Western Kentucky University
TopSCHOLAR®

WKU Archives Records

2006

UA1F WKU Archives Vertical File - WKU History

WKU Archives

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/dlsc ua records

Part of the Higher Education Administration Commons, Journalism Studies Commons, and the Mass Communication Commons

This News Article is brought to you for free and open access by TopSCHOLAR®. It has been accepted for inclusion in WKU Archives Records by an authorized administrator of TopSCHOLAR®. For more information, please contact topscholar@wku.edu.
WESTERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY FACT SHEET

List of institutions with name changes, which have become a part of Western Kentucky University.

1875 Glasgow Normal Institute
1876 Glasgow Normal School
1884 Southern Normal School and Business College
1892 Bowling Green Business College and Literary Institute
1894 Southern Normal School and Bowling Green Business College
1904 Southern Normal School and Bowling Green Business University
1906 Western Kentucky State Normal
1922 Western Kentucky State Normal and Teachers College
1927 Ogden College (founded in 1877) merged with Western
1930 Western Kentucky State Teachers College
1948 Western Kentucky State College
1963 Bowling Green Business University (founded in 1906) merged with Western
1966 Western Kentucky University

PRESIDENTS OF WESTERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY and their terms of office

1906-1937  Henry Hardin Cherry
1937-1955  Paul L. Garrett
1955-1969  Kelly Thompson
1969-1979  Dero G. Downing
1979        John D. Minton
1979-1985  Donald W. Zacharias
1986-1988  Kern Alexander
1988-1997  Thomas C. Meredith
1997-       Gary A. Ransdell
Western’s Name Changes

1906  Western Kentucky State Normal School
1922  Western Kentucky State Normal School and Teachers College
1930  Western Kentucky State Teachers College
1948  Western Kentucky State College
1966  Western Kentucky University

Western’s Presidents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Term in Office</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Henry Hardin Cherry</td>
<td>1906 – 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul Loos Garrett</td>
<td>1937 – 1955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwin Kelly Thompson</td>
<td>1955 – 1969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dero Goodman Downing</td>
<td>1969 – 1979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Dean Minton</td>
<td>1979 – 1979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donald Wayne Zacharias</td>
<td>1979 – 1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul Burton Cook (acting)</td>
<td>1985 – 1986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Carter Meredith</td>
<td>1988 – 1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbara Gagel Burch (acting)</td>
<td>1997 – 1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gary Alan Ransdell</td>
<td>1997 – present</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

More Quick Facts about Western

Go to:  
http://www.wku.edu/facts.html  
(This page also has a link to the complete WKU Factbook. Previous years’ factbooks are also available from University Archives.)
Western came into existence as a State institution in 1906, when the Kentucky General Assembly enacted a bill creating a state normal school in Bowling Green, headed by Dr. Henry Hardin Cherry. Dr. Cherry was named the first president of Western and served until 1937, when he was succeeded by Dr. Paul L. Garrett. Upon the death of Dr. Garrett in 1955, the Board of Regents of Western appointed Dr. Kelly Thompson to serve as acting president and seven months later appointed him the third president of the institution.

The name of the institution was changed by the Legislature in 1922 to Western Kentucky State Normal School and Teachers College. In 1930 the school's name was changed to Western Kentucky State Teachers College, and in 1948 it was changed to Western Kentucky State College. It became Western Kentucky University on June 16, 1966.

The diagram which appears on this page shows the genealogy of Western Kentucky University.
SIGNIFICANT DATES IN THE HISTORY OF
WESTERN KENTUCKY STATE COLLEGE

1906  In 1906, the General Assembly of Kentucky enacted legislation providing for the establishment and support of Western Kentucky State Normal School, with Governor J. C. W. Beckham making it effective by signing on March 21, 1906.

On April 5, 1906, Governor Beckham appointed the Locating Commission and on May 7, 1906, the members of this commission selected Bowling Green, Kentucky as the site for Western State Normal School.

On May 9, 1906, Governor Beckham appointed the Board of Regents of Western State Normal School, and soon after H. H. Cherry, President of the Southern Normal School, was selected as the first president of Western Kentucky State Normal School by the Board of Regents. The Southern Normal School faculty, facilities, and program were converted into the Western Kentucky State Normal School.

1909  In 1909, negotiations were completed for the purchase of a 162-acre tract of land on the southern edge of Bowling Green which was to be the future "Hilltop" site of Western.

1911  On February 4, 1911, Western Normal School officially moved from the old Southern Normal School site to the tract of land purchased in 1909 on which stood the newly erected Vanmeter Auditorium - Administration Building.

1922  On March 20, 1922, Western became a four-year college, and the name was changed to Western Kentucky State Normal and Teachers College.

1924  Western first awarded the Baccalaureate Degree.

1926  On December 1, 1926, Western was accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.
1928 On January 1, 1928, the facilities of Ogden College were made available to Western.

1930 In 1930, an Arts and Science curriculum leading to the Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science degrees was organized with increasing emphasis being placed upon preparatory work for law, engineering, and medicine. Western was re-named the Western Kentucky State Teachers College.

1931 On April 16, 1931, the Board of Regents approved the addition of graduate work leading to the Master of Arts degree and the necessary curricula was added in the summer session of 1931.

1937 On September 1, 1937, Paul L. Garrett was elected President of Western succeeding H. H. Cherry whose death came on August 1, 1937.

1948 Western was re-named the Western Kentucky State College.

1955 On October 17, 1955, Kelly Thompson was elected President of Western having served as Acting-President since the death of Paul L. Garrett on February 28, 1955.

1966 Governor Edward T. Breathitt signed Bill bringing university status to Western Kentucky State College on February 26, 1966.

June 16, 1966, Western Kentucky State College officially became Western Kentucky University.

1969 May 21--President Thompson submitted resignation to Board of Regents to become effective with opening of 1969-70 school year.

