Post (1990)
Edward Pultorak (1988)
Jim Quisenberry (1972)
Terry Shepherd (1971)
Sharon Shrock (1984)
Fred Sloan (1968)
Lynn Smith (1984)
Mike Solliday (1972)
Trudi Volk (1987)
Kevin Wise (1986)

Educational Administration and Higher Education

William Eaton, Ch. (1971)
Jeffery Aper (1990)
Robert Buser (1967)
Arthur Casebeer (1969)
Lawrence Dennis (1968)
Marybelle Keim (1985)
Jack Graham (1951)
Hazel Loucks (1989)
Edward Sasse (1966)
Emil Spees (1969)
John Richard Verduin, Jr. (1967)

Educational Psychology

Jack Cody, Ch. (1965)
Richard Bradley (1968)
Beverly Brown (1974)
John Deickmann (1969)
Ronna Dillon-Sumner (1978)
Patricia Elmore (1967)
David Goh (1980)
Joe Karmos (1966)
Jack Kelly (1963)
Dennis Leitner (1974)
Ernest Lewis (1970)
John Mouw (1968)
John Pohlmann (1971)
Karen Prichard (1980)
Jack Snowman (1975)
Lyle White (1989)
Paula Woelke (1973)

Health Education

Dale Ritzel, Ch. (1966)
Leanna Depue (1986)
Judy Drolet (1982)
Richard Jones (1968)
Robert Hailey (1970)
Mark Kittelson (1989)
Robert Russell (1965)
Paul Sarvela (1986)
Elena Sliepcevich (1973)
Herb Vogel (1963)
Eileen Zunich (1967)

Physical Education

Ron Knowlton, Ch. (1961)
Ken Ackerman (1969)
John Baker (1980)
Claudia Blackman (1967)
Elaine Blinde (1987)
Peter Carroll (1969)
Paul Devita (1986)
Larry Good (1967)
Julee Illner (1967)
Linn Long (1968)
Janis Martin (1987)
Sally Perkins (1976)

Recreation

John Allen, Ch. (1976)
James Glover (1989)

Regina Glover (1983)
Marjorie Malkin (1989)
Douglas McEwen (1975)
Stephen Sims (1986)
Joseph Teaff (1980)

Rehabilitation Institute

Gary Austin, Ch. (1984)
John Benschhoff (1988)
Anthony Cuvo (1973)
Timothy Janikowski (1988)
Philip Kell (1981)
Virginia Plumlee (1988)
Roger Poppen (1970)
Stanford Rubin (1980)
Lawrence Shelton (1981)

Special Education

Norma Ewing, Ch. (1973)
Paul Bates (1978)
Lynette Chandler (1990)
Barbara Cordoni (1977)
Toshiaki Hisama (1971)
Kristen Juul (1970)
Sidney Miller (1978)
James Teska (1973)

Vocational Education Studies

John Washburn, Ch. (1986)
Marcia Anderson-Yates (1970)
Larry Bailey (1969)
Clora Mae Baker (1989)
Richard Bortz (1968)
Phyllis Bubnas (1968)
Theodore Buila (1967)
Rose Mary Carter (1970)
Billy Gooch (1973)
John Huck (1972)
Janice King (1988)
James Legacy (1977)
Traci May-Plumlee
Fred Reneau (1979)
Samantha Ridley (1964)
Billy Shields (1962)
Ronald Stadt (1967)
Thomas Stitt (1967)
James Sullivan (1968)
Jane Workman (1989)

The Faculty in Academic Year 1993-94

Dean's Office

Donald Beggs, Dean (1966)
William Sharp, Acting Assoc. Dean (1991)
Nancy Quisenberry, Assoc. Dean (1971)

Curriculum and Instruction

Bill Dixon, Ch. (1961)
Arthur Aikman (1963)
Pierre Barrette (1978)
Jerry Becker (1980)
Douglas Bedient (1969)

