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Abstract of Masters' Theses at Western Prior to 1946

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Link,

Thomas Martin

1946

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ABSTRACT OF MASTERS' THESES AT WESTERN PRIOR TO 1946

BY

THOMAS MARTIN LINK

A THESIS

SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT
OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF
MASTER OF ARTS

APPROVED:

Major Professor

WESTERN KENTUCKY STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

Minor Professor

AUGUST, 1946

Thesis Committee

[Handwritten signatures and stamps]

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Approved:-

Major Professor and
Department of Education
Minor Professor
Graduate Committee

Dr. Francis Jones.
[Signature]

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INTRODUCTION

This compilation is the first attempt to present in abstract form a complete record of the productive scholarship of graduate students of this college since the first advanced degree was granted in the year 1932.

These studies were submitted to fulfill, in part, the requirements for degrees of Master of Arts. Every effort has been made to make this compilation complete.

Any statements made in giving summarized accounts of certain of these theses contents is in no way to be taken as an indication of the merits of the theses.

The purpose of this compilation has been to put the complete works of those Master of Arts graduates into one bound volume in a summarized form. These summarized statements are sometimes extractions from the prefaces, introductions, or conclusions of the theses. They are in most instances quotations of purpose or conclusion. Only a few are summarized completely by annotated statements of the problem involved.

There were several students who had completed a major part of the requirements for the Master of Arts degree in 1936 when the conferring of the degree was interrupted. These students were allowed to take the necessary credit to complete their requirements at the University of Kentucky. The theses are designated by use of an asterisk before the writer's name.

The classification of theses is an honest attempt to put them into groups that will be easily recognized by students.

The abstracts are divided into eleven major groups according to

subject and content. Each group is tabulated separately and arranged alphabetically according to these classifications.

This summary of the theses of this college prior to 1946 should be of material assistance to graduate students in colleges of education, who are seeking desirable projects for investigation. While most of the studies are related, in part, to Kentucky schools, the results should also be of interest to students of education in other states who are investigating or who are planning to investigate similar problems. The summary may be used to facilitate the location of materials under any one of these classifications.

Bound copies of these studies are available with exceptions at Western Kentucky State Teachers College library. The exceptions are the titles of theses written by Roy B. Hawk and J.F. Upton. The two theses were not available during the time of this compilation.

The unclassified theses are listed as such chiefly because they had few direct educational implications. The unclassified work is on special problems related chiefly to the field of biology.

The two tables present the frequency of Masters' theses by classes of topics and the number of theses by year from 1932 through 1946. Table I shows the history and biography to be the leading topic. Table II shows the peak year to be 1936 and the low year to be 1942.

TABLE I

FREQUENCY OF MASTERS' THESES BY CLASSES OF TOPICS

I. Contributions to Education	7
II. Public School Administration	16
III. Boards and Superintendents	4
IV. Teachers; Training and Professional Status	14
V. Secondary Education	7
VI. Elementary Education	8
VII. Special Subjects of Curriculum	12
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IX. Vocational and Manual Training	9
X. History and Biography	30
XI. Unclassified	20

TABLE II

FREQUENCY OF THESES BY YEAR FROM 1932 THROUGH 1945

1932		12
1933		19
1934		22
1935		17
1936		44
*1936	Completed at the University of Kentucky	7
1942		3
1943		5
1944		8
1945		5

I CONTRIBUTIONS TO EDUCATION

CUMMINS, KELSEY R. 1933

The Attitude of the Presidents of the U.S.A. toward Education as Revealed in Their Messages to Congress. 66 P

This thesis treats the addresses of presidents in an abstract manner to obtain only the actual references to education made by our presidents in their messages to Congress. The facts are of historical value and the collection of data gives the views of our presidents on education since the first inauguration of a chief executive.

PAGE, AUGUSTA ALVIN 1934

Benjamin Orr Peers; Educator. 66 P

"This writer believes that future histories of education should and will give to Benjamin Orr Peers a place among the great pioneers of American education. The honor is rightfully his, and it is the duty of Kentucky to demand that such recognition be accorded this her worthy son."

* McALISTER, H. B. 1936

A Study of the Attitudes and Contributions of Organized Labor to Education Prior to 1860. 107 P

This writer presents the contributions of organized labor to the establishment of free public schools. It covers the attitudes of the labor policy makers toward public education. The main purpose of the thesis is to show that labor pressure would not be denied after they possessed the power of the ballot. source of material: old newspapers in our Kentucky library and covering the period extending from early pioneer days, through early statehood, to the time when public education for the masses was established. At no time in our states

VANCE, LULA DICKEY 1936
The Development of Education in Bowling Green, Kentucky. 61 P

This study traces the development of education from the time Bowling Green was established until the present time.

The schools are discussed starting with Warren Seminary as the first known school in Bowling Green. Chapter II discusses fourteen later schools. The last two chapters discuss public schools and present day schools.

WINSTEAD, RACHEAL TRUEMAN 1936
An Interpretive Study of Some Kentucky Biologists. 43 P

"This study was undertaken with the idea of bringing together information concerning some of the most important Kentuckians who have made contributions to the biological sciences. In order that we may better understand and appreciate the work done by these men, it was thought best to give a brief discussion of the major periods in the history of biological development. An attempt will be made to interpret the contributions of the men discussed according to the period in which they lived. Only a sufficient number of men are discussed in each epoch to give a correct picture of the trends of that period."

McNALLY, MRS. CARL P. 1944
Kentucky Education in Newspapers 1787-1837. 43 P

"The purpose of this investigation was to make a study of the beginnings of education in Kentucky, using as the main source of material the old newspapers in our Kentucky Library; and covering the period extending from early pioneer days, through early statehood, to the time when public education for the masses was established. At no time in our states'

history has education been more closely associated with the people themselves than during this period under study."

ROWLINSON, MARIEMA

1944

Kentucky Schools in Fiction.

86 P

"There have been many reports made on education in Kentucky since it became a state, but these factual reports are one-dimensional. They present the known, concrete facts, but do not give the true picture any more than flat drawings of a landscape is a true picture of the beauty of the landscape itself. In this study of Kentucky fiction I have tried to present the scene in perspective, to give it color, and to add the fourth dimension of human character."

This study is presented in five chapters, Pioneer Schools 1776-1808, Seminaries and Academies, The Public Schools, One-room Rural Schools, and Mountain Schools.

A COMPARISON OF THE CITY SCHOOL SYSTEM OF FAYETTE AND THAT OF McBRIDE COUNTY.

This study is a comparison of the city school system of Fayette and that of McBraden county. The unit cost is compared on classroom instruction, transportation, and supervision. The two systems are compared on basis of type and size of schools, teacher qualifications and the holding power of the schools.

THE PEOPLE IN THIS STUDY

II PUBLIC-SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION

HADDEN, EDWIN 1933

A Study of the Public School System of Todd County. 48 P

This thesis is a study of the schools of Todd county and the basis upon which the consolidation program was recommended. It surveys the enrollment, the attendance, the teacher qualifications, the transportation, and the distribution of the pupils and one-room schools.

HOWARD, JOSEPH C. 1933

What is the Ability and Effort of Washington County to Finance Its Educational Program. 82 P

"The problem is to determine the ability and effort made by Washington county to finance its educational program, to analyze the present program, and to offer an educational program based on its ability."

ROBERTSON, HERMAN JEWELL 1933

A Comparative Study of the Ability and Effort of McCracken County and Paducah, to Support their Educational Programs. 70 P

This study is a comparison of the city school system of Paducah and that of McCracken county. The unit cost is compared on classroom instruction, transportation, and supervision. The two systems are compared on length of term and salaries of teachers. The teachers qualifications and the holding power of the schools were compared.

SANDERFUR, P. L. 1933

The Drawing and Holding Power of the Ohio County High Schools. 34 P

The problem in this thesis presents the attendance in

the Ohio county school system and its relation to the holding power of the schools. The effects of publicity on the attendance and the holding power of the school are discussed. The types of truants and causes of non-attendance are presented in this study.

TAYLOR, HOWARD GOODWIN 1934

Trends of Municipal Expenditures in Second Class Cities of

Kentucky from 1926-'33. 42 P

A study of the financial problems and trends in expenditures in second class city government in Kentucky.

WALTERS, R. A. 1934

Education in Clay County.

43 P

This thesis is a survey of Clay county schools. The main purpose is the presentation of the facts of one of the poorer counties of the state in a manner that will lend itself to comparison with other county systems.

BREEDING, S. A. 1935

Efficiency of Consolidated Schools.

36 P

A comparison of the consolidated school product with the rural one-room teacher type pupil for purposes of measuring the efficiency of the consolidated schools.

GIBSON, RAYMOND C. 1936

Reorganization of Meade County's Schools.

3 P

Maps
Tables

"The purpose of this thesis is to help bring about a more economical organization of the schools of Meade county.

"The data used in this study were selected from the files in the office of the superintendent of Meade county's schools.

The record books of the teachers from 1931 to 1936 were used in determining the average daily attendance in the elementary schools for this period. This material together with the financial records of the superintendent made possible the collection of data on the cost per pupil in average daily attendance. The high school principals furnished data concerning the enrollment in their schools, and they helped to work out the map of the county showing the sections from which the high school children are attending. The very efficient records kept by the attendance officer were used in making the comparisons of children attending high school and those belonging."

PEARSON, WILLIAM BENNETT 1936

Absence, Its Causes, as Found in A Study of the City Schools of Biloxi, Mississippi. 41 P

Tables
 "The data presented in this study proves that there is a great-deal of time and money wasted because of pupils irregular attendance at school."

The principle theme of this thesis takes up the major causes of absence and its effects on the operation of an efficient school system.

REYNOLDS, THOMAS SHELDON 1936

School Transportation in Kentucky. 79 P

Tables

In the first part of this study the writer has tried to

show the need for greater attention to the transportation problem in Kentucky. The cost analysis approach is the main theme followed in presenting the facts and figures on school transportation in Kentucky.

