



WWII
VETERANS STUDENT
APTS. IN VET VILLAGE AT
MOREHEAD (KY) STATE COLLEGE
1945-1960

From The Collection Of:
Dr. Jack D. Ellis
552 W. Sun St.
Morehead, KY 40351
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WWII
CONVERTED ARMY BARRACKS
FROM FORT CAMPBELL KY



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JOHN & DOT COLLIS
1945

LIVED ALL THEIR
LIVES IN

W MOREHEAD



Miss Chob
S. Power

DOT COLLIS USMC

WW~~II~~ 1945

SHE WAS A MARINE } IN WWII
HE WAS A SAILOR }

~~THEY~~

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Morehead, KY 40351
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THEY
MARRIED

LIVED ALL THEIR
LIFE IN
MOREHEAD

DOT + JOHN ~~WAS~~
LIVED IN JET VILLAGE



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Morehead, KY 40351
606-784-7473

John D. Ellis
1945

LIVED IN VET
VILLAGE



VEF VILLAGE
POF + JOHN COLLIS AND SON RICKY
IN FRONT OF A ~~CONVERTED~~ ARMY
BARRACKS CONVERTED INTO APTS.
FOR MARRIED HUSBAND AT MSC
THAT WAS REFERRED TO AS
VEF VILLAGE 1948

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Enrollment Shows Drop Over Last Year

104 Seniors Enroll For This Term

A small decrease in the enrollment at Morehead State Teachers College from the first summer term of last year was announced by the registrar's office this week. A total of 540 have enrolled. The enrollment for the first summer term, 1946, was 558.

A breakdown of the figures shows an unusually high total of 104 seniors. Other classifications are: Freshman 122; Sophomore 113; Juniors 38; Graduate 10; Special 10; Graduate Special 6; Part Time 5; G. I. Special 6; Visiting Students 4; Incomplete registration 5.

Of the above totals 177 are attending college under the G. I. Bill of Rights. One hundred fifty two are enrolled under Public Law 246 and 25 are enrolled under Public Law 16. Four of the G. I.'s *WOMEN*

Tillie Is Celebrity On T. C. U. Campus

A young girl has been on the lips of the students of the Teachers College for the past three weeks. Her name is Tillie. She is a member of the Glee Club and the Jay Glee Club. She is a member of the Glee Club and the Jay Glee Club.

Although strictly a regular case of Tillie is the black of the town. She is a white Southern girl appearing in the Helen Walker opera. Her name is Tillie. She is a member of the Glee Club and the Jay Glee Club.

Here Is Dope On Your Social Security Card

Baird Makes Plea for Support of State Ouster Act Repeal

(Ed. Note: Following are two articles taken from the Courier-Journal. The first is from the news columns of that paper and the second is an editorial that followed the publication of the first story.)

Members of the State Senate have received letters asking their stand on a proposal to elect a law-making members of boards of regents of State teachers colleges freedom from political interference, it was learned here yesterday.

Purpose of the plan, according to letters from Dr. William J. Baird, president of Morehead State College, is to attempt to obtain reaccrediting of the college. The college was discredited last winter, effective in September, 1947, following failure of the board of regents to renew the contract of Dr. William Vaughn as president.

Letters to Louisville members from Dr. Baird set out that the board of regents for Governor H. H. Vaughn, discredited a number of weeks ago.

The text of Dr. Baird's letter follows:

I am sure you have learned through the press that the Southern Association of College and Secondary Schools dropped Morehead State Teachers College from the accredited list, effective September, 1947, because of what they termed "political interference." The American Association of Teachers Colleges took the same action. There is absolutely no criticism of the academic program and quality of work being done at Morehead State Teachers College.

The reinstatement of Morehead by these accrediting agencies is dependent upon a change in the present law that permits the Governor of Kentucky to appoint members of the boards of regents and to remove them at will. The existing regulations are designed to protect the interests of the

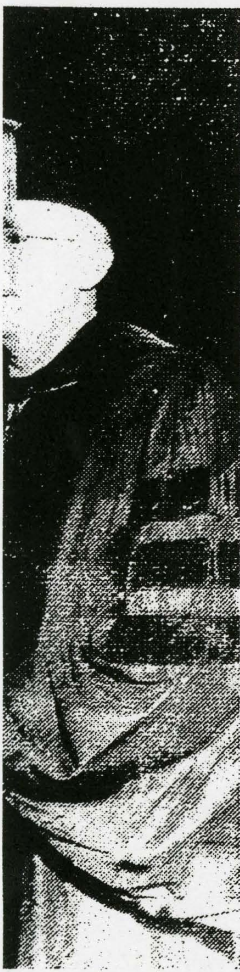
one. It is only a strong desire to correct the system that now endangers our institutions of higher learning.

If, therefore, you are in favor of a law giving tenure to members of the boards of regents of our State institutions of higher learning, you will urge a statement to this effect in a letter to me. I think it will be helpful in presenting this danger at any earlier date.

It is only natural that a college president should fight for his own institution. Dr. William Jesse Baird has written the hold-over members of the State Senate to help save Morehead State Teachers College from loss of accreditation. His fight goes further, however. In pleading the cause of Morehead, he champions the interest of all four State normal schools and of the University of Kentucky.

Morehead has been the storm center of the "political interference" issue. The removal of Dr. William H. Vaughn as president of the college focussed the attention of the education world on the system existing in Kentucky. Under the "Ouster Act" of 1934 the Governor has the power to remove members of the Board of Regents of Morehead, and of the other State institution of higher learning, at will and without cause.

When the spotlight fell on Morehead, the Southern Association of College and Secondary Schools promptly took action. The discredited the college, effective in September, 1947. This action was plainly intended as a warning to all the Kentucky institutions, or rather to the people of Kentucky who want to protect their investment in higher education. It has been plainly indicated by the Southern Association that only a change in the "Ouster Act" will save the whole group of colleges and the University from a similar fate.



Baird

Graduated Morehead 28

Tells Class of '47 We Have Created Neighborhood

Actually created the neighborhood...