1969 September 12--Dero G. Downing became Western's third president.
OTHER SIGNIFICENT DATES

December 1, 1926    Accreditation by Southern Association of Colleges and Schools

November 27, 1959  Promoted to full membership in National Association of Schools for Music

November 18, 1963  Membership in AAUW

December 2, 1966    Accreditation, National League of Nursing
Western Kentucky Teachers College has been established for twenty-five years. The time that the institution was established was 1906. Prior to that time, the Kentucky legislature of 1906 authorized the establishment of two new schools—one for the white and one for the black races. The Western Kentucky Teachers College opened on September 1, 1906. It is the oldest state normal school in the state. It was transferred to the State of Kentucky, and the State Normal School became the State Normal School of Kentucky. The college has been in operation since 1911, when the State Normal School was transferred to College Heights, its present site.

College Heights was the site of the Teacher's College since 1911. It has been in operation since 1911, when the State Normal School was transferred to College Heights, its present site.

College Heights is the site of the Teacher's College since 1911. It has been in operation since 1911, when the State Normal School was transferred to College Heights, its present site.

College Heights is the site of the Teacher's College since 1911. It has been in operation since 1911, when the State Normal School was transferred to College Heights, its present site.

College Heights is the site of the Teacher's College since 1911. It has been in operation since 1911, when the State Normal School was transferred to College Heights, its present site.

College Heights is the site of the Teacher's College since 1911. It has been in operation since 1911, when the State Normal School was transferred to College Heights, its present site.

College Heights is the site of the Teacher's College since 1911. It has been in operation since 1911, when the State Normal School was transferred to College Heights, its present site.

College Heights is the site of the Teacher's College since 1911. It has been in operation since 1911, when the State Normal School was transferred to College Heights, its present site.

College Heights is the site of the Teacher's College since 1911. It has been in operation since 1911, when the State Normal School was transferred to College Heights, its present site.

College Heights is the site of the Teacher's College since 1911. It has been in operation since 1911, when the State Normal School was transferred to College Heights, its present site.

College Heights is the site of the Teacher's College since 1911. It has been in operation since 1911, when the State Normal School was transferred to College Heights, its present site.

College Heights is the site of the Teacher's College since 1911. It has been in operation since 1911, when the State Normal School was transferred to College Heights, its present site.

College Heights is the site of the Teacher's College since 1911. It has been in operation since 1911, when the State Normal School was transferred to College Heights, its present site.

College Heights is the site of the Teacher's College since 1911. It has been in operation since 1911, when the State Normal School was transferred to College Heights, its present site.

College Heights is the site of the Teacher's College since 1911. It has been in operation since 1911, when the State Normal School was transferred to College Heights, its present site.

College Heights is the site of the Teacher's College since 1911. It has been in operation since 1911, when the State Normal School was transferred to College Heights, its present site.

College Heights is the site of the Teacher's College since 1911. It has been in operation since 1911, when the State Normal School was transferred to College Heights, its present site.

College Heights is the site of the Teacher's College since 1911. It has been in operation since 1911, when the State Normal School was transferred to College Heights, its present site.

College Heights is the site of the Teacher's College since 1911. It has been in operation since 1911, when the State Normal School was transferred to College Heights, its present site.

College Heights is the site of the Teacher's College since 1911. It has been in operation since 1911, when the State Normal School was transferred to College Heights, its present site.

College Heights is the site of the Teacher's College since 1911. It has been in operation since 1911, when the State Normal School was transferred to College Heights, its present site.

College Heights is the site of the Teacher's College since 1911. It has been in operation since 1911, when the State Normal School was transferred to College Heights, its present site.

College Heights is the site of the Teacher's College since 1911. It has been in operation since 1911, when the State Normal School was transferred to College Heights, its present site.

College Heights is the site of the Teacher's College since 1911. It has been in operation since 1911, when the State Normal School was transferred to College Heights, its present site.

College Heights is the site of the Teacher's College since 1911. It has been in operation since 1911, when the State Normal School was transferred to College Heights, its present site.

College Heights is the site of the Teacher's College since 1911. It has been in operation since 1911, when the State Normal School was transferred to College Heights, its present site.

College Heights is the site of the Teacher's College since 1911. It has been in operation since 1911, when the State Normal School was transferred to College Heights, its present site.

College Heights is the site of the Teacher's College since 1911. It has been in operation since 1911, when the State Normal School was transferred to College Heights, its present site.

College Heights is the site of the Teacher's College since 1911. It has been in operation since 1911, when the State Normal School was transferred to College Heights, its present site.

College Heights is the site of the Teacher's College since 1911. It has been in operation since 1911, when the State Normal School was transferred to College Heights, its present site.

College Heights is the site of the Teacher's College since 1911. It has been in operation since 1911, when the State Normal School was transferred to College Heights, its present site.

College Heights is the site of the Teacher's College since 1911. It has been in operation since 1911, when the State Normal School was transferred to College Heights, its present site.

College Heights is the site of the Teacher's College since 1911. It has been in operation since 1911, when the State Normal School was transferred to College Heights, its present site.

College Heights is the site of the Teacher's College since 1911. It has been in operation since 1911, when the State Normal School was transferred to College Heights, its present site.

College Heights is the site of the Teacher's College since 1911. It has been in operation since 1911, when the State Normal School was transferred to College Heights, its present site.

College Heights is the site of the Teacher's College since 1911. It has been in operation since 1911, when the State Normal School was transferred to College Heights, its present site.

College Heights is the site of the Teacher's College since 1911. It has been in operation since 1911, when the State Normal School was transferred to College Heights, its present site.

College Heights is the site of the Teacher's College since 1911. It has been in operation since 1911, when the State Normal School was transferred to College Heights, its present site.

College Heights is the site of the Teacher's College since 1911. It has been in operation since 1911, when the State Normal School was transferred to College Heights, its present site.

College Heights is the site of the Teacher's College since 1911. It has been in operation since 1911, when the State Normal School was transferred to College Heights, its present site.

College Heights is the site of the Teacher's College since 1911. It has been in operation since 1911, when the State Normal School was transferred to College Heights, its present site.
The $500,000 Physical Education Building, just completed at Western Teachers College, is one of the finest buildings of its type in the entire South, officials of the local school declare.