DODSON, JAMES MARVIN 1943

A Proposed School System for Hart County Kentucky. 32 P

Map

Summary and Conclusions

"In summarizing the findings of this study and arriving at the conclusions one glaring weakness in the county school system in Kentucky stands out, that of the 75 cent tax limit. There is no reason what so ever that the citizens of Horse Cave are allowed to pay up to \$1.50 property tax while those of the surrounding rural communities are permitted to pay only 75 cents.

"It was shown that if the property in Hart County had been listed anywhere near its value and the county had been permitted to go to a \$1.00 tax limit they could have put the plan into operation.

"One of two things must happen for most of the counties in Kentucky to have a good school system. They must either have a higher tax rate or more State and Federal aid."

WILKEY, HUBERT W. 1943

An Improved Program for the Equalization of Educational Opportunity in Kentucky.

64 P
Tables

This study is based on data obtained from the administrators of Kentucky school systems as they operate under the

present equalization law.

This writer concludes that the 1941 enactment by amendment to the Kentucky constitution is not sufficient and recommends that new legislation be passed with more attention being paid to equal tax levy and teacher training as well as the length of term and attendance.

Some very good tables on county tax assessments and rates in use in Kentucky counties are presented in this study.

COWART, MRS. BONNIE JONES

1944

The First Fifty Years of School Legislation in Kentucky. 61 P

Part I

Introduction

Part II

"The purpose of this study has been two fold. First, it has been the purpose of the writer to make just such a compilation of the laws that have made our school system what it is today.

"We have the school laws, yes, as they are found in the constitution of the state and the Session Acts; but no where do we have a single volume dealing in its entirety with the laws pertaining only to the school. In the second place, this study should serve as an introduction to further research in this field."

GROWE, COMPTON C.

1945

The Development and Growth of Community Schools of Hopkins County.

63 P

Summary and Conclusions

"The problem that was undertaken was to show the in-

fluence of the community school idea to the schools of Hopkins County.

"Social life is better, more homes are painted and beautified. More community pride is shown. School houses and grounds are better preserved and have more inviting surroundings.

"Since teachers, patrons, and children alike have been greatly benefited by the closer cooperation of all concerned, it would be unwise not to continue the program in the county. However, another survey is suggested as a measurement of progress under this plan."

FORTENBERRY, THOMAS V.

1945

A Program of Improvement for Union County Kentucky Schools. 103 P

The problem presented in a program of improvement for Union county schools deals primarily with future school buildings. The problem is threefold.

1. The location of future school buildings must be determined in the light of population trends and economic developments.
2. The size of the buildings must be determined.
3. A plan to finance the program must be developed.

Chapter five on financing the improvement program is the main contribution made in presenting this problem.

Many examples of conditions are sighted and comparisons offered with accompanying illustrations given through out this discussion of the problem of building improvement.

HUBER, EARL B.

1945

A Study of the Public School System of Nelson County. 37 P

Tables

Introduction

"The main consideration of this problem is to determine how Nelson county, as a unit, can best provide educational opportunity for the 3,486 boys and girls who are, or should be, enrolled in the elementary and secondary schools located within the county. The specific aims of the study are four as follows:

"1. To survey the three types of schools represented in Nelson county: the one-room-rural school, the central or consolidated schools, and the school of the independent district of Bardstown.

"2. To compare teacher qualifications and teacher results in the three types of schools.

"3. To form a basis for recommending the needed number of high schools and elementary schools.

"4. To make general recommendations on the results of data obtained."

Tables

This study of county school superintendents is a state survey of the status of the superintendents as to their salary, qualifications, tenure of office, and the powers vested with them relative to the boards of education.

- McCOY, G. R. 1933
Activities of County School Superintendents in Kentucky. 28 P

The data gathered and treated in this study shows the activities of county school superintendents. It shows the kinds of activities that are time consuming. The more desirable are discussed and listed in this study. The entire group listed is discussed as a minimized activity or as an emphasized activity.

- STEVENSON, ROBERT E. 1934
The Status of the City Superintendents of Schools in Kentucky. 77 P

This thesis presents the status of the city schools superintendents in Kentucky, as to their pay, tenure of office, qualifications, size of family, length of time spent in executing the functions of the office, and the functions in which the superintendents most frequently participate.

- DEPP, JAMES W. 1936
The Status of the County Superintendent of Schools in Kentucky. 64 P
 Tables

This study of county schools' superintendents is a state wide survey of the status of the superintendents as to their age, salary, qualifications, tenure of office, and the powers and duties most often delegate by the boards of education.

- OWEN, W. B. 1936
Implications of School Board Membership, A Hand-book for School Board Members. 52 P

This thesis is a compilation of rules and regulations in the form of a hand-book for school members. These rules and regulations are stated in the language of the average lay board member. They cover the business principles of school management, the character of the desirable type board member, and the performance of duties in executing school policies.

This study deals with the duties of the school board member. It is a study of the duties of the school board member in the various states of the Union. It is a study of the duties of the school board member in the various states of the Union. It is a study of the duties of the school board member in the various states of the Union.

CHAPTER I
THE SCHOOL BOARD MEMBER IN KENTUCKY FROM 1820 TO 1900

CHAPTER II
THE SCHOOL BOARD MEMBER IN KENTUCKY FROM 1900 TO 1920

CHAPTER III
THE SCHOOL BOARD MEMBER IN KENTUCKY FROM 1920 TO 1940

CHAPTER IV
THE SCHOOL BOARD MEMBER IN KENTUCKY FROM 1940 TO 1960

CHAPTER V
THE SCHOOL BOARD MEMBER IN KENTUCKY FROM 1960 TO 1980

IV TEACHERS; TRAINING AND PROFESSIONAL STATUS

ASHBEY, JAMES LINDSEY

1932

Status of Certificates Issued and Employment of Certificate
 Holders at Western Kentucky State Teachers College.

40 P

This problem is a study of teacher certification and the ensuing work that they may be called upon to do out in the school systems where the employment is based on the supply and demand.

This study deals with the supply of teachers holding college certificates from this college only.

Tables are shown on the different types discussed and percentages worked out on the several types of certificate holders.

PATTON, HAROD H.

1933

The Training of High School Teachers in Kentucky from W.K.T.C.
 in Relation to the Subjects They Teach.

24 P

Summary and Conclusions

" In the final analysis and conclusion we find that a cooperative organization formed by the agencies for training, selection, certifying, appointing, and assigning the teachers is very necessary to professionalize and systematize the teaching profession, both for the sake of the teacher and the child.

" Included among these agencies are the teacher-training institutions, the liberal arts colleges, the principals, superintendents, the board members, and other authorities influential in the above functions. It is necessary not only that they cooperate but that they standardize the teaching profession.

in every possible way."

14

SEWARD, MRS. CAROLYN (TODD)

1933

A Study of the Grades of the Western Kentucky State Teachers During the Years 1929-'30, 1930-'31, and 1931-'32.

Preface

"The present investigation attempts to shed some light on the status of grading students in the W. K. S. T. C.

"A plan is suggested for weighing the grades assigned by individual instructors and departments. The use of such a plan by administrators and instructors should tend toward a more uniform rating of students.

"This is a statistical study made from available records."

WILLIS, MRS. W. E.

1934

A Teacher Retirement System for Kentucky.

37 P

BORELL, WALTER

Maps

Preface

Tables

"This thesis is undertaken with the intention of studying the state-wide teacher retirement systems in operation in the United States and its territories; also, to present a plan of retirement that will help to solve the needs of the teachers of Kentucky.

"A plan is included as worked out by the writer of this thesis. It is based upon the findings of the investigations of retirement plans in actual operation in other states."

BARNES, ORIE DUNN

1935

Analysis of Errors Made by 717 College Students in Arithmetic.

45 P

This thesis is an analysis of the errors made by 717

college students in arithmetic and is discussed in four chapters, as follows;

I Historical background for the study of errors in arithmetic.

II Setup of the study.

III Analysis of errors made by 717 college students in arithmetic.

1. Studies for the low group.
2. Studies for the total group.
3. Comparative study for low and high groups.
4. Comparison of 717 college students with a similar group of 425 students in results made on an achievement test in arithmetic.

IV Summary, Conclusions, and Recommendations.

BOEHME, WALTER FLOWERS

1935

Predictive Value of Matriculation Examinations.

22 P

This study is practical evidence that testing programs should not put all their eggs in one basket. It decidedly shows that any testing program of measurement of pupils by matriculation examinations should include a battery of tests with both departmental test and psychological test being used.

The writer says, one of the greatest mistakes in present day testing is that too great accuracy is expected.

HELM, GEORGE R.

1935

Psychological Tests and College Successes.

Introduction and Summary

"The purpose of this study is to determine the predictive values of the psychological examination when applied to college

grades, with the motive of establishing standards by which students may be guided in their selection of college work.

" The correlation between the intelligence quotient and the average grades was found to be 28. This is considered a low correlation, thus it is the conclusion of the writer that intelligence quotient as found by the Terman psychological test is not a good predictive factor of a student's success in the four year college course."

MORRIS, ORBIE M.

1935

A Comparison of Teachers Marks in One-room and Two-room Schools with those in the Seventh and Eighth Grades in Larger Schools.

27 P

Summary

" This study investigates one of our most pressing problems and its findings are aptly stated in the many stated shortcomings of the rural teachers when compared to the larger school employee.

" Two main arguments for this rural teacher is that her tenure on the job is only temporary if she is a success, and that her public has been subjected to this back-seat state of affairs for such a long time that she is not condemned, no matter how poor she is, at the start. In any case the child is the forgotten individual."

ASHEBY, ROBERT MAYFIELD

1936

The Status of Hand-writing Instruction and the Qualifications of Teachers of Hand-writing in The Elementary and Secondary Schools of Kentucky.

51 P

Conclusions and Recommendations

" There is a need for a program of remedial instruction in

hand-writing in high schools for two reasons. First, because continued practice with careful guidance is necessary in helping children to learn to master a device for easy recording of thought. Second, because many who enter high school have not been adequately trained to meet the demands made upon them in these grades and those made upon them in life.