...the subject of a...

of the arrangements for
sit.

n in Indiana, Mr. Rickey
duated in Britain, where he
graduated from Balliol Col-
xford. He studied art there
so at the Academic Lhote-
ris. Besides teaching and
ing his own creative work,
ickey was active as a mural-
the Fine Arts Section of the
al Government. His paintings
been shown at New York's
n Gallery, the Detroit and
r Art Museums, and at vari-
chibitions of the American
Congress. For a time he
ting director of the Kalama-
stitute of Art.

942 Mr. Rickey entered the
and was assigned to the Air
becoming a specialist in
control gun turrets and
er for B-29 aircraft. He
ter assigned to a gunnery
h project of the National
e Research Committee in
Texas.

e in the Army, he spent his
ime painting and his work
hibited in the Denver Art
n, the University of Colo-
nd Denver University. His
articles have often appear-
he Denver Post.

on leave of absence from
berg College, Allentown.
lvania, Mr. Rickey is at
; the Institute of Fine Arts
7 York City.
mplete program of his ap-
es while he is on the cam-
being prepared.

chers Hold ference At ining School

eting of county superin-
s, principals and teachers
region will be held in the
g School Auditorium to-
gning at 10:00 a. m.
ity regional conferences
een called by Mr. John
Williams, State Superin-
t of Public Instruction, at
ient points in the state.
the 18th region, and takes
county systems of Rowan,
ewis, Elliott, Mason, Mont-
, Fleming, Menifee, Powell,
s, and Robertson counties,
e independent systems of
urg, Vanceburg, Mays-
ft. Sterling, and Carlisle.
tendance at the conference
the county superintendent
of the counties represented,
e principal and one teacher
ach school in the county
ependent systems.
urpose of the conference is
k ogt a plan for the de-
ent of a better educational
n for high schools. They
dy the needs of the pupil
ion and decide what the
should contribute to them.
conference will be directed
f members of the college.

ills

it's your name, boy?" one
revenue agents demanded
sin Ephriam.
it's your father's name?"
Ogle."
ere is he?"
there in the holler.
's your father doing up
n the hollow?"

Increases 76 Percent Over Last Year; Many Veterans Enroll Under G. I. Bill And Rehabilitation Program

1945

The largest winter quarter enrollment in four years was recorded in the office of the college registrar when students registered here last week. A number more are expected to register for Saturday classes today.

This quarter's enrollment is an increase of 76 percent over that of the corresponding term last year, and an increase of 110 percent over that of the winter quarter in the 1943-44 school year. An increase of 46 percent is shown over the fall quarter of this year.

Social Committee Makes Plans For Quarter

The Social Committee met Wednesday, January 9, in the cafeteria for the first time this quarter. The following tentative schedule of events was discussed. Some changes or additions may be made later:

- January 11—Breck game.
- January 12—All college party in gym from 7 p. m. to 10.
- January 12 — Berea game at Berea.
- January 14 — Marshall game at Marshall.
- January 17—Mr. Senff speaks in chapel.
- January 19—Georgetown game at Georgetown.
- January 21 — Breck game at home.
- January 23 — Eastern game at Morehead. Ashland Concert.
- January 24—Dr. Carey speaks in chapel. Breck game.
- January 25 — Eastern Star meeting in gym.
- January 26—Western game at Western.
- January 27 to February 2 — Youth Week at Christian Church.
- January 28 — Murray game at Murray.
- January 29 — Tea for honor students. 3:30 — 5:00 p. m.
- January 30 — Social Committee meeting in cafeteria at 5:15 p. m.
- January 31 — Union game at Morehead.
- February 1 — Breck game.
- February 4 — Lyceum Artist, Mr. George Rickey.
- February 4 — Mr. Rickey speaks in chapel.
- February 5 — Berea game at Morehead.
- February 6 — Lyceum Artist, Mr. Rickey.
- February 7 — Mr. McGrau in chapel.
- February 12 — Jane Johnson in chapel.
- February 12 — Union game at Union.
- February 13 — Eastern game at Eastern.
- February 14 — Jane Johnson in chapel. College Valentine Dance.
- February 15 and 16 — Community School Conference.
- February 16 — University of Louisville game at Louisville.
- February 18 — Western game at Morehead.
- February 21 — College Chorus under direction of Miss Hendren will be in chapel.
- February 21, 22, 23—K. I. A. C. Tournament at Louisville.
- February 28 — Lyceum Visitor, Mr. Peterson. Ashland Concert.
- March 1 — Lyceum Visitors, Mr. Peterson.
- March 1 and 2 — High school district tournament.
- March 8 and 9 — Regional High

To date, 70 veterans have entered Morehead college this term under the GI Bill of Rights, and four additional veterans are enrolled under the vocational rehabilitation program. Those under the GI Bill are as follows: Fairrel Bailey; Doyt Herald Bolling, Rayford Bulloch, John Franklin Carson, William Coleman, Earl Combs, Eugene Conley, Conery Cornett, Cranston Dyer, Wayne Easterling, Gilbert Edwards, Hiram Ely, Paul Floyd, Walter Hambrick, Alex Harmon, Lena Wray Haney, Paul Harris, Carroll Hawhee, Walton Estill Hayes, Arthur Hobson, John Holbrook, Arthur Lewis Howard, Quentin Howard, William Howell, Elmer Hunt, Ray Justice, Charles Keffer, Edmund Emerson Lewis, Joseph Lustic, Homer McBrayer, Bob McCoy, Clarence McGlone, William McNeil, Edwin Minix, Odus Montgomery, Omenselge Montgomery, Paul Osborne, Frank Osenton, Carlos Page, Samuel Prather, Robert Rader, Leland William Rayburn, Wilber Hobart Rayburn, Harold Rawlings, James Richardson, Claude Rowland, Anthony Salvato, Theodore Sammons, Robert Sharpe, Charles R. Sickafus, Edward Smith, Ira Smith, John Philip Smith, Lloyd Stenimitz, William Stratton, Bill Thompson, Charles Elwood Turner, John H. Turner, John Tussey, Kenis VanHoose, Victor Walters, Harold Webb, Felix Wellman, William Leroy Wheeler, George Wiggins, Ward Williams, Dorsey Wilson, Larry Workman, Oliver Vincent Zachem, and Charles Zeidler. Those enrolled under the rehabilitation program are Arthur Blankenship, Jr., William Robert Powers, Homer W. Stepp, and Clayton R. Turner.