Belief in "Mother" Film

"Mother," the much-discussed Russian film, has been banned from Bela, Ireland, by the Police Committee of the city because they believe it would be mischievous to distribute, as it places mobs rule on a pedestal and shows the Russian Government in the days before the revolutions of 1905 as one all tyranical ruthlessness. The film tells of a youth who is weakly convicted of aiding in a crime. He is sentenced to prison, and is rescued by a member of a trade union who has been suppressed by Russian authorities. Both the youth and his mother are shot in riots which follow.

German Going to War

"Because of the scarcity of jobs in the larger cities of Germany, many workers are going back to the farm. The population of the urban centers has been marked this year. In the first six months of 1905, there was a surprisingly large decrease in the population of 28 cities with more than 1,000,000 population. Berlin, which has the largest GDP of any city in the world, has increased its population by over 3,000 for the first half of 1905, according to figures released by the United States."
This beautiful new Physical Education Building on College Heights was constructed of the Famous Kentucky Oolitic Limestone. "The Aristocrat of All Limestones"

This limestone has been used in many of the recently constructed buildings at Western Kentucky Teachers College. Included are West Hall, Music Hall, Stadium, Manual Arts, Library and Physical Education Buildings. What better proof is there of the increasing popularity of this stone. It bleaches with the years.

SOUTHERN CUT STONE COMPANY

T. GOODRIDGE, President and General Manager
J. H. PICKLES, Secretary-Treasurer
CAPTAIN BRINTON DAVIS NOW KNOWN AS HILL BUILDER

"Architect of College Heights" Title Given Designer of Buildings

The Architect of College Heights is the title that has been given Captain Brinton A. Davis of Louisville, since the completion of many fine buildings that he designed for Western Kentucky College.

Plans for practically all of the new buildings of the college were prepared by Captain Davis, among this number being the Administration Building, West Hall, Industrial Arts Building, Home Economics Building, Physical Education Building, Stadium and the Library Building.

Captain Davis has also prepared plans for the Kentucky Building and other structures it is proposed to erect on the "Hill.

Captain Davis has taken an unusual interest in the development of College Heights, and his efforts and ability are responsible for much of the success of the building program of the institution.

LOCATION OF SCHOOL - RICH HISTORICALLY

(Continued from Page 3)

Stockrooms with 27,000 vols. selected from 6,000,000 volumes capacity extend two floors and occupy four levels of space. The main reading room of three hundred fifty seating capacity, periodical room, and book stacks occupy the second floor. A little lecture is located on the ground floor, and occupies the third floor. The Home Finance Hall, a brick building, houses in part the departments of Industrial Education, History Economics, Mathematics, Geography, Art, Music, and Home Economics. This building was built by Captain Davis, and has more than forty class rooms and offices.

The band building was designed by Captain Davis, and is the pride of the institution. It is a two-story building with a large auditorium, and is equipped with a full orchestra, and a band. The band is under the direction of Captain Davis, and has won many prizes and honors.

The band building houses the band practice room, concert hall, and other music rooms, and is the center of musical activity at the college.

The new Physical Education Building is situated on the north side of Main Street, and is under the direction of Captain Davis. It is a two-story building, and is equipped with all the latest apparatus for physical training.

The band building is situated on the south side of Main Street, and is under the direction of Captain Davis. It is a two-story building, and is equipped with all the latest apparatus for physical training.

NEW PHYSICAL EDUCATION BUILDING

On Beautiful College Heights

Suite 1002 Columbia Building
Louisville, Kentucky

BRINTON B. DAVIS

ARCHITECT

New Physical Education Building

On Beautiful College Heights
Promptness and Efficiency Noted As New Building Going Up

Building a $200,000 structure is no easy task, but Moore Brothers, Louisville construction concern, that held the general contract for the erection of the Physical Education Building of Western Teachers College, completed the work promptly, and in such an efficient manner that the task required not the least bit difficult.

The concern is composed of F. Moore and R. Moore who are experts in the building. They made many friends in bowing green in carrying out their contract.

The building was accepted by the Board of Regents of Western the day following the formal opening of the structure.

LOCATION OF SCHOOL RICH HISTORICALLY

(Continued from Page 6)

Foundations. These loans aggregate over one hundred thousand dollars. It is the policy of the Foundation to aid all who are deserving of help, yet it is hoped that those who are in a position to undertake a loan from some other source will arrange to do so. This request is made necessary on account of the tension demands that are continuously being made upon the fund.

Student Health

The Teachers College experiences a marked increase in student health. While its first responsibility is for the health of its students, the added responsibility of its students to properly observe the health of children is inherent in its nature.

A general student clinic, free to all students, is conducted at the beginning of each semester. Examinations of weight, posture, eyes, ears, nose, and throat is made by specially trained persons. As a consequence, many corrections are made that assure the progress and improve the health of students.

In the Organizations

The clear objective of the students is to participate in the activities of the college. No particular prejudice exists for or against the members of the various organizations, but every effort is made to help the students of the college.

Chapel

The life and spirit of the Western Kentucky Teachers College center in its chapel assembly. Chapel is conducted daily of religious and is praised over by the general attendance to voluntary but practically universal.

Fraternal organizations are conducted and are a part of the social needs of the students.

Pranks and entertainments are conducted. Adequate accommodations are provided by the college. Each organization is under the direct supervision of a member of the faculty who is designated by the president.

Residence Study must remain the larger effort of education, but extension and correspondence study afford a means of contact for the school with those who need to know. While education seeks to train for the future, extension and correspondence study must assume a daily practical role in its progress.

Western Kentucky Teachers College conducts a regularly organized extension and correspondence study. Many hundreds of persons are privileged to study through this departmen, each year.

The Alumni Association

An institution near the base of all alumni and graduates as they prosper. All the graduates and former graduates of the institution will be glad to know that the Alumni Association is in a very prosperous condition.

At the last annual meeting a new constitution was adopted. This constitution provides for two classes of members—regular members and associate members. The regular members are all the graduates of Western Kentucky Teachers College, both present and future; all graduates of the present and any future students. It is designed to make the institution meet the needs of the new and potential members.