"For all the teachers colleges of Kentucky it is recommended that courses in the methods of teaching hand-writing be offered so that teachers may not only learn how to teach the subject but become better writers themselves. Teachers in training should be required to take a diagnostic hand-writing test and recommendations should be made to those who really need training in both skill and methods."

BECK, BESSIE

1936

A Study of Majors and Minors in Western Kentucky State Teachers College.

38 P

Tables

Introduction

"This study has grown out of the desire of the writers to render some service to prospective high-school teachers in their selection of majors and teaching combinations, and to be of aid to the teacher-training institutions of the state, especially to Western Kentucky State Teachers College in directing prospective teachers to pursue courses that will fit them for the teaching demands of the high schools."

CORNETTE, MRS. MARY ELIZABETH

1942

A Follow-up of the Study of the Four-year Teacher Training Graduates of the Bowling Green College of Commerce. 1937-'41.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Tables

" The purpose of this investigation was to secure information which would present a picture of the activities and experiences of the four-year teacher-training graduates of the Bowling Green College of Commerce for the five-year period 1937-'41, and especially of those activities and experiences, which would indicate how effective their training at the college of commerce has been."

" From such a picture it was hoped that the college of commerce might recognize any changes of emphasis needed in the preparation of its commercial teachers.

" Detailed recommendations and conclusions are listed."

CRAIG, MRS. W. J.

1936

An Attempt to Determine Why Teachers Fail.

69 P

Tables

" The purpose of this study is to determine why teachers fail. Some of the reasons listed as occurring most frequently in questionnaires sent to superintendents were; "Not enough training" as number one. "Weak in teaching technique" as number two, and as the third most frequent listed appears the term "Unprofessional". Poor discipline makes up the fourth and all together represent fifty per cent of the reasons for rating teachers unsuccessful by superintendents."

HARRISON, NETTIE

1936

The Reading Ability of College Students.

36 P

Tables

Conclusions

" There is a wide range in the reading ability of college students.

" The chance for failure in college is very much greater for poor readers.

" Reading ability is a limiting factor in scholastic achievement as measured by grades made in college courses and by scores made on standard achievement tests. Since it was found that many of the students in the lower deciles in both reading ability and intelligence hold their grades up to a fairly good average, the writer is of the opinion that students in this school who are limited in reading ability and intelligence work hard to make their grades and that they are given a fair chance to succeed through individual help from their instructors."

PETERSON, MRS. AUBREY HORD

English Majors of Western Kentucky State Teachers College 1934-'35.

39 P

Tables

This study is a treatment of what English majors should take as minors and why.

This is brought out in the statistics which show that 85 percent of the English majors become high school teachers.

Also facts were revealed that showed the students often choose majors and minors unwisely and should be guided in making their choice. These same people give advice unwisely to their high school pupils on major and minor combinations for English majors.

V SECONDARY EDUCATION

EMRICK, CLARENCE MELVIN

1932

Subject Combinations of Kentucky High School Teachers.

63 P

Conclusions

"After investigating conditions existing in the high schools of Kentucky relative to the numbers of subjects taught together with the combinations that are being taught, the following conclusions have been drawn:

"1. Teachers should be trained for teaching by teacher-training institutions.

"2. Teachers should be certificated by the State Department of Education on presentation of transcript from the state teachers-training institutions.

"3. No teacher should be certificated in a subject in which he has had less than twelve semester hours.

"4. Under present conditions, teachers should be prepared to teach in four fields.

"5. There should be an harmonious agreement between boards of education, administrators, teacher-training institutions, and the State Department of Education in setting up programs for prospective teachers in teacher-training institutions.

"6. A vigorous consolidation program would help greatly in reducing subject combinations taught.

"7. The number of combinations could be reduce materially if superintendents, principals, and school boards followed the courses of study set up by the State High School Inspector.

" This thesis has thirty-six talbes that bear out these

conclusions and show many other interesting facts about subject combinations in the high schools of the state, and also has one group of comparisons of other state's studies of similar teacher and subject combinations in secondary schools."

MARTIN, MANSFIELD

1932

Is High School Chemistry A Preparation for College Chemistry?

31 P

Conclusions

"This study shows that high school chemistry is a slight preparation for college chemistry. The analysis shows that students in the lower quartile are helped more by having had high school chemistry than those in the upper quartile, likewise, students with a low point average were helped more by high school chemistry than those with high point averages.

"The Southern Association high school graduates made better grades in college chemistry than do graduates of other A or B high schools. The fact that unaccredited high school graduates averages were highest can not be given much weight, as only eighteen cases were represented. A more select group going on to college from unaccredited high schools might account for this fact.

"For some reason high school chemistry is not functioning as might be expected. This may be due to the fact that it is not taught in such a way as to prepare students for college chemistry, or high school and college chemistry may not be properly integrated.

Recommendations

"1. Definite standards should be set up for high school

chemistry and these should be recognized and demanded by the colleges. The college beginning chemistry course should be integrated with high school chemistry. Colleges and high schools should cooperate in integrating their courses in chemistry.

2. 3. and 4. can be summed up by saying that further study should be made on a much broader basis than this study.

"5. A study of the preparation of teachers teaching high school in the state should be made in order to throw some light on what is needed in high school chemistry."

NANCE, IDA B.

Tests and Study Guides in Literature for Secondary Schools. 1932 93 P

Conclusions

"1. There seems to be a sufficient number of tests available for use with the classic studied in school and for the definitely assigned outside reading. The ground is fairly well covered by factual tests, many of which contain items for testing the pupils' comprehension and appreciation of the selection read. A wide range of collateral reading has been provided for.

"2. There is a shortage of diagnostic tests like the Stanford Test of Comprehension, the Logasa-Wright Tests for appreciation, and the Abbott-Trabe scales."

The remaining points bring out the need for more investigations to determine which books yield greatest profit and pleasure when read and which are best studied intensively.

HUDSON, LEONARD LEE

Relative Scholastic Success of College Students from High Schools of Varying Sizes. 1933

37 P

"All grades were reduced to the grade point system.

"College grade points revealed that in scholastic achievement the large high school surpassed the small.

"English failures exceed those of mathematics.

"English failures are decidedly highest in the small schools.

"The per cent of failures in mathematics compares well with those reported by the association of colleges and secondary schools of the southern states.

"There is a slight difference in failures in mathematics in favor of the small high school.

"Only students whose transcripts show high school record valuation were used in tabulating high school results.

"Only two groups of the small high schools show that half their graduates met the minimum requirement toward graduation.

"From this study, it is reasonable to conclude that the high schools of Kentucky are rendering a great service. The development of secondary education has been in the direction of greater numbers and more efficiency.

Recommendations

"Each high school should have a reliable data of a pupils academic ability and scholastic aptitude.

"Some uniform grading system, using the same grade point valuation, that takes care of failures, the same as achievement should be adopted.

"Some uniform blank for transcripts should be adopted and required by the entire educational system within the state.

"The making and keeping of records in various schools should

receive more attention in the training of principals and teachers."

GLASSOCK, THELMA MAYDELL

1936

A Study of the Higher Educational Career of the Eighth Grade Graduates of the Warren County Schools.

29 P

Conclusions

"This study indicates that a large number of boys and girls are not attending high school and that a number of those entering high school are eliminated before completing four years of training. Evidently, the consideration given to the problem of non-attendance in high school has not been adequate. Probably basic causes of elimination of pupils from high schools could be had through comparison of several studies similar in purpose to this one. It is the writers opinion that the conditions brought out in this study are representative of the state as a whole."

Recommendations

"That more time be given by grade teachers in building up the proper attitude of the pupil toward high school attendance.

"That a few modernly equipped high schools be maintained in a county rather than several inefficient, small ones.

"That through adult education, or some effective means, parents may be made to realize the necessity of their children obtaining a high school education.

"That complete records be kept on file in the county Superintendents office relative to eighth grade graduates who attend high school, who never enter, who move from county, and who marry or die before their high school course is completed.

"That more attention be given by teachers and administrators to the causes for non-attendance in high school.

"That other studies similar in purpose to this study, be made in other counties in order to determine whether or not the facts brought out in this study are representative of the state."

MARTIN, JAMES R.

1936

A Study of Secondary Education in Muhlenburg County.

36 P

Tables

Conclusions

"An intensive study of eight small high schools of Muhlenburg County, according to standard score cards, the physical plants, and educational equipment, revealed that they were inadequate with one or two possible exceptions. The administration, supervision, teaching staff, and curriculum, when measured in the light of best practice as set forth by school authorities, were found to be deficient. The preparation and training of teachers for the most part is the only exception. The per-pupil costs in some instances were lower than those in larger schools, but they were maintained by sacrificing standards."

Recommendations

"There should not be over two high schools located in the county. One is suggested. This does not include Central City or Greenville. If one is operated, it should be located on the high way halfway between Bremen and Dunmor. If there is another, it should be at Graham.

"Teachers should be paid according to qualification, training, and experience. Men with the highest qualities of leader-

ship should be placed at the head of these schools.

"These schools should be organized on the 6-6 plan of organization.

"The school could easily be organized under the county unit system.

"The laboratory equipment, library, and other physical material should be enriched to meet the needs of the student body.

"No teacher should be allowed to teach in a field that he has not majored in, and in no subject in which he has fewer than twelve semester hours."

* WHITE, EMERY H.

1936

The Value of High School Physics to the College Student.

29 P

Charts

Conclusions

"Is high school physics of enough value to the student to justify the money that is spent in order that it may be offered as a part of the curriculum?"

"It will be noted that the group with high school physics stand higher in age rating, intelligence, and arithmetical ability and yet made very little more improvement than those who had not had high school physics. It is believed that there are several reasons for this.

"First, there is a high degree of difference between the physics curriculum in college and that offered by the secondary school.

"Second, the average high school does not have facilities to offer anything better.

"Third, the language use in the college course is abstract

and theoretical, while that in the secondary school is simple and easy to understand.

"And last, the mathematics in college physics is much more difficult than that found in high school. The student must jump from high school physics to college physics because there is no intervening step between the two. With these points in mind the conclusion has been reached that the high school course must either be made much more difficult and thus help the student in college, or it may be allowed to continue along its way and not be expected to give any aid to the college.