An entire dormitory, Mens Hall, has been reserved for the use of veterans and their families. Eighteen couples are now living there, and there is room to accommodate 40 to 50 more couples. Steps are being taken to equip Mens Hall with facilities which will increase its convenience for the veterans and their families.

Also this quarter, the practice of offering Saturday classes for students who are working will be resumed. These courses will meet on the campus and carry residence credit. A total of eight quarter hours may be earned in this manner.

Large Increase In Residents Of Men's Hall

Eighteen couples are now residing in Mens Hall.

Sub heading
all cut off left
side

REDEPLOYMENT: RETURN TO WORKING LIFE AT MSC
NORMAN ROBERTS AND JOHN COLLIS AND THE "G.I. BILL"
MOREHEAD MEMORIES - PEOPLE AND PLACES
"VET VILLAGE AND THE G.I. BILL"

By
JACK D. ELLIS

"They shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks... neither shall they learn of war anymore" (Isaiah 2:4)

Tom Brokaw in his two national best selling books called the veterans of World War II "The Greatest Generation". Some called them the un-selfish generation, others called them the noble generation, and still others referred to them as the heroic generation. Those men who grew up during a devastating depression knew what it was to sacrifice and do without. Also they knew what it was to suffer and see their friends die in battle.

Following WW II the men began to return home to their families, homes, jobs and education, never once thinking of themselves as heroes. Those men mostly thought of themselves as being in the right place at the right time, or the wrong place at the wrong time (depending on your point of view). They believed they were called upon to do a job, and they did it to the best of their ability. However, looking back at the WW II generation through the telescope of time, they were an extraordinary generation.

name line

- WINNING - THE WAR GAVE NATION NEW HOPE

On August 14, 1945, three years, eight months, and seven days after the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor the war ended. The last Axis enemy had gone down to defeat. In this nation, there was a tremendous mood swing between December 7, 1941, and August 14, 1945. It was a contrast between shock, dread, and near defeat, and relief, thanksgiving and unqualified victory. This poorly prepared nation and its army of citizen

soldiers had risen from the ashes of defeat to achieve total victory against a totalitarian enemy that had been preparing for war for decades. The war had smashed one of the greatest military machines in history and saved this nation from one of the greatest threats its freedom had ever faced. Now this nation had the logistical problem of returning 12,000,000 men conditioned to kill back to peaceful civilian life.

REDEPLOYMENT OF PERSONNEL TO CIVILIAN LIFE
The system of returning 12,000,000 men from the military world to civilian life was called "Redeployment, or "re-adjusting of personnel." Redeployment decided who came home first, and in what order. Of course the wounded were moved back to the states first. To ^{all others} them a system of "point value", and a procedure called a "critical score" was used to determine priorities of discharging the men.

An "Adjusted Service Rating Card" was issued to each enlisted man and woman. Point totals were entered on this card covering four factors that determined who would be discharged first:

(1) Service Credit - One point for each month of service between September 16, 1940 and August 15, 1945.

(2) Overseas Service - One point for each month served overseas between September 16, 1940 and August 15, 1945.

(3) Combat Service - Five points for each additional award for service between September 16, 1940 and August 15, 1945.

(A) Distinguished Service Cross, Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross, Legion

of Merit, Bronze Medal Air Medal, Purple Heart, Bronze Star and Battle Campaign Ribbons.

Also: Navy Cross, Marine Corps Medal, and other corresponding medals.

Credit was also given for medals from a foreign country according to War Department Regulations.

(4) Parenthood Credit - Twelve points for each child under 18 years of age.

CRITICAL SCORE - At first a total of 85 points for men, and 44 points for women were necessary for discharge. The critical point score necessary for discharge quickly was lowered as men and women were discharged. But that system insured a fair and somewhat gradual method of returning 12,000,000 military personnel to civilian life.

G I BILL OPENED NEW WORLD FOR VETS
Late in 1944 the U.S. Congress passed P.L. 367, referred to as the G.I. Bill of

Rights. It provided among other things that returning servicemen must be hired at their pre-war job. Also, they were guaranteed home and business loans and certain unemployment benefits, such as the 52-20 Club. This writer drew \$20 a week for about 15 weeks and went to Florida on vacation. I always felt guilty about that but it was a benefit. Also the G.I. Bill provided one year of college tuition and a stipend for every year spent in military service.

G I BILL OPENED NEW WORLD FOR VETERANS
The G.I. Bill provided that for all tuition (up to \$500 per year) books, and equipment be paid for by the government. Also each G.I. student received a \$50 a month subsistence stipend (\$75 if you were married). That \$500 a year total allowance would

get you into most colleges in this country at that time. In 1944, the tuition at Morehead, ^{Ky.} State College was \$3 per credit hour per semester. A normal load was 18 hours per semester. Tuition then was \$54 per semester, or \$108 per year. I'm sure you could have enrolled in many Ivy League Schools then for \$500 per year. But if the \$500 did not cover costs, the G.I. student had to pay additional expenses.

When the G.I. Bill was passed in 1944 it was met with a great deal of controversy. On one side was Robert Hutchins, the un-orthodox president of the University of Chicago who said it "would wreck American education and convert a frightening number of veterans into educational hoboes". Dr. Hutchins complained that many veterans would be wasting their time, and he advocated a national aptitude testing program to determine if veterans were capable of learning in college. He said most would be better off getting jobs. He also maintained that "money hungry, greedy colleges would take advantage of the tax payers money". But other cooler heads prevailed, and although there ~~were~~ ^{was} some truth to Dr. Hutchins's statements, by ^{and} large, veterans were better students than the non-veterans. They were more serious and focused.