Many of the old Southern Normal School graduates, who have had as much as one term of work in any of these institutions, believe that the institution has not only maintained its high standards but has been a marked characteristic throughout its long history. This spirit is seen at its best in the Alumni Association. Loyalty and devotion to the Alma and ideals of the institution have characterized every member always. Alumni groups will be organized in different counties and throughout the state and assistance in doing so is being asked from students of the college. All former students are urged to send in their names at the earliest possible date.

The Lumber, Brick, Cement and Building Material IN THE NEW Physical Education Building WAS FURNISHED BY US

When in need of Building Material of any kind, talk with us. We will gladly estimate it for you!

Park City Coal Co.

Tenth and Clay Streets

Phone 80
RECALL FILM TAKEN YEARS AGO IN CAVE

Recent Operations Recall Earlier Movies of Mammoth Cave

JOE ANDREWS HAD LEAD

Cave City News Tells of Picture Starring Local Resident

Recent operations to make sound movies in Mammoth Cave recalled the first motion picture made in the cave several years ago and in which the late Joe Andrews, of Bowling Green, had one of the principal roles.

The Cave City News, under the heading, "I Remember," told of this "excitement" as follows:

"One of the factors considered by the cameramen in making the first motion picture of Mammoth Cave was to assure the proper temperature for the camera. It will be recalled, of course, that the temperature in Mammoth Cave is fifty-four degrees year- round. When the first films were taken, it was discovered the cameraman was "freeze'd." And it was all to do over. The camera-men solved the difficulty by placing the camera in the cave for several hours before films were taken, and thus the camera attained the proper temperature.

"Flares Used"

"Flares were used as the proper means of "heating" the camera, as the project forty years ago to go riding on this car line which was known as the "PARK CITY RAILWAY."

The moats were made for the movie Green, a few years after the electric line being established in 1895 and operated until about 1918.

The picture of the moat was a rare experience for anyone interested in the history of Bowling Green, which was taken to the Daily News by Lonnie Fronter, 12 Fifth Street.

LAST WORD IN TRANSPORTATION AT TIME

When Bowling Green's moat car system was in operation along about 1890, the city boasted possession of the last word in rapid transit facilities.

What a trait it must have been for electric lighting to be abandoned.

"Every endeavor was made by the Director, Helen P. Gendol, to provide exactly the proper coloristic effects used in making the film. For instance the old, long rifle, once the property of Stephen Shapley, the first and most famous of the Mammoth Cave guides, was to be used by the late Joe Andrews, who enacted the role of the hero, Dick Lee. This priceless relic, unfortunately, was later burned in the fire which destroyed the old hotel at Mammoth Cave. The costume worn by Miss McNeill, the barrow, was an actual edition exact of calico, the property of a resident of the Cave region, and when the plot of the story made necessary the showing of a "moonshiner" still, an actual old still, once used by some forgotten 'shiner,' was installed under the brow of the Turnholt cliff. This was one of the most stirring scenes of the play, as the beautiful girl, who was in love with the hero, Dick Lee, and jealous of the daughter of the "moonshiner," with whom Dick was in love, belied the conspiracy to the revenue officers, who were headed by Dr. McMillan. In the role of the revenue agent, Dick, driving in a dirt car to warn his sweetheart's father and reach the still, hidden under the cave entrance, before the officers could reach it, took a daring leap from the top of Turnholt cliff, by means of a slender rope swinging around a tree. His sweetheart, the spitting image of her father, raced barefoot from the river, over rocks to the still, and revenue officers were then protected via a rocky path from the side. Everybody "put there" at the same time and then began to "pop" in a most exciting and spectacular climax. The "moonshiner" escaped into the Turnholt Cave, the revenue officer shot the hero, "wiping him" in the left ear, but the lad made a spectacular dive into Green river and swam across escaping his pursuer. On the bank, he was met by the repentant brother still and conducted by a secret cave entrance, known only to him, into the refuge of the cave. Later scenes were filmed in the cave, showing the pursuit and the final escape of Dick Lee.

Much Territory Covered

In order to provide as wide a lot of cinematic, historic and beautiful scenes as possible."

CONGRATULATIONS TO

Dr. H.H. Cherry and Board of Regents

Of Western Kentucky Teachers College

ON THE NEW

Physical Education Building

ON BEAUTIFUL COLLEGE HEIGHTS

It is with great pleasure that we extend congratulations on this new Physical Education Building, the finest in the entire South. The untiring efforts of Dr. Cherry are responsible for this achievement and others on College Heights.

Dr. Cherry has won for Western Kentucky Teachers College a place among leading educational institutions of the country.

Kentucky-Tennessee Light & Power Company

Associated Gas and Electric System

Bowling Green, Kentucky

London Yest of "Topsar"

Although Alice Delilah and other stars were in the cast, "Topsar" was the film which it is said to have made $42,000 for its French author, Albert Pagual, was received in London recently with only mild interest. "Not funny enough for a farce and not true enough for comedy," declared one critic. The plot concerns "Topsar," a simple-minded schoolmaster, who is dismissed for being too honest with rich parents. He subsequently becomes associated with a sinister financier and becomes the object of many enemies. The cast of the French dialogue is said to have been disliked in translation.
NEW BUILDING IS FITTED WITH SAFE STAIRWAY TREADS

Visitors to Physical "Ed" Structure Won't Lose Feeling on Stairways

Did you ever see a hiker careening precariously on the slippery surface of a boulder log, ride the current of a turbulent stream with as much assurance as the city dweller precariously down the stairs? Even with his tiny legs and long experience he is able to keep his balance only because his feet are clad in clothes or hobnailed boots, while those in the slippery surface and minimize the hazard of slipping.

The same is true of mountain climbing. Hobnailed shoes and alpinist are acquainted with the mountain climber, necessary because he must know slippery surfaces.

But he who navigates the turbu-

lent current of city streets or scales the slippery excavation of the great metropolis should be out of place in clothed clothes or hobnailed shoes by the fact that the slipping causes face slip, slipping hazards as great as the mountain climber. For this reason, our modern climbing has reversed the practices of equipping his feet with a safety device, the sur-

faces which he must tread on are called or hobnailed. If you please, whether he needs to be as smooth as to constitute a slipping hazard. Thus the demand of safety to make stairway platforms or ramps safe to walk on under all conditions.