"Physics, as taught in the present day secondary schools, is probably of great value to the student. We cannot measure its total value, but we believe that we have measured it in so far as the value to college physics students are concerned.

"Physics as taught in the high school at the present time is of little or no value as a college preparatory course."

ROBINSON, EDWARD SCOTT

1934

Causes of Absences in Rural Schools of Grayson County, Kentucky.

25 P

Summary

"From the data presented in this study it can be seen easily that there is a great waste of time and money because of non-attendance in school on the part of the pupil. The four major causes of absence were illness, work, indifference and weather. The four causes represented 85.29 per cent of all pupil absences. The other six causes: poverty, roads, habit, visiting, truancy, and all others, caused only 14.69 per cent of pupil absences.

"The data upon which this study is based included only the first eight grades."

Conclusions

"The kinds of roads, thrift of the people or parents, drawing power of the school, interest of parents, and quality and kind of school buildings have an important bearing upon attendance."

Recommendation

"The teacher should keep her own record from day to day and know why pupils are absent."

WILLIS, W. E.

1934

The Relation of Training and Experience to Successes in the Rural Schools of Butler County.

28 P

Summary

"The rating of teachers is essential to a good supervisory and administrative program. A rating scale with few points is desirable.

"It is the purpose of this study to set up certain points upon which, not only the rating of the teachers may be made, but also an inspection may be made by superintendents and supervisors.

"The eighty-one cases considered are not sufficient to show definitely that certain relations exist. A study of this kind should be made over a period of several years duration in order to determine definitely which teacher is responsible for certain conditions in a school. The raw data in some of the cases may not accurately measure the present teacher. The rating for the items used in this study may have been influenced by previous teachers, as in the case of grade distribution and age-grade-progress.

"Superintendents and supervisors should have a check on each teacher to determine what help she has been in making this school the right classification. Base studies should be made of each of the eighty-one cases, diagnostic tests should be given to determine if these points are valid."

BARNARD, ETHEL MARTON

1936

A Study of the Nursery Schools Conducted at Western Kentucky.
State Teachers College in 1934 and 1935.

23 P

Illus.

Summary

"Since the data studied for this thesis consisted largely of the opinions of those engaged in the work and since there was no attempt made to test scientifically the effect of the nursery school training, there is little basis for an accurate measurement of results. However, in the opinion of the writer

there is sufficient evidence to warrant some conclusions regarding the nursery schools studied.

"The children who took the training showed improvement in physical health at the end of the training period.

"The nursery school environment provided better opportunities for social adjustment because the children were living in groups and their play was supervised.

"The establishment of the nursery school routine demonstrates the ease with which children of pre-school age may be trained in the formation of correct habits.

"The main body of this thesis is a fair treatment on how to set up a nursery school organization."

BELCHER, E. W. 1936

Promotion and Non-promotion in the Louisville Elementary Schools.

123 P

Summary

The problem of promoting pupils has been in existence as long as there have been schools. It has received special attention since 1904. However, it has been only since 1920 that much progress has been made in the policies of promoting pupils.

This study deals with finding the cause of difference in the promotion rates between the boys and girls, and between the February group and the June group.

Many causes and suggested remedies are listed.

BRUNSON, VIRGINIA 1943

An Analysis of Basal Pre-primers in Terms of Factors Determining their Difficulties.

61 P

Tables

Mechanical Reading and Introduction of Readings for the

"The purpose of the study is two fold.

- "1. To make a comparative analysis of recently published pre-primers from the standpoint of:
 - A. Relation of the contents of the picture to the content and meaning of the printed text.
 - B. Style of writing.
 - C. Elements of interest.
 - D. Vocabulary burden.
- "2. To evaluate the difficulty and relative merit of the pre-primers analyzed."

CABELL, BEULAH Effect of Home Environment upon the Reading Achievement of 1944

A Study of the Effect of Home Environment upon the Reading of Elementary School Children. 105 P

The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of home environment upon the reading achievement of elementary school children. Introduction

"The purpose of this study is to determine to what extent reading ability is related to certain factors in the home environment of children.

"This work is mostly research dealing with opinions of educational men who have made studies on reading problems.

"This research presents statistics on two actual cases carried out with a fourth and fifth grade group in Clinton Grammar School, Clinton, Tennessee and a third and fourth grade group in Boone Demonstration School, Boone, North Carolina, during the school years 1942-'43, and 1943-'44. A total of 253 cases were studied in those four grades."

*SCHELL, MARY ISABELLE

1938

Mechanical Drill and Meaningful Drill in Arithmetic for the Primary Grades.

22 P

Introduction

"This thesis has been written to emphasize the differences in the two methods of teaching arithmetic-mechanical drill and meaningful drill-and attempts to present a psychologically and theoretically sound proposal for instruction in number skills in the primary grades of the elementary school."

Chapter three discusses a proposed program for introducing number skills in the primary grades.

NIX, LILLIE

1944

A Study of the Effect of Growth in Reading Achievement upon the Total Personality of the Child.

38 P

Introduction

"The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of reading achievement as measured by a standardized test of reading, upon the total personality of the child, as measured by a standardized test of personality.

"To achieve this result, the investigation has been directed toward answers to the following questions.

- "1. Do children who make a phenomenal gain in reading achievement during a certain period of time reflect a feeling of success by a comparable advancement in personality?
- "2. Do children of above median reading ability have a higher ranking in total personality?
- "3. Is there a direct relationship between intelligence and personality, as there is conceded to be between intelligence and reading?

"4. Does the over-age child, retarded perhaps because of reading inability or disability, compare favorably in personality with the under-age child, advanced perhaps because of universal reading ability, and with the average-age child, who has made normal progress?"

The interpretation of the data leads us to believe that there is a possibility that some agent has acted as a selective agent in the high school.

There appears to be a definite relationship existing between a high general intelligence and a high grade in grammar and vice versa.

General high school grammar is a necessary preparation for college formal grammar.

THE STATE OF KENTUCKY
The Board of Education

1933

Summary

Since the days of the Latin grammar schools the study of Latin has been a part of the curriculum of the secondary schools. Knowledge of Latin was long required for graduation in most high schools of Kentucky.

This study finds that a decline in schools that now offer Latin and a decline in enrollment in the Latin classes of those schools. Many rural high schools are still in the state of agriculture and domestic science meet the need of their section and the study of Latin is not necessary.

THE STATE OF THE STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

1933

RAY, EDWARD

1932

Is Formal Grammar Necessary in the High School?

31 P

Conclusions

"Interpretation of the data leads us to believe that there is a possibility that formal grammar has acted as a selective agent in the high school.

"There appears to be a definite relationship existing between a high general intelligence and a high grade in grammar and vice versa.

"Formal high school grammar is a necessary preparation for college formal grammar."

WELLS, MRS. MARY W.

1932

The Status of Latin in Kentucky.

27 P

Tables

Summary

"Since the days of the Latin grammar schools the teaching of Latin in secondary schools has changed from a leading to a secondary place. A knowledge of Latin is no longer required for graduation in most high schools of Kentucky.

"This study finds that a decline in schools that now offer Latin and a decline in enrollment in the Latin classes of those schools. Many rural high schools consider the study of agriculture and domestic science more suited to the need of their section than the study of Latin."

EWING, NATHALIE

1934

The Status of the State Teachers College Bands.

46 P

Conclusion

The purpose of this study is to offer a solution to the fundamental questions asked in the statement of the problem.

A list of qualifications of the average band director and a list of the average teachers college band characteristics as obtained by questionnaires sent out to the various band directors at teachers colleges are the contributing conclusions of this study.

* FUQUA, W. S. 1936

A Study of Bookkeeping as Taught in High Schools of Kentucky. 34 P

Tables

Summary and Conclusions

" Commercial education is a recent developement of the educational system, and is still in a state of transition. Recognition of commercial subjects as a branch of education has been tardy. For many years, it was opposed by educators as sordid and commercializing and by business men as impractical and ineffective.

" Public pressure for free commercial education in urban high schools forced commercial courses into the curricula of our present-day high school.

" The aims of bookkeeping courses in secondary schools still remain in the same status in which they first developed, Narrowly a technical training course."

GILLESPIE, VIVIAN JEPSON 1936

A Study of the Frequency With Which Small and Capital Letters are Used.

41 P

Tables

Conclusions and Recommendations

"No extravagant claims are made in behalf of this study. It is not expected to revolutionize the teaching of penmanship. It is however expected that it will contribute considerably toward the organization and presentation of a more objective basis than has hitherto existed for the order in which the letters are presented and also for the selection of drills or exercises for the purpose of developing these letters. There is a possibility that the information derived from this study may be used also to an advantage in the teaching of typewriting by working out combinations of its most frequently used letters that will help the beginner learn more quickly the skill to use letter combinations easily and rapidly."

*JACKSON, LOUISE

1936

Analysis of Public School Music Curricula of the State Teachers
Colleges in the United States.

40 P

Summary and Findings

Tables

"The purpose of this study is to determine the requirements of the teachers training institutions of the United States for public school music majors. These requirements are considered under the heading of music courses, education courses, and content subjects.

"We find from this study that there is little uniformity in the use of text book preferences.

"It was found that the majority of the colleges offered chorrs, voice, band, instruments, and orchestra. These courses were required of the public school music major, however, no credit was given."

MOTLEY, KATIE BELL

37

1936

An Analysis of the Vocabularies of Primers.

22 P

XXXV

Tables

As a result of this study the following summary and conclusions may be drawn.

1943

1. There is a wide variation as to the number of different words that recently published primers introduce. This study reveals a range of from 206 to 429 different words in the fourteen primers analyzed.

2. There is a limited number of words common to all the primers. Only 29 were found to be common to all the primers analyzed.

5. On the basis of this analysis two sequences of books to accompany the Kentucky State adopted primer, Ben and Alice, are suggested. One suitable for the best progress of slow learners and another suitable for the best progress of rapid learners.

Primer rating table on page twenty, Table V.

WILLIAMS, HOMER N.

1936

Some Common Errors in English Made by Business College Students in Daily Transcription Work.