VETERANS GRADUALLY ENROLL IN COLLEGES (1945)
With only a small fraction of men discharged by June 1945, and 12,000,000 yet to be released, there were 23,478 ^{veterans} already enrolled in the nation's colleges. That represented only a tiny fraction of those who would later be enrolled in higher education. (In 1945, Morehead [Ky.] State College had 20 veterans enrolled but more would come.) ~~That~~

It was in 1945 that
brought Elwood C. Kastner, the registrar of New York University, speaking for ~~many that~~
College said:
U.S. colleges to say, "We will admit every veteran who left this University to enter military service. Over and above that we will admit all other veterans who qualify insofar as our space and staff will allow. We will hold classes six days and nights a week, and we don't need students. But we feel an obligation to all veterans." One wonders if that University is one Dr. Hutchins's was talking about when he said, "Some would take advantage of the government."

As veterans were discharged they began enrolling in the nation's colleges. The process for entering college under the G.I. Bill was:

- (1) Fill out Form 1950 available at all colleges and V.A. Centers.
- (2) Send form to the nearest Veterans Center.
- (3) The V.A. investigated the vets service record to make sure that they had an honorable discharge.
- (4) The Vet takes the certificate of eligibility to any approved college in the U.S. or abroad. The vet was then admitted to the college.
- (5) Eventually the veterans subsistence check arrived.

← COULD MEN CONDITIONED TO KILL RETURN TO A PEACEFUL LIFE?

With so many men trained and conditioned to kill returning to civilian life, there were those who feared that violence would erupt in the streets and on campuses. Many psychiatrists maintained that veterans involved in sports, might become violent in a

dispute over an official's ruling, and that might trigger an episode of violent behavior. Also, there was fear that a veteran receiving a failing grade might kill the professor. All of those fears were entirely unfounded and nothing like that ever happened. (But things like that are common in today's schools.) On the contrary, the veterans were more peaceful, settled, serious and determined. They were a generation of older, "non-traditional" students, with families who realized the importance of a college education, and with "Uncle Sam's" help intended to better themselves.

~~MOREHEAD COLLEGE VETS PARTIED PEACEFULLY~~
That was not to say there was not a great deal of drinking and partying among those single veterans on campus. John Collis, ^{a star football player and} one of the students ^{warrior} veterans on the campus of Morehead ^{Ky.} State College recalled in 1946, that Dean ^{was} Lappin called him into his office one day. John said ["] that when you were called into Dean Lappin's Office, you were in trouble. ^{recalled he} ^{"He was nervous when} Fearfully he arrived at the Dean's Office and was ushered into his presence. ^{Dear Lappin} There the ~~Dean~~ sat behind an imposing desk with a stern look on his face and said, "John, what can we do to stop this on-campus drinking by these veterans?" John responded, "Dean, those men are battle hardened veterans who fought ^o war and they are not easily intimidated." Dean Lappin said, "That's exactly what I thought—How's the football team doing this year?"

The G.I. Bill infused new life into this nation's colleges. Morehead State ~~Teachers~~ College located in the Appalachian Hills of Eastern Kentucky had a pre-war high enrollment of 1,000 in 1938. During the years of WW II their enrollment plummeted.

On October 13, 1945, Registrar Mary Page Milton announced the fall on-campus enrollment was 222. That included 145 women and 77 men. Also there were 84 enrolled at the Morehead Ashland Center. Clearly the College was struggling because of the lack of students. However, there was hope for the future, because in those 222 there were 20 veterans enrolled under the G.I. Bill, and the war had just ended.

BY 1947 OVER HALF AT MOREHEAD KY COLLEGE WERE VETS
When the winter quarter of 1946 opened, the registrar at Morehead State College announced a 76% increase in total enrollment over the previous quarter, and there were 70 veterans registered. By January 1947, when, because of political reasons, Morehead College had been dropped by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools accredited list, it did not seem to slow down the veterans enrollment. In January 1947, there was a total on-campus enrollment of 567 with almost 274 veterans enrolled under the G.I. Bill, including four women.

By 1947 Morehead State Teachers College had become a cosmopolitan institution. That year the enrollment included 102 out of state students from 7 states. That out of state enrollment was estimated at 16% and were mostly veterans. Many of those out of state students were athletes recruited by Coaches Ellis Johnson and Stan Radjunds. Others returned to Morehead after being stationed here in the Navy. Still others came to Morehead because the colleges in their own states were so crowded with veterans returning to college that even though they had been accepted, they had to wait one or two years just to enroll. One such student that came to Morehead and remained

was Norman Roberts.

~~HOW HOUSING A PROBLEM FOR USITS~~ ~~AT MAR 1947~~
In 1946 this nation experienced its greatest housing shortage since the Pilgrims

landed at Plymouth Rock. For ^{five} 5 years there had been no civilian construction of homes or apartments. So when the veterans began enrolling in colleges there was very little housing available. Of course, the nation's colleges and the government recognized that, and cooperatively, they set about to remedy that situation as quickly as possible.

For 5 years there had been many military barracks constructed on this nation's military camps and air fields. Now they were empty. So the government began to disassemble many of those barracks, donate, and ship them to college campuses throughout the country. That provided a great deal of work for many men who had been out of work ^{since} at the end of the war. Many carpenters, plumbers, electricians, laborers and returning veterans were employed in both the dismantling and re-assembling of those old barracks.

One returning veteran and out of state student to find his way to Morehead State Teachers College was Wisconsin native Norman Roberts. Immediately following his high school graduation, Norman entered the U.S. Army. After completing basic training he was shipped to England in 1944. There he was assigned to the 252nd Field Artillery in the 2nd Army. His division landed in France on D-Day plus 30, and soon moved into combat. Sergeant Roberts was trained as a Field Artillery Battery Fire Specialist. His job was to compute those variables that influence the accuracy of their guns, eg. wind direction, wind speed, air temperature and powder temperature. After computing those

variables, he would then direct the angle and degree of fire for several guns.

~~WISCONSIN~~ ~~VET VILLAGE SPRINGS UP ON CAMPUS~~
Following five years of military service, Norman was discharged and returned to his native Wisconsin, and enrolled at the University of Wisconsin. Although he was accepted he was told it would be another year before he could enroll because of the large enrollment of veterans. Since he could not enter college there, he decided to visit his uncle Mort Roberts in Morehead, ^{KY} While in Morehead he got a job as a timekeeper (after the previous timekeeper got drunk and was fired) on the construction of the campus married housing units that became known as "vet village."