William Bluhm (1989)
James Campbell (1989)
Ron Copenhaver (1978)
William Coscarelli (1986)
Doris Dale (1968)
Barbara Eichholz (1978)
Lawrence Erickson (1984)
Beverly Gulley (1975)
James Jackson (1976)
Michael Jackson (1971)
Dan Jones (1978)

Ann Karmos (1975)
Joyce Killian (1981)
Morris Lamb (1970)
James Leming (1977)
Dormalee Lindberg (1969)
Margaret Matthias (1973)
John McIntyre (1977)
Deborah Moberly (1984)
Sharon Pape (1988)
Susan Pearlman (1989)
Donna Mae Post (1990)
Edward Pultorak (1988)
Mary Rafferty (1989)
Gerald Saunders (1991)
Terry Shepherd (1971)
Sharon Shrock (1984)
Fred Sloan (1968)
Lynn Smith (1984)
Mike Solliday (1972)
Sara Starbuck (1985)
Trudi Volk (1987)
Jan Waggoner (1990)
Kevin Wise (1986)
Nillofur Zobairi

Educational Administration and Higher Education

William Eaton, Ch. (1971)
Jeffery Aper (1990)
Robert Buser (1967)
Arthur Casebeer (1969)
Lawrence Dennis (1968)
John Evans (1968)
Marybelle Keim (1985)
Jack Graham (1951)
Hazel Loucks (1989)
Emil Spees (1969)
John Richard Verduin, Jr. (1967)

Educational Psychology and Special Education

John Pohlmann, Ch. (1971)
Jesus Baeza (1991)
Paul Bates (1978)
Richard Bradley (1968)
Beverly Brown (1974)
Jack Cody (1965)
Paula Davis (1980)
John Deickmann (1969)
Ronna Dillon-Sumner (1978)
Patricia Elmore (1967)
Norma Ewing (1973)
Regina Foley (1990)
Toshiaki Hisama (1971)
Nancy Hundschenk (1991)
Joe Karmos (1966)
Jack Kelly (1963)
Dennis Leitner (1974)
Ernest Lewis (1970)
Sidney Miller (1978)
John Mouw (1968)
Karen Prichard (1980)
Jack Snowman (1975)

James Teska (1973)
Lyle White (1989)
Paula Woelke (1973)

Health Education and Recreation

Regina Glover, Ch. (1983)
Leanna Depue (1986)
Judy Drolet (1982)
James Glover (1989)
Robert Hailey (1970)
Mark Kittelson (1989)
Marjorie Malkin (1989)
Douglas McEwen (1975)
Roberta Olgetree (1991)
Dale Ritzel (1966)
Robert Russell (1965)
Paul Sarvela (1986)
Stephen Sims (1986)
Joseph Teaff (1980)
Herb Vogel (1963)
Kathleen Welshimer (1990)

Physical Education

Ron Knowlton, Ch. (1961)
Ken Ackerman (1969)
John Baker (1980)
Daniel Becque (1990)
Claudia Blackman (1967)
Elaine Blinde (1987)
Peter Carroll (1969)
Paul Devita (1986)
Larry Good (1967)
Julee Illner (1967)
Betty Kelley (1990)
Linn Long (1968)
Sally Perkins (1976)
Donna Wilson (1987)

Rehabilitation Institute

Gary Austin, Ch. (1984)
Harry Allen (1970)
Richard Beck (1990)
John Benshoff (1988)
Stephen Blache (1971)
James Bordieri (1986)
William Crimando (1980)
Anthony Cuvo (1973)
Donna Falvo (1974)
Brandon Greene (1979)
Timothy Janikowski (1988)
Philip Kell (1981)
Lee Michna (1989)
Jeannine Nape-Hartom (1992)
Virginia Plumlee (1988)
Roger Poppen (1970)
Theodore Riggart (1979)
Stanford Rubin (1980)
Kenneth Ruder (1984)
Martin Schultz (1986)
Darrell Taylor (1991)

Workforce Education and Development

John Washburn, Ch. (1986)
Marilyn Achelpohl (1992)