38 P

Summary, Conclusions, and Recommendations

"The purpose of this study is to show particular errors in English made by business college students in daily transcription work.

"Errors in punctuation constituted 78.22 per cent of the aggregate number of errors. These far out number all other

types. As was explained in chapter IV, the results shown by this study are a fairly accurate measure of the ability of the students use the different marks of punctuation. Mistakes in the use of the comma were most frequent with hyphen and the apostrophe, and the period following in the order named."

HALL, DOROTHE

1943

The Development of the English Curriculum at Western Kentucky State Teachers College.

37 P

Introduction

"The purpose of this study is to trace the development of the English curriculum and its related activities at the Western Kentucky State Teachers College. This development is not the product of the years 1906-1943 exclusively, during which time Western Kentucky State Teachers College has been a chartered state institution, because the school that became the Western Kentucky Normal School in 1906 had been growing for some thirty years.

"From private school to teachers college, the English curriculum has developed by phase of development in the same manner as other subjects."

HULSE, JANE

1944

Course of Study in Advance Typewriting.

171 P

Introduction

"In this study the writer is trying to show that by organizing the entire years work before the school term begins and adding to it throughout the year, speed and accuracy in typewriting may be achieved much more thoroughly and effectively.

"The complete course of study is included in this study."

"It is made into five units of study, and it has evaluation exercises for each unit."

McFARLANE, KATHERYNE

1944

A Course of Study in Beginning Shorthand.

167 P

Summary

This thesis concerns a course of study for beginning shorthand. It tries to help the teacher to do better the essential things she will do anyway.

This study includes the shorthand that is presented and taught in first year shorthand in high school. This is usually taught in the eleventh grade.

Chapter two discusses introduction to the course of study.

Chapter three includes the development of six units in beginning shorthand.

Chapter four presents a means of evaluating the course of study.

LIVELY, MRS LOUISE ROBINSON

1945

The McGuffey Readers.

95 P

Illus.

This study is an attempt to point out the good and bad points of the McGuffey Readers and in doing so it gives a fairly complete and authentic account of the rise and fall of this reader as one of our most widely criticised books.

During all the criticism, one phase of the reader presented has withstood all critics, this was the good morale lessons in its stories.

BORDERS, RUTH M.

1932

A Comparative Study of the Relative Achievement of the Training School and Non-training School Pupils.

31 P

Summary and Conclusions

"As a result of this study it was found that the pupils in both the training and non-training schools are of average age, intelligence, and educational standing according to the type of children and grades from which they were selected.

"The pupils studied were of approximately the same age, chronologically and mentally.

"The average of the educational quotients for the training group is slightly higher than that of the non-training group; therefore, the training group has a greater percent of pupils who ranked above the standard in educational accomplishments."

ROEMER, MRS. OLA SCHULTZ

1933

Specific Training as a Means of Developing Specific Abilities in Reading.

23 P

Summary and Conclusions

"This thesis is an experimental research into the specific training as a means of developing specific abilities in reading. From the data presented it is observed that group A made a significant gain over group B during the first period of the experiment, when specific training was given to group A. When the groups were rotated group B made significant gains thereby bringing the two groups to practically equal scores at the end of the second period of the experiment.

"All conclusions favor the specific training technique which is especially effective in the lower quarter group."

DAWSON, EURENA HARGIS

1934

A Study of the Critical Factors that Affect the Achievements of Probation Students.

43 P

Summary and Conclusions

"The purpose of this study is to present the results of an investigation of the high school and college records of the six hundred students who have been on probation at the Western Kentucky State Teachers College during the school years 1931-'32, 1932-'33, and 1933-'34; and, if possible, to set up some standads by which these students may be given the advice and guidance that will best serve them in their preparation for life.

"The conclusions are many and are treatments of the data statistically, analytically, and comparatively."

EDWARDS, FRED LEE

1934

The Efficiency of Laboratory Work in Geography.

23 P

Summary and Conclusions

"It costs more to teach a student one hour in the laboratory than it does one hour in recitation. This higher cost is due chiefly to the greater amount of supplies required in laboratory work, and also to the smaller classes increased floor space demanded.

"The cost depends to a great extent upon the method used in the instruction of laboratory work. During the past few years a number of experiments have been carried on with the purpose of studying the relative merits of certain methods of instruction.

"The general conclusions reached here are that the lecture demonstration procedure is slightly more desirable."

FRANCIS, ROBERT J.

1934

A Comparative Study of the Athlete and Non-athlete in the Department of Physical Education at Western Kentucky State Teachers College.

57 P

Preface

"It is the purpose of this study to get a true representation of the athlete and non-athlete group in the Department of Health and Physical Education at Western Kentucky State Teachers College. Statistical data has been used from nearly every available source in this institution; thus giving a neutral picture of the two groups without being partial to any one field of accomplishment.

"The general conclusion shows the athlete to excel physically and physiologically than the non-athlete, but to be much more unstable in scheduled courses as shown by the percent of drops, failures, and probations."

CHANEY, CARL J.

1935

Remedial Measures Suggested by a Diagnosis of the Eighth Grade Tests in Warren County Schools.

69 P

Preface

"It is the prime motive of this study to present an unbiased picture of achievement of eighth grade pupils in the public schools of Warren County, Kentucky, for the years 1934 and 1935 and to recommend remedial measures for teaching in these schools. The data has been treated with a strict regard for statistical procedures so that no prejudice on the part of the writer might influence the results.

"It is felt that this study is valid and authentic in so far as the limited number of cases (497) is concerned."

TANNER, MARY A.

1935

A Comparative Study of the New-type and Old-type Assignment.

Conclusions

"Since there are always many valuable factors to be considered in an experimental study of this type, one needs to be reluctant in attempting to make sweeping conclusions. It is highly probable however, that the data collected in this study would warrant the statement of certain definite trends in making assignments which enable pupils to read and study more advantageously.

"The results of this work are concerned with comparative progress as shown by the tests made to cover the work. No absolute statements can be made except to say that the results show a decided improvement in those using the new-type assignment."

EARLY, VERA KATHRYN

1936

A Proposed Plan of Supervision For Bethel Women's College Demonstration School.

66 P

Summary and Conclusions

"The writer believes that the contribution of this study lies in the fact that it is a record of supervision-teacher, student-teacher, and pupil activities. Data such as is provided would furnish a base upon which to build a set of procedures for the supervision of other demonstration schools.

"The answer to the question, have those who have been associated with the supervision grown professionally? The reply is

in the affirmative."

RIGGS, HAZEL

1936

A Plan of Supervision of the Paducah Schools.

93 P

Summary

This thesis concerns a plan of supervision as a pattern for the Paducah Public Schools. There are twenty-two units including schools for the white and colored children in Paducah. There has been continuous supervision over these units, since 1924. Four supervisors have served the city within that time and one supervisor acted in that capacity for ten years.

The study involves three main divisions which are;

1. A survey of the supervisory plan in Paducah at the present time.
2. A proposed plan of supervision, and-
3. Means of evaluation of the supervisory program.

STAGNER, ELIZABETH PLINE

1936

A Contract Plan for Teaching American Literature in High Schools.

78 P

Summary and Conclusions

"Governing ideas of this study as a whole are:

1. A definite provision for different levels of mastery.
2. An opportunity for the individual pupil to place himself at the grade level which he desires.

"Helen Parkhurst in her book on the Dalton plan, states that the conditions of a good assignment are, that it should be invariably written, not oral, clearly expressed, and designed to show the pupil what it is leading up to. In drawing it up, the teacher must loose the idea that she is preparing a

plan for herself. What is needed is a plan to be used by the pupils as a guide in their attack upon parts of their contract job. A good assignment represents a look at the whole job from the standpoint of the pupil."

McELWAIN, GEORGIA

1942

An Experimental Study of Leisure Reading in the Eighth Grade.

43 P

Summary and Conclusions

Illus.

This study was made with an eighth grade English class in Washington Junior High School Paducah, Kentucky. Complete records were obtained for one hundred and thirty five pupils.

The class was divided into two groups, an experimental group and a control group. Complete records were obtained for ninety pupils in the experimental group and for forty five in the control group.

The time of the experiment was seven months.

Many conclusions are listed and they generally favor controlled leisure reading because it gives the pupils the influence needed to choose the material according to his reading ability.

HUNNICUTT, FLORENCE

1942

Specific Vocabulary Study as a Means of Increasing Speed and Comprehension in Reading.

54 P

Tables

Summary, Conclusions, and Recommendations

"The problem of this thesis was to test the effect of direct vocabulary training on the reading ability of high school students as measured by a standardized test in silent reading.

The development of an adequate meaning vocabulary on the part

of the pupils, it was believed, would increase the speed and accuracy with which they read.

"While the differences in favor of the word study groups was small, they were consistent enough to indicate an advantage for direct vocabulary study."

RUNYAN, MRS. CORALIE JAMES

1944

An Experiment in Teaching Sight Reading by Shaped Notes.

38 P

Introduction

The purpose of this study is to make an attempt to apply in the elementary grades of the public schools the principles of shaped notes with the purpose of fostering sight reading. This problem was studied experimentally for one year and the conclusions reached were not considered to be of any satisfactory value because of the difference of opinions obtained from experts examining the data.

"It was agreed generally among the experts judging the data that more information on the pupil's knowledge before the experiment was begun was needed to draw a final conclusion."

FITZ-HUGH, LILLIAN ALMOND

1935

A Survey of Commercial Education in the Public High Schools of Kentucky.

122 P

Preface

" This study is not a complete survey of all commercial education institutions in the state, but an approved, fair sample study of the present status of commercial education in the public secondary schools.

General Summary

" In the status study of commercial education in the public high schools of the state of Kentucky from data collected of January, February, and March of the school year 1934-1935, and the facts presented by written analysis of the results from charts, figures, and tables the following conclusions are summarized.

1. The importance of commercial education is emphasized by the large enrollment in commercial courses both in the large and small high schools in most of the cities and counties throughout the state-about twelve in all."

HARRINGTON, FANNY BELL

1935

Typewriting, Shorthand, Business Correspondence and Office Training in Secondary Schools and the Need for Correlation. 101 P

Introduction

"It is the purpose of this thesis to show the need for correlation of these subjects because they are so closely related.