^{re} Morehead State College Vet Village was constructed from old Army barracks from Fort Campbell, Kentucky. They had been dis-assembled into pieces, shipped to Morehead on railroad cars, re--assembled and carpenters divided them into one-bedroom apartments. They were poorly constructed with cracks in the walls, floors, and ceilings you could see through. This writer and his family moved to ^{Vanderbilt University/2} ~~Peabody College's~~ Vet Village in 1957 during my masters degree work. That construction was exactly like Morehead's Vet Village. The units were cold and walls were paper thin. Following our year there, those units were torn down and replaced by more modern apartments.

~~VET VILLAGE WORKERS GO ON STRIKE~~
While building Morehead's Vet Village, Norman Roberts recalled that the laborers all went on strike. Norman and his cousin, Bill Roberts, were the instigators of the strike because they were convinced they were over-worked and under paid. When unloading material from a railroad car, it was decided that the group would sit down at 12:00 noon

and refuse to work.

About an hour before the men were to go on strike, Norman was called to go from the railroad cars back to the campus building site. While he was there, the men struck. When the construction boss did not get the materials needed, he went to the railroad unloading area and found the men sitting down. They were all fired on the spot, and Norman would have been ^{fired} had he been there.

While Norman Roberts was helping to build those campus married housing units, he had no idea he would ever be living in one of the apartments. He said if he had known that, he might have tried to help build them better. However, later he married Margie Stewart and they lived in Vet Village for 5 years. He later taught Industrial Education at Breckinridge ^{High School} and Morehead State University. ~~He is now retired and leaves~~ ^{lives} in ~~Rowan County~~.

Just continue next page here

~~MOREHAD MEMORIES - PEOPLE AND PLACES~~

~~- VET VILLAGE AND THE G.I. BILL, PART II~~

~~BY~~

~~JACK D. ELLIS~~

Kyber

name line

BC

~~BETTER IS THE END OF A THING THAN THE BEGINNING THEREOF~~
(ECC 7:18)

On January 4, 1946, a regional veterans center was established on the campus of Morehead State Teachers College. It was located in Room 5-A of the Administration Building (now Rader Hall). It was established by the Veterans Administration and Mr. W.M. Wesley was the director. The center was designed to not only assist the on-campus veterans, but was intended to assist the 75,000 veterans in 25 northeastern Kentucky counties. It helped the disabled, handicapped, on-the-job training and G.I. loan applicants, as well as those with pension claims. That regional center was of great help to the students at the college in obtaining more housing for veterans.

~~name line~~ CAMPUS HOUSING A RECRUITING TOOL

In colleges and cities throughout this nation, there was an acute shortage of dormitory space and off-campus housing following World War II. Because so many returning veterans were married, it was necessary for colleges to provide married housing in order to attract not only veterans, but also athletes. Therefore, adequate married housing became a powerful recruiting tool for athletes as well as students. That was especially true in the case of John and Dot (Cunyus) Collis. Both were veterans and both planned to attend college.

John Collis was an outstanding football player at Oak Hill High School in Ohio. Following high school graduation, he enrolled at Ohio State on a partial football scholarship and played one year before entering the U.S. Navy. Following "boot camp" (basic) training at Great Lakes Naval Base, he wanted to become a pilot. However, he was sent to Radio

School at Memphis, Tennessee. Following graduation as a radio operator, he was assigned to a PB-2Y four-engine Flying Boat in the Navy Transport Command. They flew men, materials and critical supplies such as blood to Pearl Harbor and throughout the South Pacific.

SAILOR MARRIED MARINE

John Collis returned to San Diego after two and one-half years in the South Pacific where he attained the rank of Petty Officer 2/C. While he was stationed at the San Diego California Naval Base, still pursuing his dream to become a Navy Pilot, he began playing basketball on the base basketball team. One day the team went up to play the Galeta Marine Air Force Base (now University of California at Santa Barbara). While there he met a young Marine enlisted woman. Her name was Dot Cunyus and a faint spark of love was ignited. Dot was a Marine architectural drafting specialist that somehow the Marine Air Corps and fate, had placed in the recreation department at Galeta. That was where the two met.

The courtship between the sailor boy and the Marine girl continued mostly through long distance phone calls and the U.S. mail. It was even more long distance when in *it appeared* John ~~appeared to be~~ ^{was} on his way to becoming a Navy Pilot, and was transferred to Iowa State for pre-flight training. The Iowa State pre-flight football team was one of the best in the nation that year. Their football schedule included Ohio State, Kansas, California, Notre Dame, and some South Eastern Conference teams. The quarterback on that team who was ~~also a player-coach,~~ ^{was} Ellis T. Johnson. Ellis was a former all-American football and basketball player at the University of Kentucky. He was also the pre-war coach at Morehead *Ky* State ~~Teachers~~ College.

John Collis soon became a member of that football team and came into contact with Coach Ellis Johnson, who began to talk to John in an attempt to interest him in coming to Morehead after the war. But the young sailor had his heart set on becoming a pilot, and when the war ended in 1945, he intended to make the Navy his career. In the meantime, John and his Marine fiancée were planning to marry. After a long distance romance and only five actual dates, the couple were married on August 2, 1946.

When the war ended there was less demand for pilots and John's pilot training was delayed. While awaiting assignment to advanced training, the Navy kept John and several other potential pilots busy mowing the gigantic parade grounds. That was not so bad since they were driving large tractors and mowing. But John said, "The straw that broke the camel's back and drove him out of the Navy, was when one day a 'chicken' (strictly military) captain stopped them and 'chewed' them out for not mowing in formation." Following that incident he elected to leave the service and was sent to a separation center at Camp Wallace, Texas for discharge.

JOHN AND DOT MOVE TO VETERAN VILLAGE
Following his discharge he hitch-hiked to the University of Arkansas where he had been offered a football scholarship. Knowing he would need married housing the first question he asked was if they had married housing for veterans. The answer was no, so John remembered Ellis Johnson's offer to come to Morehead. Since Ellis had already been discharged and was back in Morehead, he called him and found out that Morehead State ^{K11} Teachers College did have housing for veterans. That was what brought him and his new bride of one month to Morehead in time for the 1946 football season. Both Dot and John

enrolled at Morehead in the fall of 1946 under the G.I. Bill. However, Dot soon became pregnant with their son, Rick, and had to withdraw from college.