Marcia Anderson-Yates (1970)
Larry Bailey (1969)
Clora Mae Baker (1989)
Richard Bortz (1968)
Phyllis Bubnas (1968)
Theodore Buila (1967)
Rose Mary Carter (1970)
Billy Gooch (1973)
Barbara Hagler (1987)
John Huck (1972)
Jacqueline King

Janice King (1988)
James Legacy (1977)
Vincent Quevedo (1991)
Fred Reneau (1979)
Samantha Ridley (1964)
Billy Shields (1962)
Ronald Stadt (1967)
Thomas Stitt (1967)
James Sullivan (1968)
Janice Threw (1988)
Jane Workman (1989)

Notes

- ¹*Proceedings of the Illinois Teachers College Board*, (1942), p. 37.
- ²Eli Lentz, *Seventy-Five Years in Retrospect: From Normal School to Teachers College to University*. Carbondale: 1955, p. 99.
- ³*Ibid.*
- ⁴*Ibid.*, p. 100.
- ⁵*Ibid.*, p. 106.
- ⁶See the various *Bulletins* of Southern Illinois State Normal University.
- ⁷*Proceedings of the Illinois Teachers College Board*, (1942), p. 73.
- ⁸Lentz, p. 102.
- ⁹Lentz, p. 97.
- ¹⁰*Ibid.*, p. 108.
- ¹¹*Ibid.*, p. 110.
- ¹²*Ibid.*, p. 108.
- ¹³*Ibid.*
- ¹⁴George Kimball Plochmann, *The Ordeal of Southern Illinois University*. Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press, 1957. p. 376.
- ¹⁵Lentz, p. 114.
- ¹⁶*Proceedings*, (February 19, 1945), pp. 81–82.
- ¹⁷*Proceedings*, (May 10, 1945).
- ¹⁸*Proceedings*, (June, 1944), pp. 86–87.
- ¹⁹*Proceedings*, (April 22, 1946).
- ²⁰*Proceedings*, (1947), p. 45.
- ²¹*Proceedings*, (October 25, 1948).
- ²²*Ibid.*
- ²³*Proceedings*, (December 16, 1948).
- ²⁴*Minutes of the SIU Board of Trustees*. See various reports of 1949.
- ²⁵*Minutes*. (April 30, 1952).
- ²⁶*Minutes*. (March 27, 1950).
- ²⁷*Minutes*. (see July 8, September 26, November 7, 1952, and September 17, 1953).
- ²⁸*Minutes*. (March 6, 1953).
- ²⁹*Minutes*. (November 3, 1955).
- ³⁰*Minutes*. (June 29, 1956).
- ³¹*Minutes*. (at January 1, 1956 and April 26, 1956 respectively).
- ³²*Minutes*. (November 15, 1956).
- ³³*Minutes*. (January 30, 1958). Bach had actually conducted a Research Bureau since 1952.
- ³⁴*Minutes*. (August 3, 1956), p. 4.
- ³⁵*Minutes*. (April 1, 1959).
- ³⁶*Minutes*. (January 7, 1959).
- ³⁷The author is not satisfied that this list is complete. It was compiled from Board Minutes, existing histories, and faculty lists.
- ³⁸*Minutes*. (December 12, 1959).
- ³⁹Information taken from the “Self Study” report of SIU’s College of Education, various college committee minutes, and board minutes of the period.
- ⁴⁰Transcript of an interview conducted by Jacob O. Bach with Fred Armistead. Transcript located in Department of Educational Leadership.
- ⁴¹“College Newsletter,” (Vol. 1, #1). Fall, 1961.
- ⁴²*Minutes*, (various meetings in 1964 and 1965).
- ⁴³Internal budget for 1965.
- ⁴⁴*Minutes*, (September 22, 1967).
- ⁴⁵*Minutes*, (March 21, 1969).
- ⁴⁶Interview with Professor Moore, August, 1984.
- ⁴⁷*Minutes*, (various meetings in 1969 and 1970).
- ⁴⁸*Minutes*, (January 15, 1971).
- ⁴⁹Interview with Professor Matthias, August, 1984.
- ⁵⁰*Minutes*, (October 19, 1972).
- ⁵¹Dates taken from Board *Minutes*.
- ⁵²*Minutes*, (July 11, 1974).
- ⁵³College of Education “Achievement Reports.”
- ⁵⁴*Minutes*, (May 8, 1975).
- ⁵⁵List provided by Marcia Anderson-Yates, November 1984.
- ⁵⁶College of Education “Achievement Reports.”