Summary and Conclusion

"Table II shows the number and percentage of 300 schools

starting type writing in each of the four high school years. The junior and sophomore years are the most popular. The trend now seems to be to the sophomores rather than the juniors as the logical place to start type writing.

"It is found in this study that many schools do not offer a course in business English but that the shorthand and type writing teachers are giving it."

COMPTON, JOSEPH O.

1936

The Development of the Commercial Curricula of the Teacher Training Institutions.

55 P

Introduction

The purpose of this study is to trace the development of the curricula for commercial teacher training in the United States in order to discover its implications for the academic and professional preparation of teachers of business subjects.

Summary and Conclusions

Chapter VI is a very adequate account of what the present business status in our schools offers the pupils.

Today the preparation of the teacher must include materials and ideas which will not only give him a social conception of business and of business education but also will enable him to instruct his pupils into a way of life in harmony with social and economic conditions.

ELLIS, DOROTHY L.

1936

The Student Worker on the Campuses of the Colleges and Universities of the South.

88 P

Tables

"This thesis is a study of the religious training personnel

working on the campuses of southern colleges and universities.

It develops the history of this type of work from its late beginning up to the present time.

" A mere recognition in the increase in attendance at the state educational institutions where the actual religious training of students is limited would suggest that a new field of work has been opened for the church. A careful study of the situation would reveal innumerable problems which religious educators and interested college administrators have been attempting to solve for many years."

*NAIBERG, WALTER B.

1936

Present Practices and Methods of Supervising Teachers in Industrial Arts.

89 P

— Tables

Introduction

This study deals with the practices in supervising student teaching in industrial arts as they are found in institutions which offer courses in this subject. It is the hope of the writer that the information contained herein will be of some value to those who are supervising student teachers, in order that they may be able to supervise them more efficiently and effectively during their early teaching period.

The study includes approximately 40 per cent of the teacher training and other institutions in the United States offering industrial arts.

NANCE, MATTIE AUGUSTA

1936

A Kentucky Emergency Relief Educational Camp For Unemployed Girls.

41 P

Preface

" This thesis is written with the intention of tracing the development of the youth problem in the United States and also to present the plan and work of the Kentucky Emergency Relief Administration Educational Camp at Sulphur Well, Kentucky.

" The future welfare of our country is determined by the training of its youth. The country needs youth equipped with courage and competent to carry on. Unemployed youth will loose their skill and forget the knowledge they have secured whether it be in Stenography, Mechanics, or Medicine."

ROTHROCK, LEE

1936

A Comparison of the Certification Standards for Commercial Teachers in the Different States of the Union.

59 P

Summary and Conclusions

"In the material of the foregoing chapters relative to the certification requirements of the various states of the union for high school commercial teachers the writer found three outstanding facts.

1. There exist at the present time a great amount of diversity in the requirements for certification in the various states.
2. There is a tendency toward uniformity in the case of specific requirements, and-
3. There is a general unwillingness on the part of many states to recognize equivalent or training recieved in other states.

" The problem of recognition of certificates from other states may in different degrees be regarded as unsolved."

STEED, CARLOS CARY

1936

Preface

It is not the purpose of this study to include all teacher-training institutions offering commercial subjects in their curricula, neither is there any attempt to include all institutions granting degrees in business education; but it is an approved, fair sample study of current practice in social business curricula for the training of commercial teachers.

DUPIN, HUBERT W.

1943

Safety in the School Shop.

70 3

Introduction

The purpose of this study is to locate some of the existing problems of safety in the shop and remedy them by furnishing some means which the teacher may use in presenting a safety program in the school shop. Too many shop teachers have not realized the importance of safety, therefore, they have not organized their program on a safe basis.

Summary and Conclusions

Through a study of liability for accidents, it was found that those concerned with administering education are being used more frequently and that the final responsibility rests on the teacher. Therefore, it was concluded that there should be insurance protection for the individual teacher and the board of education. It was also found that liability could be greatly reduced by proper use of permits, safety-first cards, proficiency cards, and safety certificates.

CRUTCHER, ROBERT FRANKLIN

1932

The Career of Edward Ward Carmack and The Cooper-Sharp Trial.

122 P

Introduction

"The subject of this thesis was suggested to the writer in October, 1931, by the history department of Western Kentucky State Teachers College.

"When much of the material had been located and examined, it was clearly seen that the material in the field could be grouped under two heads, and given this title, "Career of Edward Ward Carmack and the Cooper-Sharp Trial."

"It is the aim of the writer to give a good historical account of Carmack's life and the stormy times in Tennessee surrounding his death."

GARDNER, MARY D.

1932

Alan Seeger and Joyce Kilmer, American World War Poets.

106 P

This thesis discusses the lives and poetic works of America's World War Poets.

It tells of the lives of two of these poets and of their attaining greatness on the battle fields. The first part tends its thought to Alan Seeger and part two is on the now famous Joyce Kilmer. The appendix lists other American World War poets.

It is very easy reading and quite detailed in its treatment of the two poets, Seeger and Kilmer.

REYNOLDS, WALTON WINIFRED

1932

The Origin, Development, and Present Status of County Govern-
ment in Kentucky.

153 P

Preface

" It is the purpose of this study to investigate the origin and development of our present county government and to give the essentials of the present status. It is intended to present a brief outline history of the growth and changes in the administrative organization of the county from the days of the Shire and the Norman Invasion of England to the reign of the Stuarts; and then to transplant that form of local government into the forested wastes of the James River, and there watch it adopt itself to the frontier environment of the new world. In the process of adaptation it brought forth a new form of government just about the time its people surged across the mountain wall. The changes resulting from the new type of national government and the reactions expressed in local government legislation, as different economic and social factors played upon the early Kentuckians, will be noted briefly as the author brings the study to the present time."

1932

SMITH, MRS. LYDIA PECK
Matthew Lyon in Kentucky.

152 P

"This thesis is a historical account of Matthew Lyon citizen, statesman, and writer of political literature. He was ever a crusader for territorial and industrial expansion; yet he ever stood opposed to encroachments upon or abuse of the rights of the people.

"Matthew Lyon was born in Wicklow county, Ireland, near Dublin, July 12, 1749. Beginning with this date the history

of Lyon is developed right through to the end of his productive life."

HINES, VELMA LOW 1933

Nancy Houston Banks: Her Life and Works. 39 P

This thesis is a biography of one of Kentucky's own literary writers. These are the writers we seldom read of or about, but they are the writers through whose pens one may see a realistic picture of Kentucky's life, people, customs, and history.

NEAL, JULIA 1933

Lucy Furman, Life and Works. 55 P

Preface

"The greater part of the material used in the following study has been obtained directly from Miss Furman and from her relatives and acquaintances. It will not be possible to relate all the sources of material here.

"The greatest amount of the material used came from Miss Furman by interview.

"She belongs to the long list of literary writers Kentucky has produced.

"This thesis treats her early years, her literary beginnings, touches on her mountain novels, short stories and articles, and closes with later years and tributes paid to this Kentucky lady of literary genius."

TAYLOR, EDWARD MORTON 1933

Tennessee During Secession and Reconstruction. 143 P

The present work is intended as a survey of events and conditions in Tennessee during the decade from 1816 to 1870 when the entire nation was torn by sectional strife, racial

antagonism, and economic and social disorder.

This discussion is divided into five main chapters beginning with secession and conflict as the first events discussed. Then following with chapters on Andrew Johnson and Military Government, Brownlow and the Radicals and Federal reconstruction in that order. The last chapter discusses post-war Tennessee.

TAYLOR, RUBY JOE

1933

Robert T. Breckinridge: Views on Slavery and Emancipation. 96 P

Preface

"It is the primary purpose of this thesis to resurrect the ideals, hopes, and theories on accomplishments of a man whose active years parallel the stormy and provocative years of slavery. It is desired in the resuscitation of these events to connect them properly with the contemporary features of the slavery period."

This thesis is a biography of Robert T. Breckinridge as a colonizationist, as an emancipationist, and as a unionist which is discussed in rapid logic in the three event filled chapters.

BRAME, T. ROBERT

1934

The Origin of the Virginia Plantation in American Literature. 59 P

Introduction to 1930.

"The purpose of this thesis is to discover whether the plantation pictured in southern literature is a true picture of the life of the time or an ideal one. Swallow Barn is the chosen plantation in this discussion.

Conclusion

"From the evidence presented it would seem that the Swallow Barn Plantation belonged in the class of smaller plantations,

which had not more than 2,000 acres of land and 200 servants.

"The number of slaves on the Tidewater Plantations has been greatly exaggerated. On very few did the number run over 250 slaves to the plantation.

"After a long, though not exhaustive study of the material available, the writer concluded Swallow Barn to be a middle-class plantation."

ELLIS, LENA COLLINS 1934

Alice Hegan Rice. 67 P

This is a biography of one of Kentucky's most noted novelists. The thesis needs no further explanation than to mention the fact that Alice Hegan Rice is the author of Mrs Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch, however, she has written so many other novels and short stories of equal or superior literary value it is suggested that this thesis for details of the best publicized of her fine writings, be used as a reference.

FERRY, ROBERT M. 1934

Early Literary Magazines in Kentucky. 68 P

This thesis is a history of a century of Kentucky Magazines literature and a very extensive study of the history of magazine literature in Kentucky from 1800 to 1900.

JONES, FLORA MAE 1934

John G. Fee and Berea College. 71 P

A biography and historical sketch of the development of Berea College.

KARY, JULIUS FRANZ 1934

The Career of William T. Barry. 96 P

Preface

It is the primary purpose of this thesis to recount the ideals, hopes and accomplishments, and failure of a man whose great desire and ambitions in life were to serve his country, not forgetting to crave the honor generally present with real leadership.

This thesis is the biography of Barry's life written in six chapters.

Namely:

- I Barry's Early Life.
- II Public Life and the Whirl of Politics.
- III After-war Problems and Relief Legislation.
- IV Replacing the New Conent and Further Strife.
- V Changes of Mismanagment, Resignation from the Cabinet, and Death.