^{their} ~~At~~ first ~~their~~ "apartment" was one room in Fields Hall. Then they moved to a small apartment in Mays Hall near the Army Barracks that had been moved from Fort Campbell, Kentucky and converted into apartments. John's wife had maintained she would never live in one of those "monstrosities" but she changed her mind when one became available.

~~MOVE TO VET VILLAGE~~
Those old barracks apartments were located on a white gravel road that was dusty in dry weather and muddy in wet weather. They were hot in summer and cold in the winter. The walls were paper thin, and the floors had cracks that a marble would drop through. The gas pressure in Morehead was so low that the pilot light would sometimes go out in their stove. John recalled one cold winter night after the pilot light went out, he used one of his "dog tags" (metal military name tag), bent it and put it over the pilot light and it kept it from going out. Soon every one of the veterans had another use for their "dog tags". Also, many times the electricity would go off and blow a fuse. When that happened the men would sometimes put pennies behind the fuse to restore power to the apartment (a very dangerous fire hazard).

Those apartments were un-furnished except for one refrigerator for eight apartments. Those students living there brought their own furniture or rented from local furniture dealer, Parnell Martindale. Parnell was himself a graduate of Morehead and he furnished many of those apartments on a rental basis.

Later on several quansett huts (buildings with rounded metal roofs) were moved from

the Atomic Energy Plant in Southern Ohio to the MSC campus. Those were converted into 20 apartments located farther up the hollow behind the ^{Musei} Baird Building. That collection of apartments was called "Riceville" in honor of the College's Maintenance Superintendent "Hony" Rice. Also during that time, Mays Hall contained ~~some housing~~ ^{to house} for married students. Therefore Morehead State College had successfully reached out to this nation's veterans by providing living space in order for them to attend college under the G.I. Bill.

FAMILY ATMOSPHERE AMONG VETERANS
The student occupants of Vet Village were all like one big family. They all were struggling to get by on the G.I. Bill. Much of their social life consisted of inexpensive events such as playing cards, going on picnics and cookouts together with an occasional movie. No one had any money and they were all in the same boat. Everyone was poor but didn't know it. Their goal was to get their college degree, and most of them focused on that goal.

Nationwide statistics released by colleges throughout this nation in May, 1947, showed veterans average grades were higher than non-veterans. That statistic was surely true at Morehead State ~~Teachers~~ College when the registrar announced that the grade point average of non-veterans was 1.38, and the veterans G.P.A. was 1.55 (on a 3.0 scale).

John and Dot Collis came to Morehead because housing was available through the Vet Village. In 1950, John graduated from MSTC. During his college years he was an outstanding football player (center). That was during the college's most successful sports era. Following his graduation, Mr. Collis was appointed the director of the bookstore and post office (then located in the basement of Rader Hall). He also was the supervisor of Vet Village where he and Dot lived for 13 years. John and Dot chose to remain in Morehead

where they have been active in church and civic organizations. He retired as director of the University Bookstore in 1988. The couple currently live in Morehead, and have no desire to move.

G.I. BILL SUCCESSFUL LEGISLATION

Looking back at the G.I. Bill through the telescope of time, it must be agreed that it was one of the most important pieces of legislation in the history of this nation. It not only provided for advanced education and training for our veterans, but it also helped the colleges to provide housing for those veterans. Both were essential to the success of that legislation. The veterans proved worthy of the investment placed in them, and went on to become leaders in almost every area of business, education, clergy, social work, professions, industry and technology. ^{Actuarialists} ~~Naturalists~~ tell us that WW II veterans are dying at the rate of 1,000 per day. Economists tell us that with their death comes the greatest transfer of wealth from one generation to another that this nation has ever seen. Historians tell us that those veterans were the ones that kept this nation free. Those of us who received our education under the G.I. Bill, ~~we~~ will forever be grateful for the opportunity it provided ~~to~~ us for an education, and for the Vet Villages where we could live during that time.

MAY

3

1947

Vets Have Higher Scholastic Ratings Than Non-Veterans

Vets Average 1.55;
Non-Veteran
Standing Is 1.38

Following the general line of statistics released by colleges and universities all over the country, veterans have maintained a higher scholastic standing at Morehead State Teachers College than have non-veteran students. An announcement released this week by the registrar's office lists the average scholastic standing of veteran students as 1.55 while non-veterans have a standing of 1.38. The survey was made from the records of the winter quarter.

Listing the total numbers of veteran students as 278 as compared with 28 non-veterans the survey shows the following comparative grades: A's—Veterans, 643, non-veterans, 433; B's—Veterans, 1,500, non-veterans, 953; C's—Veterans, 1,602, non-veterans, 1,391; D's—Veterans, 345, non-veterans, 438; E's—Veterans, 101, non-veterans, 111; I's and W's were not included in the survey.

On the other hand a comparison of honor roll students revealed that non-veterans had a scholastic standing of 2.37 while veterans on the honor roll had an average of 2.33. Comparative figures for 77 veterans and 30 non-veterans on the honor roll are: A's—Veterans, 504, non-veterans, 248; B's—Veterans, 634, non-veterans, 238; C's—Veterans, 90, non-veterans, 39; D's—Veterans, 0, non-veterans, 4.

Chapel absences were not considered in compilation of these figures, but they were compiled and listed in the report. They revealed that veterans had an average of .94 chapel absences while non-veterans had only .53 absences per person. The totals for 278 veterans, 266 absences, for non-veterans, 125 absences.

Breck Schedules Many Events For Coming Weeks

Highlighted by the senior play and commencement the schedule of events for the Breckinridge Training School, as released by Chiles VanAntwerp, director of the training school, is as follows:

May 14—Senior play, 8 p. m.—"Strictly Formal." Reserved seats are available for this production.

May 15—Second presentation of the senior play.