The stairs of the Physical Educa-

tion Building of Western Kentucky State Teachers College have been equipped with wooden safe-groove treads.

INDIVIDUALITY OUR KEYNOTE!

Beautiful hair and beautiful skin is a constant care. It is our business to help you keep yours in perfect condition. We use the best supplies and our operators are trained to bring out your per-

sonal charm.

PERMANENT WAVES MARKS FRENCH FINGER WAVING

IRENE BEAUTY SHOPE

511 Main Street Phone 1536

A RECORD OF SUCCESS

The New Desoto Six

Since the day of its introduction, the Desoto Six has been recognized by motorists as a most excellent automotive product. It is known as a vehicle which obvi-

ously is so beautifully designed, so well constructed, and so thoroughly road-tested that the record of first-class acceptance has never been equalled. Now the Desoto Six has been even more warmly received. The new body has been designed to hug every curve with a smooth, easy, and comfortable ride. The Desoto Six is a car which has greater power, greater comfort, greater safety, and greater materials and workmanship, to the smallest detail, rugged and strong throughout, to satisfy every requirement and every desire of the modern motorist.

HENDERSON MOTOR CO.

Incorporated

Phone 1654 Pushin Building

On Honeymoon in Orient

The lady in the center is Minna in the above picture is Miss Johnson, Queen. Formerly Miss Wilma Eldred. She is a daughter of Mrs. John W. Eldred, of the Fifth Floor section of the county.

Mr. Brown is in the vehicle next to his wife and the other lady is a friend from Pennsylvania.

The picture was made recently in Roanoke Island, while Mr. and Mrs. Brown were on their honeymoon. They were on their way to New York Island, Dutch East Indies, whose Mr. Brown is employed and where they will make their home.

RECALL FILM TAKEN YEARS AGO IN CAVE

(Continued from Page 9)

The spot in the cave region a slight moan, the scenes were

furnished by hundreds of tourists, via the Bowling Green Packet Company, at the Mammoth Cave hotel. The final scenes introduced certain stir-

ring films taken by the War De-

partment on the occasion of the occasion of the entry into the World War. Of these, Dick Lee, has evolved and returned with a record of bravery and the scenes which were taken will be shown at Harper's Ferry, showing the tricks and the movements were assembled with the Mammoth Cave scenes.

The completed film was shown in New York, Washington, D.C., before capacity audiences as well as in other parts of the United States.

Machine Tests Workers

Tests of an instrument called the neureometer, which measures the. human energy in the body, the energy expended and consequently the amount of calories consumed, and declared to have been successfully tested at the Desoto School, near Wuxterick School, near Worcester, England, which the Desoto students, used a neureometer. "By its means," said the teacher, "an em-

ployer could examine his staff at the end of the day and really find out who has done the most work." He tested a class of boys before and af-

fter a French lesson. The record showed a comparison with the list of marks given by the French teacher. Other those who had the biggest marks were those who showed the most severe fatigue at the second reading of the neure-

meter.

Ancient Craft Honored

With fitting ceremony the quanti-

tles for The Lady Guildford, owned by the Man-

square of York, has not been "stir-

dock"ed" near Glasgow, Scotland.

Dilapidated is probably the' oldest craft in the Fifth of Clyde. The boat, which is believed to be

FRIENDS

Spring Fashions

Choosing your spring outfit at Dubins will be quite easy since the selection is large and prices are lower than in the past years. Visit our Ready-to-Wear Department and view our spring showing.

SMART DRESSES

Clever are the various styles in dresses for the new season. Material include printed silk, Canton, chiffon, etc. In the colors of spring-

ings. There are also price groups of sensational values.

$5.95 to $9.75

SPRING COATS

You'll like the new coats for spring. Our offering never included so many chic models at such low prices.

$9.75 to $15.75

ATTRACTION MILLINERY

Before choosing your spring hat, view our many that are suitable for all styles. Picture

98c to $4.95

Ther~ is a beauty that is born of poise

In Brown Shoe smart salleness and perfection of detail are cleverly combined with a comfort that adds to your graceful carriage. Little daughter, too, can trained to develop the beauty born of poise.

HERSHEY BROWN SHOES for Women

BUSTER BROWN tread straight shoes

Polishing Dance Hits

BROWN-ie FOOTLINGS

Every Friday 6:15 P.M.

N.R.C. (Blue) Network

J.L. DURBIN and CO.

WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION OR YOUR MONEY BACK

923 College Street
The Western Kentucky State Teachers College
Bowling Green, Kentucky.

By H. H. Cherry

IT IS not unfitting that State educational institutions should make an inventory of their accomplishments during the year, that the public may appreciate and be informed about their work and growth.

The Western Kentucky State Teachers' College at Bowling Green has made great progress in the development of its physical plant, in the extension of its academic and professional programs and in the enlargement of its faculty. It has grown in attendance, in unity and in its ability to disseminate real education. As an indication of the increased attendance that may be expected at Western in the year 1928-29 it is pointed out that the enrollment during the first semester of this year is 15.2% larger than the enrollment during the corresponding semester in the year 1927-28. This is true, notwithstanding the enrollment during the last scholastic year was decidedly the largest in the history of the institution.

In the school year ending with the summer school of 1928, the Western Teachers' College in its various departments gave instruction to 6,390 different students. Of these 3,569 different student teachers were enrolled in the Teachers' College. The Extension Department in its Correspondence Courses and Study Centers had an enrollment of 2,401. In the Training and Rural Demonstration Schools, 420 students received instruction from the Kindergarten through the twelfth grade. The one room Rural Demonstration School situated on the southern border of the campus is a source of satisfaction to those especially interested in this important problem of education in Kentucky. The teachers in which are trained in rural school supervision. The children who attend the school are rural children. Students planning to teach in the rural schools of Kentucky observe and do directed teaching in the Rural Demonstration School.