SHIRLEY, MRS. W. E. 1934

Isaac Shelby, Pioneer, Soldier, Statesman. 30 P

Plates

Preface

The purpose of this study is to find the hidden facts of a man who has done much to illuminate Kentucky's greatness and glory.

This is done under five headings; Pioneer, Soldier in the Three Wars, Twice Governor of Kentucky, Statesman and Diplomat, and Family affairs and the End of a Great Life.

This thesis is of both historical and biographical value in its treatment of the life of Isaac Shelby.

ASHBY, LEO 1935

Alexander Campbell in Kentucky. 118 P

This thesis is a biography of a transplanted Irish subject. It relates his early life as the son of a minister and teacher, and thence into the life, he himself was to carve in the New World as a lecturer, hymn writer and Missionary in Kentucky.

BARNES, MRS. ANNIE SCOTT 1935

Edward Egglestan: Sources and Background of his Novels. 131 P

A biographic treatment of the life of this novelist and a discussion of several of his best known works.

It gives a brief insight into the background of Egglestan's writings. Two of the novels discussed are The Hoosier School Master and The Circuit Rider.

He was a writer that sacrificed plots for the sake of the predominating element in the novels.

IVEY, MRS. BESSIE BRISTER 1935

The Kentucky Novels of James Lane Allen. 66 P

This thesis is a study of the novelist James Lane Allen and his contributions to Kentucky literature. It is written in event by event English. It is not a true biography of this writer but rather a sketchy history of his life and writings.

MILES, VIRGINIA 1935

Kentucky Literary Magazines Since 1900. 38 P

Preface
"Since this study is concerned with the magazines of Kentucky since 1900, the material used is primarily original, that is the magazines themselves. Practically every number of the following publications was available for minute study.

The Kentucky Folk-lore and Poetry Magazine, Letters,

The Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society, and

Kentucky Progress."

These are all discussed in five brief but interesting chapters in this thesis.

CHISHOLM, MARY L.

1936

Stephen Collins Foster and his Folk-songs.

66 P

Illus.

Introduction

Every American knows some of Stephen Collins Foster's songs, but not everyone who sings "Old Folks at Home" realize that it was he who wrote these songs. Of the two hundred songs and compositions which Foster published, at least fifteen are constantly sung. Since these songs voice emotions which are fundamental to mankind they have become more important than the composer himself. For this reason they may be called folk songs and because they voice so truly the spirit of America, America is favored to claim them as her own.

The title of this thesis aptly describes the objective of the work namely to present the life of the man as a key to his work.

CLARKE, MITCHELL

1936

The History of the Early Theatre in Kentucky.

60 P

Introduction

"The purpose of this thesis is to make a study of the pioneer theatre in the early days of Kentucky with emphasis laid on theatrical life in Lexington, Frankfort, and Louisville.

"This study discusses the attitude toward the theatre before 1900, Amateur theatricals, the earliest professional companies, the Drake Company, other professional companies interesting engagements and players, and some features of the early theatre in as many well written chapters."

DALTON, ALFORD PAUL 1936

Elizabethan Left-overs in Allen County. 52 P

This thesis is a study of Elizabethan influences, mainly in language and grammar, still to be found in Allen county, Kentucky.

It takes within its scope the history of the people and the source of their emigration, which was mainly England, Scotland, and Ireland, during the Shakespearean era, the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The relationship of the two methods of speech were compared.

DICKEY, JOHN EDWARD 1936

Kentucky in the Election of 1896. 142 P

Preface

"The story of the election of 1896 and the part played by Kentucky in that great conflict offers no parallel, so far as interest in a national election is concerned, in the annals of the political history of the state. Perhaps in no other nationwide campaign did both Kentucky's leaders and her citizens as well take such an active and intensive part.

"Those facts that best tell the history of the election of 1896 and at the same time give a cross section of the political and economic life of Kentucky on the eve of and during that struggle."

EDMONDS, FLORENCE 1936

Thomas Elliott Bramlette. 57 P

This thesis is the biography of the orator and statesman Thomas Elliott Bramlette.

The period most interesting to historians is the life of

this man as governor of Kentucky during the time of the Civil War.

HIGGINS, SHEILA MCKENZIE

1936

Twentieth Century Negro Poets.

62 P

Introduction

"According to Mathew Arnold, an open mind is one of the chief essentials for true literary criticism. One is impressed by the truthfulness of this statement when he seeks to evaluate negro poetry.

"The term, negro poetry, has several interpretations. In its most general sense, the one in which it is used in this paper, it means poetry written by negroes on any subject. In a more restricted sense it refers to poetry that contains allusions, rhythms, and sentiments and ideas more or less peculiar to the negro.

"An honest attempt has been made in this paper to judge fairly the negro poetry of the twentieth century."

LAM, KENETH F.

1936

Amos Kendall in Kentucky.

98 P

writings are excellent Preface

"In the writing of this thesis I have endeavored chiefly to depict the character and public works of Amos Kendall in Kentucky. In so doing, it has been my purpose to give the reader some conception of the important political questions of the time and the relation of Kendall to them. His life was one of bitter controversies, of humiliating defeats followed by brilliant victories, and towards the end, whether good or bad, has been little understood or appreciated; and it is my sincere

desire that this limited study of his career may stimulate those who read it to investigate further the activities of this man."

LOGSDON, KATHERINE

1936

Irvin S. Cobb, and His Judge Priest Stories.

37 P

This thesis is as the title implies, a historical and biographical study of the writer and humorist Irvin S. Cobb.

Irvin Cobb's stories of Judge Priest and his people get at the very essence of daily life in the region south of the Ohio river. The stories are worthwhile. They reveal the temperament of real American people. Judge Priest is a lovable character and the stories are filled with unforced humour and with real sympathy.

SHUTT, MARY JAMES

1936

Young Ewing Allison.

47 P

This thesis is a biography of Young Ewing Allison. It discusses his early life, his insurance writing and some of the books he wrote and published during the years following the Civil War.

In conclusion the compilation and public editing of Allison's writings are excellent proof of the value of his writings and seem a most fitting memorial to perpetuate his memory.

TUBERVILLE, HAZEL

1936

English Hymns and Hymn Writers of the Eighteenth Century.

71 P

Preface

The purpose of this study is to treat the English hymns and hymn writers of the eighteenth century.

This is done so under three chapters.

1. Eighteenth Century Hymns in Ten Modern Hymnals.

2. Space Devoted to Eighteenth Century Hymns in Ten Modern Hymnals.

3. Number of Writers and Number of Hymns by Decades.

WILSON, GLADYS

1936

Annie Fellows Johnston and the Little Colonel Books.

Preface

"The purpose of this thesis is to study the original background and influences of the Little Colonel stories, their wide popularity and the criticisms made by friends and critics.

In my research work it soon became evident that Mrs. Johnston's own life and observations played too great a part in her books to be omitted; so two full chapters of her life have preceded the study of the series.

"There is very little original interpretation of her works, but I have endeavored to collect all the available material concerning the authors life, and the origin, form popularity, criticism and influence of the Little Colonel books."

WRIGHT, MAUDE E.

1936

Herrick and his Horatian Influence.

63 P

"Robert Herrick (1591-1634), the christian priest and pagan saint of English literature, was in every sense a live Horatian. Though Herrick was steeped in Roman Rituals, customs and beliefs through the knowledge of other Latin writers as well, it was for the most part the words of Horace that he echoed again and again. He rebuked all accusations of his having stolen any verses. It is true that many times he acknowledged his indebtedness by the use of italics, and at times he stated his authority. He even went so far as to evoke the aid of Horace

as well as that of Jonson. But it would have been an impossibility for Herrick to acknowledge all his indebtedness to Horace, for it seems that he had the "Odes" by memory."

It was the purpose of this study to determine the lowest concentration of dissolved oxygen that will support certain forms of life, and also, the actual effects resulting from lowered or abnormal concentrations of dissolved oxygen in controlled laboratory conditions.

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XI UNCLASSIFIED

ALLEN, CHARLES ROBERT

1933

A Study of the Tolerance of Certain Species of Fishes for Low Dissolved Oxygen and Increased Carbondioxide Concentrations. 16 P

Introduction

" It was the purpose of this study to determine the lowest concentration of dissolved oxygen that will support certain species of fishes and, also, the lethal effects resulting from increased carbondioxide tension as determined under carefully controlled laboratory conditions.

" The summary gives data enough for all practical purposes on the lethal point for any species studied. However, it is presented as not being obtained under the most desirably controlled laboratory conditions."

DAVIS, S. BEVERLY

1933

Early State Banking in Kentucky 1802-1830. 66 P

Introduction

"It is the purpose of this study to examine the early state chartered banks of Kentucky; their creation, career, and dissolution. To do this it will be necessary to survey the period of Kentucky history from 1802, when the Kentucky Insurance Company was awarded its charter by the legislature and granted banking powers, to about 1830, when all previously chartered state banks had become non-existent or were in the process of liquidation.

"Throughout this period it will be necessary to notice the major political trends, events, and problems.

"Acts of the Kentucky Legislature 1802-1830 relative to

banking are listed by subject in appendix I."

JACKSON, JOHN STERLING

1933

Fishes of the Mammoth Cave Region (a preliminary survey).

" The purpose of this survey was to make a species and ecological study of the fishes of the Mammoth Cave Region.

" A study was made of the species distribution as affected by altitude; the type of water, i.e., whether the water was a river, a lake, a pond, or a sink; and the type of current, i.e., whether a rapidly moving stream, a stream of moderate movement, a still but clear body of water, or stagnant water.

" A total of sixty-three species of fishes belonging to eighteen different families were found in the Mammoth Cave Region.

This study discusses in detail the fishes of the region."

WALKER, SHEPPARD M.

1933

The Relation of the Native Forest Cover to the Physical and Chemical Nature of the Soils of Mammoth Cave National Park Area.

16 P

Tables

Introduction

" The study was suggested by certain references in the literature to a correlation existing between forest cover and the geological, chemical, and physical nature of soils of this area.

" The distribution of species of trees and of the soils derived from the geological formations was also determined.