May 16—Senior Skip day; Junior-Senior banquet; Junior-Senior Prom.

May 23—Circus—Junior high

Changes Are Announced At Breckinridge

New Regulations Are Adopted; Summer School Courses Listed

Chiles VanAntwerp, director of Breckinridge Training school this week announced that the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools has established new regulations governing work done in high schools during summer terms.

"From the student's standpoint," Mr. VanAntwerp said, "these changes are:

"1. In order to earn one unit of new work a minimum of 120 sixty-minute periods shall be given to the work.

"2. Not more than three sixty-minute periods a day shall be spent in recitation time.

"3. Sixty days is the shortest time in which a unit and a half shall be earned.

"4. Not more than one and one-half units in a new subject shall be earned during one summer."

Subjects to be offered at the Training School this summer include Plane Geometry, Latin-American History, Biology, Physiology, Consumer Science, American History, Business Arithmetic, Sophomore, Junior and Senior English and two Speech courses.

Morehead Girl To Appear With Quintones

"The Quintones were presented in a concert in Maysville May 1. A second program was given in the Flemingsburg high school auditorium on the evening of May 2, at 8 p. m.

The group, composed of voice and piano students from the Cincinnati College of Music, includes Pat Lawson, Carl Martin, Harold Anderson, of Cincinnati, Jane Russell of Maysville, and Alice Patrick Reynolds of Morehead.

Mrs. Reynolds, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Patrick, is a former MSTC student

Campus Eagle



Here are the winners in the Beaux Arts Beyerle, left and Judy Flam, second from

Students Give Discussion On Constitution

Rose, Davis, Mollette Talk To Civic Groups

A panel discussion on the present Kentucky Constitution has been presented to various Kentucky civic organizations by three students at Morehead State Teachers College during the past three weeks.

Under the direction of Nolan Fowler, professor of history and political science, Chester Rose, Thomas Davis and Arnold Mollette gave the discussion to the Ashland Kiwanis Club, Executive Committee of the Kentucky College Student Veterans, Morehead Woman's Club, Rowan County Woman's Club, Morehead chapter of the American Association of University Women and the Morehead Men's Club.

The discussion covered the defects in the present Constitution and the extensive movement for a new Constitution which is now being carried on throughout the entire state.

Visual Aids Meeting Held At MSTC April 25

Girl To C...
The voices Teach conce Morehead May Th conce music friend dually W...
New Bu At
Ed La...
The at Morehead ha real in tration Shafer, announ...
The work f tration and oth...
Durin operat...

ERLE FAIR

BRADLEY, Faculty Sponsor

Veterans Corner

TB
July 12, 1947

► Kentucky

Asks the students from all the nations on vacation, and taking tours to various parts of the world, too, shall be free to wander to the hills of Kentucky. It brings up the question of where to go

and in foreign countries, as well as in this country, to see the value of our own Kentucky scenic and historic spots in Kentucky is for the travelers who come to Kentucky to see the hills are as primitive as most

people are not aware of the fact that these scenic spots in our community, may really exist

Know Kentucky first and know for yourself the numerous stories of the backwardness of this area. There are many places in Kentucky scenic ground, sleeping accommodations; it is not necessary to travel more than a few miles to sights that are not duplicated in any other part of the state, you'll be helping the state, too. Most scenic spots depend upon patronage for upkeep. If we do not attract more than the parks of the neighboring states to visit them? In this immediate state recognition, Carter Caves and the surrounding area in Boone County.

People are attracted by patronizing them before they are known. They tend to help the people by their own interests when you help the parks

Now by dropping dry-ice pellets into the air in meteorological circles. Now the method of the dry-ice treatment have attracted the air from a child's popgun will have a fog or clouds.

will revolutionize the popgun industry. The top-secret, along with the atomic bomb, California chambers of commerce will be the race, culminating in sneak attacks by the enemy, who will attempt to precipitate snow storms in the cities.

The time will probably be reached, with the aid of the snow-makers, which will be known as atomic weapons — (Daily Trojan).

in the field of diplomacy. It went to the Department of State broadcast to Russia and it was heard by Russian listeners said they liked the "The Old Chisholm Trail." They were listening to the news broadcast and lecture on the trail. The latter puzzled them.

In this position, the state department has scheduled broadcasts to Russia. Purpose: To get the truth about the situation. At present these broadcasts have a high-powered radio sets are necessary to be heard. Would voluntarily relay over a domestic broadcast sent out by the other na-

APPLY NOW, VA ADVISES PROSPECTIVE STUDENTS

World War II veterans who expect to enter college for the first time this fall under educational provisions of the GI Bill should make application to the Veterans Administration as soon as possible.

VA Branch Office officials in Columbus, Ohio today cited three important steps to be followed by veterans who plan to enter school for the first time, since their release from service:

1. The veteran should go to his nearest VA office, educational institution or one of the various service organizations and obtain VA Form 1950, which is the application for education and training under the GI Bill. VA or the other agencies will assist him in filling out this application.

2. The application, together with a certified or photostatic copy of the veteran's discharge paper, should be sent to the VA regional office having jurisdiction over the territory in which the veteran resides. In Ohio, Michigan and Kentucky these offices are located in Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Louisville. If married, the veteran also should submit a county clerk of court copy of his marriage certificate in order to claim additional subsistence allowance for a dependent. The regional office will process the application and determine the amount of education and training to which the veteran is entitled. If qualified, the veteran will receive a certificate of eligibility.

3. The veteran should present the certificate of eligibility to the school or training establishment at the time of his enrollment.

The institution will complete the certificate and return it to the appropriate VA regional office, which then may authorize payment of subsistence allowance to the veteran.

Veterans unable to attend larger universities because of overcrowded conditions are advised by VA to check the possibilities of enrollment in smaller colleges where vacancies may be available.

VA SOCIAL WORKERS AID DISABLED VETS

A trained staff of social service workers employed by the Veterans Administration determines that hospitalized war veterans

EXTEND DEADLINE FOR NSLI REINSTATEMENTS

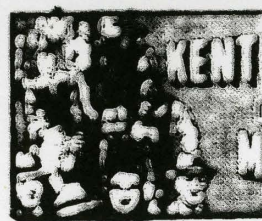
Veterans Administration has announced that the general reinstatement provisions now in effect for National Service Life Insurance will be extended to January 1, 1948.