⁵⁷Wayne Stahl, "The Illinois Board of Higher Education," Vol. I. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, 1979.

⁵⁸Ibid.

⁵⁹*Minutes*, (December 12, 1974).

⁶⁰*Minutes*, (July 10, 1975).

⁶¹*Minutes*, (April 8, 1976).

⁶²*Minutes*, (June 12, 1980).

⁶³*Minutes*, (April 10, 1980).

⁶⁴N.C.A.T.E. Report from College of Education to N.C.A.T.E., 1982.

⁶⁵College of Education "Achievement Reports."

⁶⁶See *Minutes*, (June 9, 1977) (September 14, 1978) (June 14, 1979) (July 10, 1980).

⁶⁷*Minutes*, (September 8, 1983).

⁶⁸National Commission on Excellence in Education, "A Nation At Risk: The Imperative for Educational Reform," Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983.

⁶⁹"Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of Southern Illinois University, 1980-81," p. 31.

⁷⁰Ibid, p. 412.

⁷¹*Minutes*, (June 14, 1984), p. 375.

⁷²Ibid.

⁷³*Minutes*, (September 13, 1984), p. 34, and (October 11, 1984), p. 13.

⁷⁴See *Minutes*, (November 8, 1984), p. 18 and 19; (May 9, 1985), p. 19; and (July 11, 1985), p. 7.

⁷⁵*Minutes*, (September 10, 1984), p. 104.

⁷⁶*Minutes*, (October 8, 1981), p. 142.

⁷⁷*Minutes*, (September 9, 1982), p. 95.

⁷⁸*Minutes*, (April 8, 1981), pp. 453-4.

⁷⁹*Minutes*, (November 12, 1981), p. 155.

⁸⁰*Minutes*, (April 11, 1985), p. 5.

⁸¹*Minutes*, (July 11, 1985), p. 58.

⁸²"College of Education Update," [irregular newsletter, SIUC], (Vol. 1, #2, Winter 1986), p. 2.

⁸³*Minutes*, (July 12, 1984), p. 37.

⁸⁴"Education Today," a newsletter of the College of Education, SIUC, (Spring 1987), p. 1.

⁸⁵*Minutes*, (October 11, 1985).

⁸⁶*Minutes*, (May 8, 1986).

⁸⁷*Minutes*, (November 13, 1986).

⁸⁸*Minutes*, (July 9, 1987).

⁸⁹See *Minutes* of July 9, 1987; November 12, 1989; June 8, 1988, and July 14, 1988..

⁹⁰Information for this period was gathered from various sources: reports from the Illinois Board of Higher Education; reports from the SIU Chancellor's Office; and the direct participation of the author as the Chair of the Faculty Advisory Committee to the Illinois Board of Higher Education.

Southern Illinois University at Carbondale
College of Education
Teacher of the Year Award

1966	Aileen W. Parker
1967	P. Roy Brammell
1968	A. Frank Bridges
1969	J. Murray Lee
1970	Clarence D. Samford
1971	Dormalee H. Lindberg
1972	Morris L. Lamb
1973	Bruce R. Swinburne
1974	William E. O'Brien
1975	Terry R. Shepherd
1976	Dale O. Ritzel
1977	Charles B. Klasek
1978	Billy Gooch
1979	Loren B. Jung Janet K. Scheer
1980	Margaret Matthias
1981	Audrey N. Tomera
1982	John McIntyre
1983	Raymond Bittle
1984	Malvin E. Moore, Jr.
1985	Regina Glover
1986	David F. Duncan
1987	Joseph Teaff
1988	Donald Paige
1989	Lynn C. Smith
1990	Patrick F. Taricone
1991	Julie Illner
1992	John T. Mouw
1993	Beverly Gulley
1994	Sharon Shrock

A Note on Sources

General information about the history of the university is easily obtained from the books written by Professors Lentz and Plochmann previously cited. Specific information about the university is available at the University Archives located in Morris Library. The Archives house the *Proceedings of the Teachers College Board*, *Minutes* of the SIU Board of Trustees, SIU Personnel Listings, *SIU Bulletins* and class schedules, and Presidential Papers. George Stickel's master's paper, which is an annotated bibliography on materials concerning SIU, is located there as well.