The institution has also been performing a far-reaching service in sending out teachers with certificates that lead them largely to teach in the rural and small town schools. During the year ending in 1928 it issued 435 College Elementary Certificates; 325 Standard College Certificates. In addition to the certificates issued by the institution itself, 100 students earned in the institution credits on which the State Department of Education at Frankfort issued the Provisional Elementary Certificate. The A. B. and B. S. degrees were issued to 152 students, most of whom are employed as Rural School Inspectors, City Superintendents, High School Principals and teachers in high schools.

The school has not only grown in attendance, but it has increased its influence through the expansion of its course of study built upon the needs of the people of the State. It realizes that no school can grow except through the employment of the right kind of teaching personality. It has earnestly tried to employ a faculty with scholarship, personality, teaching ability and the right kind of professional attitude.

The last Legislature of Kentucky very generously...

(Continued on page 46)
The Western Kentucky State Teachers' College
(Continued from page 23)

made an appropriation for the construction of a new dormitory and an industrial arts building. The magnificent new dormitory which will be known as the West Hall, is four stories high, built of Warren County white stone and is modern in every way. When completed the building will have rooms sufficient to accommodate two hundred girls. A handsome parlor, artistically furnished, study hall, which may be used for committee meetings and conferences, are among the attractions of the building. On the top floor is a small infirmary, including isolation ward for any contagion that may occur, convalescent ward, rooms for the graduate nurse, kitchenette and other necessary features that combine to make the unit as perfect as possible.

R. W. Hunter Coal Co.
R. W. HUNTER, President
1066 STARKS BLDG.
CITY 1567—6640 LOUISVILLE, KY.

Ky.'s Agricultural Development
(Continued from page 28)

to more than 200,000 acres in 1928. Alfalfa and sweet clover, grown fifteen years ago, only in about twenty counties and sown to the extent of about 3,000 acres annually, now have increased to 50,000 acres of each sown in 1928. Lespedeza, of which approximately 500 acres were sown in 1920, has increased to the point where not less than 300,000 acres were sown in 1928.

Four farm enterprises, namely: Horticulture, dairying, poultry and sheep, have shown a decided increase during the past year.

Western Kentucky has led in the production of horticultural products. Additional peach and apple orchards have been set out, and orchards planted during the last five years have come into production, with the result that the fruit industry during the past year has returned an income exceeding one and a half million dollars. The strawberry and small fruit industry, which has been centered about such counties as McCracken, Christian, Graves and Warren, has produced, in 1928, to exceed one million dollars.

The largest public interest has been in dairying. The possibility of a daily income appeals not only to the farmer, but to the business man. In 1926, Kentucky dairy cows were valued at $19,000,000; in 1928, due to increased values, as well as numbers, dairy cows were worth nearly $32,000,000. As the dairy industry has grown, the markets within the state have increased. Where only a short time ago, a large proportion of Kentucky dairy products were marketed in the form of butterfat through the more than one thousand cream stations in the state, now an increasing

THE AREA of GREATEST PROMISE
TO INDUSTRY and AGRICULTURE.

Lexington, Kentucky

The Center of the Blue-Grass Section

HEALTHFUL CLIMATE
GOOD SCHOOLS, COLLEGES
CHURCHES AND AMUSEMENTS

Our modern and efficient power station supplies an abundance of cheap dependable electric power.

MODERN, EFFICIENT, TRANSPORTATION SERVICES

For fuller information, write—
LEXINGTON UTILITIES COMPANY
LEXINGTON INCORPORATED KENTUCKY
Western State Normal has Record Growth

View of Home Economics Building in the forefront with glimpses of training school, club house, foundation office and gymnasium (on the left).

The Industrial Arts Building of Teachers' College, Bowling Green, Ky., which is rapidly nearing completion, is being constructed of Warren County White Stone.

Stadium of Teachers' College. Built into a natural solid rock wall.

Beautiful and serviceable, the Home Economics Building of Teachers' College, contains laboratories, lecture rooms and all other facilities for giving a definite course in better home-making.

Library of Western Teachers' College, Bowling Green, Ky., a $200,000.00 steel, concrete and stone fireproof building.

Tulips, iris and delphiniums add to the beauty of Teachers' College campus, Bowling Green.
New buildings are springing up on Western Kentucky University's 185-acre campus which currently is experiencing the greatest construction program in its history. 16,000 enrollment is seen in a few years.

**Education in the Big River Region**

**Western Kentucky University**

The world today is being propelled at an accelerated pace into many new areas. New and complex challenges are facing man, and the number of challenges is increasing with the passage of each day, each month, each year.

Men and women who have properly prepared themselves for the period in which they live are accepting and meeting these challenges. But the future remains wide open to the young people who will augment the ranks of these men and women, and who eventually will take their places in the world of tomorrow.

Frogs of young men and young women who have entered the period of life in which they must determine how they will accept and meet tomorrow's challenges are studying in this country's colleges and universities. Many thousands of them are pursuing their studies at the many outstanding colleges and universities in the area of the United States to which Texas Gas is the pipeline supplier of natural gas.

Students have come to these Texas Gas area campuses in varying numbers and from many places. More than 10,000 have come this year to Western Kentucky University, one of several state-supported institutions of higher learning in the Texas Gas service area. This is the greatest enrollment ever at Western Kentucky University, which has existed since 1906 but which has roots that go back to 1875.

Western Kentucky University, occupying a 185-acre park-like campus in the city of Bowling Green, is a university in the full sense of the word. It would have been difficult, however, for those who formed and staffed its predecessors—starting with Glasgow Normal Institute in 1875 and continuing through Southern Normal School...
and Bowling Green Business University in 1904—to have imagined what Western Kentucky University would have become as the years passed.

An act of the Kentucky General Assembly in 1906 established Western as Western Kentucky State Normal School for the sole purpose of training teachers. Southern Normal School, which had existed in Bowling Green since 1894, was transferred to the state on January 1, 1907. The new institution was ready to start greatly expanded service to the people of its state. This is a service that has continued to expand over the years that followed, and for which even greater expansion is planned.

The scope of the academic program at Western has grown as steadily as has enrollment through the years in which it became, successively, Western Kentucky State Normal and Teachers College, Western Kentucky State Teachers College, Western Kentucky State College, and finally, in 1966, Western Kentucky University.