Until this announcement was made, World War II veterans who had let their wartime NSLI term policies lapse for a period of more than three months had only to August 1 to reinstate them without generally having to take a physical examination.

VA said the deadline was extended to give every former policyholder more time to take advantage of picking up his government insurance by simply certifying that he is in as good health as he was at the time of lapse and executing the required application.

Only two monthly premiums must accompany an application for reinstatement of term insurance. During the past five months more than 500,000 veterans reinstated policies offering upwards of three and one-half billion dollars of insurance protection.

The man who is always on time wastes a lot of time.



My space today is given to a man, a lawyer, who tells me that he thinks a convention should be called to revise our constitution. The people have its say in a few words. Says Mr. Clark:

"The question to be asked in November is not whether we shall have a new constitution, but whether we shall have a convention to recommend a new constitution to the people for approval."

"In order to answer the question it is necessary to ask two points: (1) Do we need to revise and update the constitution? (2) Is a constitution so dangerous that it would be better to run the risk of a

"Answering the question first, the people would be better off whose work could not be effective until approved by the people."

"There are other



THE TRAIL BLAZER

Annih
East

MOREHEAD STATE COLLEGE, MOREHEAD, KY., SATURDAY, JAN. 25, 1947

Trail Blazer Running Writing Contest This Term

Prizes Are Offered For Best Stories Submitted; Contest Will End March 14, 1947

Don't forget the big contest The Trail Blazer, under the sponsorship of William Emmett Kelly, is conducting this quarter. There will be cash prizes for best editorials, the best feature story, and the best news article. The rules of the contest follow: The editorials must be timely, interesting and to the point. The feature can be about anything of general interest to readers of the paper. The news stories can either be present or future and are judged on subject matter, presentation and form.

4. All entries must be typewritten and double-spaced. The prizes will be: 1st prize for editorial, \$8.00. 2nd prize for editorial, \$2.00. Best feature, \$5.00. Best news story, \$5.00. Each contestant may submit as many stories as he likes; each story will receive due consideration. The decision of the judges will be final and all entries become the property of The Trail Blazer. The contest ends March 14, 1947. If you need spending money here is your opportunity. Hurry! Hurry!

You Seen Morehead's Forest?

By Emerson Wheeler
A rainy day in the spring of 1946, Morehead College students had 2,000 seedlings of Norway spruce. They were spaced six and a half feet apart on a brown ridge behind Breckinridge College.

Plants were received by Haggan of the Agriculture Department from the state forest. This was the first time Norway pines had been planted south of the Ohio River and federal foresters carefully inspected the trees to see they were adapted to this climate. The project was a success—more Norway pines are used in the Cumberland

These trees today remind me of the beauty of the campus in winter and summer.

Let To Sing at Hill Meeting

A quartet composed of Bill Menges, Joe and Art Crocker will sing at Hill Monday, Jan. 27 at the Methodist Brotherhood. Their selections will be "Can I Leave Thee" and "Away".

Evans Attends Meeting At Louisville

Miss Thelma Evans of the education department of Morehead State Teachers College attended a meeting of the Committee of Education which was held at the Brown Hotel in Louisville Saturday. This committee is one of those set up in August, 1946 to study curricula problems encountered in the training of prospective teachers.

In this connection Dr. Hugh M. Shafer, head of the education department, attended a meeting of the Committee on Elementary Curricula for Certifications, which was held at the University of Kentucky Jan. 20, and Chiles VanAntwerp, director of the training school, attended a meeting of the Committee on Secondary Curricula for Certifications, which was held at the Brown Hotel, Louisville, Jan. 23.

These committees will consider the recommendations of the various departments of the colleges throughout the state with a view toward revising the teacher training curriculum.

The Trail Blazer welcomes constructive criticism and practical suggestions.

Vets Center Celebrates 1st Anniversary



W. M. Wesley

On Jan. 4, 1947, the Veterans Administration Guidance Center at Morehead State Teachers College celebrated its first anniversary. W. M. Wesley, chief of the Center, opened the Center in Rooms 5 and 5A of the Administration building on Jan. 4, 1946.

This center does not confine its activities to advising and assisting veterans going to school but also serves those veterans who are taking on-the-job training and farm training and those requiring assistance with pension claims, the disabled and the physically handicapped.

Some 75,000 veterans in 25 counties are served by the Morehead center.

The counties within the area served by the center are: Rowan, Carter, Bath, Lewis, Fleming, Mason, Robertson, Bracken, Lawrence, Boyd, Johnson, Martin, Pike, Floyd, Knot, Wolfe, Powell, Montgomery, Magoffin, Breathitt, Morgan, Lee, and Estill.

MILK BOTTLE SHORTAGE

Shortage of milk bottles is cause for many a headache in the dairy industry. They should try feeding cows ground glass so the milk would come in bottles.

Thundering Ho Noses Out Eagle 69 to 65 In Th

Marshall Wins 16th Consecutive Ga Olive Hill Romps Over Breck 71-22

Johnson Turns Down Offer From V. M. I.

Ellis Johnson, head coach at Morehead, has turned down an offer of \$6,400 a year as head coach at Virginia Military Institute, to remain at Morehead.

Commenting on his refusal to accept the Virginia job, Johnson said that "now is no time to leave Morehead."

Johnson reportedly receives an annual salary of \$4,000 at Morehead.

VanAntwerp To Be On Health Group



Marshall... The game to Morehead... Marshall... The game to Morehead... Marshall... The game to Morehead...

It was a close... Marshall... The game to Morehead... Marshall... The game to Morehead...

Morehead stole... Marshall... The game to Morehead... Marshall... The game to Morehead...

Opening the... Marshall... The game to Morehead... Marshall... The game to Morehead...

This was the... Marshall... The game to Morehead... Marshall... The game to Morehead...

In the prelimina... Marshall... The game to Morehead... Marshall... The game to Morehead...

Allen Stays Top Score

Sonny Allen, Mor man star continues