" The results obtained from the chemical analysis of the soils of the Mammoth Cave National Park area for acidity and replaceable base content show a close correlation between native forest cover and the chemical nature of the soils."

YOUNG, WILLIAM BARTON

1933

Filicales of the Mammoth Cave Region.

Introduction

" The purpose of this investigation was to determine the distribution of each species of ferns with regard to the geologic strata, altitude, and temperature and moisture relationships. A systematic classification was made of all species of ferns found in the region.

" Twenty-one species of ferns were found in the Mammoth Cave Region, of this number only seven were found in sufficient quantity to be considered common.

" From the study of the habitat of each species, it is apparent that the important factors limiting their growth are soil reaction and moisture and temperature conditions."

FENTRESS, ELIZA E.

1934

Superstitions of Grayson County.

144 P

Summary

"Folk-lore gives us an easy understanding and sympathy with those with whom we come in contact. Their superstitious ideas might be grouped under many headings other than the ones presented by the author. However, these were the principal groupings found in this section of the country. In the chapter on weather signs, the author has listed two hundred and fifty-two prevalent ideas or beliefs.

"The beliefs regarding love, marriage, and death are of supreme interest and importance to the student of lore.

Beliefs concerning dress and the human body are fairly well distributed.

"Other beliefs discussed are good and bad luck beliefs which

are universally distributed."

MILAM, THEODORE RAYSE

1934

The bottom Fauna of Drakes Creek, a Quantitative and Qualita-
tive Study.

32 P

Tables

Introduction

"An ecological study of the invertebrate animal forms ex- 1934
clusive of microscopic forms found in the waters of Drakes Creek
in Warren County, Kentucky was undertaken for the purpose of
determining both the nature and the amount of invertebrate
animal life found in these waters.

"The Kentucky fish and game commission has made several
plantings of game fish in the waters studied. In view of the
failure of the fish to propagate properly in these waters, it
was believed that food might be a limiting factor in the pro-
pagation of fishes in these waters. An ecological study was
therefore made of the invertebrate animal forms exclusive of the
microscopic animals found in these waters at different depths
and under different physical conditions.

"This study presents the conclusive evidence that the lack
of sufficient food for game fish in these waters causes their
slow propagation."

MUTCHLER, FRED MERRIT

1934

The Algae of a Transient Lake in Kentucky.

23 P

Introduction

"The present taxonomical study was under taken with the
view of obtaining additional information on the occurrence and
distribution of Algae in Kentucky.

"The transient lake from which the collections were taken is located in southern Warren county approximately ten miles south of Bowling Green, Kentucky. It lies on both sides of the Trinity Pike just south of the village of Rich Pond.

"The study was made over a considerable period of time in order to allow for rainfall conditions."

ORR, MRS. JENNIE MILLER

1934

Studies on a Cave Fish of Uncertain Classification.

29 P

Summary

"This study was made for the purpose of determining more definitely some important facts concerning this species of cave fish. The points of greatest importance considered in this investigation were; the habitat and environmental relations the food, internal and external characteristics a comparative study of the eye, and its reactions under some different environmental conditions.

"After accurate measurements careful fin counts, and an internal study was made, it was found that this species does not conform exactly to the descriptions of any cave fish described in the literature. However, it compares more nearly to *Forbesichthys papillifera* recorded by Jordan in his manual of the vertebrates."

WESTERFIELD, GILBERT

1934

Bacteria and Nitrate Nitrogen Content of the Water of Barren River.

22 P

Summary

"A quantitative study of bacteria and the nitrogenous compounds of Barren River in Warren County, Kentucky was under taken

to determine the relation between the number of bacteria and the amount of nitrate nitrogen found. Nitrogen determinations and bacteriological examinations with few exceptions, were made by the methods outlined in the Standard Methods of Water Analysis."

OWSLEY, WILLIAM B.

1935

A comparative histological study of the eyes of certain cave animals.

23 P

Summary

"The purpose of this study was to make a histological comparison of the eyes of certain cave animals and of related normal species and in this manner to observe the evidences of degeneration in the former.

"It is found that the degeneration of the eye of Hadenoecus has resulted in a reduction of the size of the eye, a decrease in the number of ommatidia with an increase in the size of each, and in very dense pigmentation of the eye, while Cambarus pellicoides the cuticle has become thickened and chitinized, shutting out the light, and the ommatidia have apparently coalesced forming inseparable and indistinguishable bodies. Each species found is similarly described."

RAYMOND, GERTRUDE CARTER

1935

The Phaeograms of Western Kentucky State Teachers College.

31 P

Summary

"This study was undertaken for the purpose of making a scientific classification of the flowering plants of the campus of Western Kentucky State Teachers College.

"The study covers the plants that flowered during March, April, May, and June, 1935.

"Of the 134 families of Angiospern listed by Gray, School and Field Botany, seventy-one (including Gramineae) are represented on the campus. Of the two families of Gymnosperms, species representing the coniferae were found.

"The compositae family contains the greatest number of species; the Leguminosae and Liliaceae falls second.

"The plants on the campus are concluded to be hardy rather than rare."

SCOTT, GLEN THOMAS

1935

A Comparative Pollution Study of the Domestic Water Supply of Warren County, Kentucky.

21 P

Summary

"The relative pollution study of the domestic water supply of Warren county revealed a very high percentage of pollution, fifty-six per cent of the supply received direct sewage contamination. The springs showed a higher per cent sewage pollution than the wells. The comparison of the pollution in the sandstone and limestone, proved that geological formation had a great deal of influence on the ground water.

"The wells and springs of the limestone area showed sixty-five per cent sewage pollution as compared with the 33 per cent sewage pollution of the sandstone area."

WOOD, KENNETH PROCTOR

1935

The Solution of Ordinary and Partial Differential Equations in Series.

51 P

Introduction

"The purpose of this thesis is to compile and discuss some of the methods of solution of both ordinary and partial dif-

ferential equations, whose solution are expressible in the form of a series. An exhaustive study is not attempted. A few of the methods of most common occurrence for finding solutions in series are discussed and examples illustrating these methods are presented."

HALE, JOSEPH FLEXNER

1936

The Effects of Vitamins "A" and "D" Deficient Diets on Crayfish.

10 P

Plate

Summary

Tables

"This investigation was undertaken for the purpose of determining the effects of vitamin "A" and "D" deficient diets on crayfish.

"It was found in the specimens fed on a vitamin "A" deficient diet that a pronounced lack of growth resulted and in some cases loss of weight was recorded.

"The specimens on the vitamin "A" complete diet had an aggregate increase in growth of 2.1 grams in contrast to an aggregate loss of .6 grams in specimens on a vitamin "A" deficient diet.

"The results from the experiments of the effect of vitamin "D" on the metabolism of crayfish, were not sufficiently pronounced to warrant definite conclusions."

HOOD, MARY NOKA

1936

Water Relations to the Germination of Zea Mays.

23 P

Summary

"1. The amount of growth as well as the amount of water absorbed by the dormant seeds of Zea Mays depends upon (a) the quantity

of water applied to seeds, (b) the water absorbent use, ie filter paper, cotton, soil, etc., and (c) chemicals in solution in the water supplied to seeds.

- "2. At room temperature and with a suitable water absorbent there appears to be a definite minimum and maximum amount of water which will induce germination of the seeds of Zea Mays.
- "3. Sugar a non-ionizing substance, shows less tendency to cause plasmolysis and to prevent germination than KNO_3 , an ionizing chemical.
- "4. When germination is materially reduced due to the presence of a salt, this condition is apparently due to a lack of sufficient water rather than any toxic effect of the salt.

"Other conditions discussed are of the relative factors involved in Zea Mays germination."

MAJOR, JAMES MIDDLETON

1936

Seasonal Variations of the Pigment Content of Acer Saccharum and Tilia Americana.

17 P

Tables

Summary

"The leaves of the Tilia Americana have a much higher chlorophyll content than the leaves of the Acer saccharum.

"There is a definite decline in the chlorophyll content of both types of leaves.

"The leaves of the acer saccharum have relatively a higher carotinoid content than the leaves of the Tilia Americana.

"There is no definite decline in the carotinoid content of the leaves of either the Tilia Americana or the acer saccharum. Apparently, the temperature, relative humidity, rainfall, and

water content of the soil had no effect on the chlorophyll and carotinoid content of the leaves."

WADE, MRS. CHLOE (JAMES)

1936

The Choral Speaking Movement.

66 P

This is a study of the choral speaking movement and is written in five chapters.

Chapter one the introductory chapter defines the movement and gives a brief review of the principles to be observed in this type of instruction.

Chapter two gives the history of the movement.

Chapter three reviews the literature on the subject.

Chapter four is on the techniques involved in this type of reading.

Chapter five is the evaluation of the program based upon the experimental group used in making the study.

WELVORN, HAROLD EZZELL

1936

Pigment Migration of the Eye of Forbesichthys Papilleferus.

23 P

Tables

Summary

Illus.

"This study was made for the purpose of determining some facts concerning pigment migration in the eye of forbesichthys papilleferus.

"The three major points with which these investigations were concerned are; (1) the rate at which the pigment migrates from the stratum pigments into the layer of rods and cones when exposed to sunlight; (2) the rate at which the pigment migrates from the stratum pigment into the layer of rods and cones when exposed to artificial light; and (3) the rate of the reverse

process or the rate of migration of pigment back into the stratum pigmenti from the layer of rods and cones after light is excluded."

Six conclusions were listed after completing these phases of the study based on the results obtained in the experiment.

THOMPSON, KELLY	1943
<u>Athletics at Western.</u>	98 P
	Tables

Introduction

"The main purpose of this study has been to compile a record, as nearly complete as possible, of the results of intercollegiate athletic contests in which teams representing Western Kentucky State Teachers College and its predecessor, Western Kentucky State Normal School, have participated.

"The records as printed here in range from the date of Western's first participation in an intercollegiate athletic contest to the present time and lack but very little of being complete. Where it has been impossible to discover missing bits of verifiable information the indication has been made by blanking in the spaces."

L. ... in ...
New York, 1941

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