The richest source of historical materials on the College of Education specifically, comes from the College Newsletters rather than from the archival collections which are rather limited. The Department of Educational Leadership houses a complete set of Newsletters as well as papers systematically collected by Dr. Jacob O. Bach (Professor Emeritus), in preparation for a departmental history. Though the history was never published, the supporting materials remain and several draft chapters are here as well. Professor Bach's materials also contain transcripts of taped interviews done with Arthur Lean, Elmer J. Clark, Jr., James Herrick Hall, George Bracewell, Edward Sasse, William McKenzie, John King, Charles Tenney and Fred Armistead. There is also correspondence with Willis Malone and John Grinnell.

This author supplemented the Bach materials with interviews with Professor Bach himself, William Matthias, Elmer Clark, Arthur Lean and brief conversations with Malvin E. Moore, Jr., and Dean Stuck. "Achievement Reports" for the College of Education were obtained from Ms. Val Tucker, Secretary to Dean Beggs.

The Department of Educational Leadership also contains the personal papers of Professor Fred Armistead. These papers will provide the basic source for a history of SIUC's College of Education involvement with Viet Nam yet to be written.

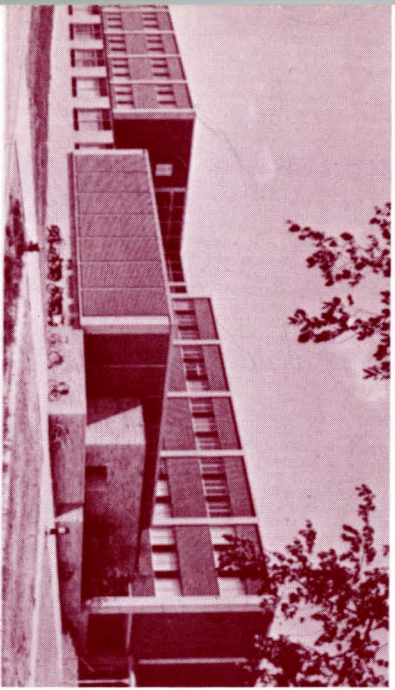
John Grinnell's correspondence with Professor Bach indicates that he kept a diary throughout his service as Dean and Vice President. Efforts should be undertaken to obtain the diary at some future time.

While every effort was made to make the faculty listings with their attendant indications of original appointment accurate, the possibility of error remains very high. A variety of sources were used in putting together the lists but it should be pointed out that last minute changes in teaching schedules, the filling of open appointment lines, the use of a biennial budget throughout most of the era, and the constant shifting of faculty among the various units of the university made the exercise a hazardous venture. Persons with less than 50% appointments were not included. Mr. Larry Johnson of SIUC's Personnel Records provided the author valuable assistance.

Biographical information on the deans of the college was gleaned from *Who's Who, Leaders in Education*, and in the case of Elmer J. Clark, Jr., and Donald Beggs from their curriculum vitae.

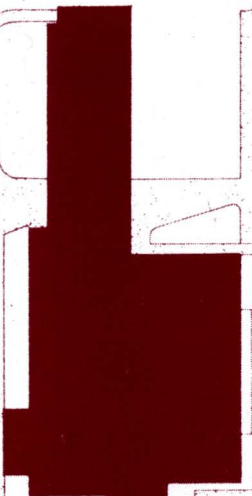


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SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY

WHAM EDUCATION BUILDING



PULLIAM
HALL

DEDICATION AND
OPEN HOUSE

June 12, 1964

Carbondale, Illinois



AREA

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