Western has a solid record of service to the people of Kentucky, and also as providing education to students from many other states far and near. It has continually met the increasing demands placed upon its education resources. It has moved all the while with the momentum of educational thirst to develop to the fullest extent of services and the facilities through which it can offer these services.

From its earliest days, Western Kentucky University has been dedicated to ideals upon which it was founded and which were declared by Dr. Henry Hardin Cherry, its founder and first president. This early educator formulated three of these ideals
as early as 75 years ago. They live at Western today. In them was voiced a declaration that the school that was to become Western Kentucky University should be a live school that would impart to its students a burning zeal to do something and to be something; a school whose reputation would be sustained by real merit; a school that would lead students to understand that a broad and liberal education is essential to the highest degree of success in any endeavor of life.

In addition to these ideals, two other integral ideals that are fostered and emphasized by Western are found in its seal. In "Life More Life" it stresses that education should increase the individual's power and desire to live a noble life, and in "The Spirit Makes the Master" it expresses the central ideal undergirding the university as it challenges each student to realize his full potential.

Western's approximately 400 lecturers, instructors and professors are imbued with the purposes that have been set forth for the university. Its administrators have declared it to exist to provide young people an education that will enable them to become leaders in their chosen professions and to become responsible citizens of their communities. As a part of its program, Western seeks to help students develop an appreciation for democratic institutions, to formulate a personal, ethical and moral value system, to appreciate their cultural heritage, and to better understand themselves and their fellow man.

Western Kentucky University, in serving its students today, is composed of the Graduate School, four colleges, and other academic divisions. Through the Graduate School it offers curricula leading to various Master degrees, including those in business administration, education, public administration, and public service. Through its Bowling Green College of Commerce it offers training in accounting, finance, office administration, economics, sociology, government, business administration and tax research. In its College of Education, Western has established departments specializing in elementary education, secondary education, psychology, home economics, industrial arts, and health and education. Its Potter College of Liberal Arts is basically a grouping of the humanities departments—art, English, foreign languages, music, history, and philosophy and religion. Its Ogden College of Science and Technology has offerings in biology, chemistry, physics, agriculture, geography and geology, and mathematics. Nursing, library science, and military science departments come under the direction of the associate dean for undergraduate instruction.

The growth that has come to Western Kentucky University has been extremely rapid over the last decade. In September, 1955, Western enrolled 1,975 students. Five years later, the enrollment had nearly doubled to 3,599. In the next five years, the
student body had more than doubled in size to 7,824. Now, two years later, it has reached its peak of over 10,000. Western administrators now expect to see more than 16,000 students on the campus within a relatively few years.

In order to keep pace with the growth that has already been experienced and that its expects to experience, Western Kentucky University has developed a master plan that calls for utilization of every foot of space available to it through its present campus acreage plus acquisition of still more.

Western currently is engaged in the greatest building program in its history. The Kelly Thompson Science Hall, bearing the name of the incumbent president of the institution, is being more than doubled in size with construction of the Hardin Planetarium adjacent to it. A new $2.7 million academic complex is ready for construction, and in addition to classrooms will house educational television studios. Two new dormitories are under construction, and so is a $2.74 million athletic-academic building and stadium that will seat 16,400 persons. It will be a part of an academic-athletic complex that includes the circular E. A. Diddle Arena. The arena was completed in 1965 and has seating capacity of 12,500. An education complex in the planning stage will facilitate teacher training and will contain a new laboratory school. A new administration building has just been completed. Even while more dormitories and supporting buildings are being planned, private investors are building twin 15-story structures just off the campus to provide housing and dining facilities for 800 students – 400 men in one, and 400 women in the other.

Western granted degrees to more than 750 students at its two most recent commencements—spring and summer—raising to nearly 16,000 the total number of Bachelor’s and Master’s degrees granted since its first four-year degree was granted in 1924. During the years of its history there have been many important personalities, educational leaders and master teachers connected with its programs, just as there are many today. These are people who provide the strong foundations, and pass on the rich traditions and ideals, that set the stage on which challenges are met.

But a college needs more than leaders. It must have a strong faculty, a sound academic program, adequate facilities, and other factors. Western Kentucky University points proudly to the fact that it has these and to the fact that it has developed and strengthened an academic structure that is shared by better-trained and more highly qualified students of every classification. Inauguration of a graduate assistantship program seven years ago has been stimulating. Constant attention has been given to development of academic programs and curricula commensurate with a rapidly expanding multipurpose institution. Recognition has been given the importance of student personnel services, and a plan of student services, designed to assist in achievement of a well-rounded education, has been developed.

Although Western’s student body is large, members of its faculty work closely with individual students, direct their efforts to the supervision of activities, the identification and development of student abilities, and fostering citizenship. All of these efforts are designed to give students the best opportunity to succeed.

Although Western Kentucky University continues to be a teaching institution, it
The basic purpose of Western Kentucky University is to educate the young men and young women who are its students. But there are both opportunities and facilities for faculty and student recreation.

The Margie Helm Memorial Library, which occupies a prominent place in the campus layout at Western, has book capacity of 350,000 and a seating capacity of 950 students who use it to further their study.

is placing increased emphasis on faculty research, with funds budgeted for research projects and administered by the Faculty Committee on Research. Intensive study by Western faculty members has gone into expanded programs, strengthened and re-oriented curricula, and improved educational opportunities.

"Western has recognized and preserved the best from traditional offerings, and in making revisions has given constant consideration to development of a quality program of higher education that offers enriched professional opportunities for every individual student," Dr. Kelly Thompson, Western's president, reported recently.

Western also has provided opportunity for students to gain knowledge outside the classroom, and outside their regularly assigned texts, too. The new $2.5 million Margie Helm Library was built to house 350,000 books.

There is more on the Western Kentucky University campus, however, than teaching, learning, research, books and buildings. The campus itself is crowned by a commanding hill that provided the institution's athletic teams their name—the Hilltoppers. These athletic teams have become perennial contenders for championships in the Ohio Valley Conference in which they hold membership.

Culture abounds on the Western Kentucky University campus, too. Drama, music, lectures in numerous fields, art exhibits are parts of Western.

New fields of endeavor, new professions, and expanding knowledge in existing fields are bringing continuing thirst for knowledge. As this thirst continues to permeate the American society, Western Kentucky University is holding itself ready to meet the challenges of new and greater demands upon its educational resources. It is accomplishing its purposes. It is not losing sight of its ideals. It is helping its students to live noble lives. It is challenging its students to realize their full potentials. It is preparing them for the world ahead.

The E. A. Diddle Arena at Western seats 12,500 fans at basketball games. A new stadium that is now under construction will have football capacity of 16,400.
Many things have changed—and, indeed, continue to change almost constantly—at Western Kentucky University.

The enrollment has skyrocketed, curricular opportunities for students have increased phenomenally in both scope and depth, and buildings have blossomed like mushrooms during the past 15 years. Even the institution’s name has changed four times since its founding in 1906!

But at least two things have remained constant:

The awe-inspiring setting of the University’s hilltop campus and a pervading pursuit of excellence in every facet of the school’s existence.

Success and accomplishment have accompanied Western’s athletic endeavors almost from their outset. For example, the Hilltoppers have belonged to three different conferences over the years. In basketball, they won 13 championships in the Kentucky Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, 8 in the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, and had won or shared 12 Ohio Valley Conference titles over the 21 seasons the league had experienced going into the 1969-70 campaign.

The Hilltoppers were among the first teams from outside the East to appear in New York’s National Invitation Tournament. They have played in the NIT a total of nine times. Only five schools—St. John’s, St. Louis, Bradley, Duquesne, and Dayton—have participated more often.

Western has made five trips to the NCAA Tournament, the first coming in 1940 and the most recent in 1967, when the Hilltoppers lost a first-round, 69-67 overtime decision to eventual runnerup Dayton. Western’s basketball teams have played in virtually every major holiday tournament the nation has to offer. A case in point is the Hilltoppers’ being slated to play in the ECAC Holiday Festival in Madison Square Garden next December.

Western has sent a total of 10 players into the pro basketball ranks, including four who are presently on NBA or ABA rosters—Clem Haskins, Chicago Bulls; Greg Smith, Milwaukee Bucks; and Darel Carrier and Wayne Chapman, both of the Kentucky Colonels. A total of 15 Hilltoppers down through the years have earned All-America recognition.

The success of Western Kentucky basketball reached national proportions under the guidance of the late Ed Diddle. In 42 seasons prior to his retirement in 1964, Diddle’s teams racked up 759 victories against 302 defeats. Only three coaches, Kansas’ Phog Allen, Kentucky’s Adolph Rupp, and Oklahoma State’s Hank Iba can claim more wins among NCAA University Division powers.

Diddle was one of the game’s pioneers, helping shove basketball into the fast break era that made it a major spectator sport. The running style of his teams was as memorable as his habit of waving, twisting, and throwing the red
Western Kentucky University (Continued)

towel he constantly had with him on the bench. The red towel is now symbolic of Western basketball and is a revered tradition with the University's students, who wave towels by the hundreds at each home game.

Diddle's winning ways are being continued in highly fitting fashion by one of his own players, current Hilltopper coach and former All-American John Oldham. Going into the 1969-70 season, Oldham had led Western to 100 wins against only 32 losses over five seasons. In that span the Hilltoppers won two OVC championships, appeared in the NCAA Tournament twice, and the NIT once. His 1969-70 team was a solid bet to improve his already enviable record.

Seven-foot junior center Jim McDaniel is the best proof that Western is still turning out exceptional players. He led the OVC in scoring with a 24.8 average as a sophomore in 1968-69. At the mid-point of the 1969-70 season, he was leading the conference in virtually everything. He was scoring 20 points per game, hauling in more than 14 rebounds, and hitting 58 percent of his field goal attempts and 75 percent of his free throw chances. He was named to the Helms Foundation All-American team at the end of his sophomore year and reigned as a solid contender for the OVC's tennis coaches. His netters had won 12 league titles. They have compiled 254 dual match victories against only 50 defeats over the past 27 years.

The Hilltopper track team, under the guidance of Dr. Burch Oglesby for the past three years, will be seeking its seventh straight conference crown this spring. Veteran Golf Coach Frank Griffin has seen his swingers take nine league championships, and Baseball Coach Jim Pickens led the Toppers to an OVC divisional crown last year. Western's baseballers won two overall league championships in earlier years.

The Ohio Valley Conference annually awards an All-Sports Trophy to the school whose athletic teams have compiled the best composite record for all sports in which the league stages competition. Western Kentucky has won this coveted award for four of the past five years.

Few universities can boast of better athletic facilities than Western. The 1968-69 academic year marked the completion of a new athletic complex that is only one segment of the school's carefuly conceived long-range development plan.

The complex includes:

- Academic-Athletic Building No. 1, containing 12,500-seat E. A. Diddle Arena, an Olympic-size swimming pool, an auxiliary gymnasium, and 30 classrooms;
- Academic-Athletic Building No. 2, including 19,250-seat L. T. Smith Stadium and 12 classrooms;
- A quarter-mile track with an all-weather surface;
- A battery of lighted tennis courts;
- Spacious Nick Denes Field for varsity baseball; and
- A lighted field for varsity football practice, physical education activities, and intramural sports.

Perhaps the most accurate measure of the faculty's ability lies in the performance of the University's graduates. A report by the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council shows that Western ranked first among all Kentucky colleges and universities.

Among the most utilitarian structures on the campus is Western's Academic-Athletic Building No. 1, which contains 12,500-seat E. A. Diddle Arena, an Olympic-size swimming pool, an auxiliary gymnasium, numerous offices, and 30 classrooms for the Departments of Physical Education, Military Science, and Foreign Languages.

(Continued on Page 39)
state colleges, twelfth among all colleges and universities in the East-South Central region, and in the top 12 per cent among all institutions of higher learning in the United States in the production of baccalaureate graduates who have gone on to receive academic doctorates. This report covered the period 1920-1962, but there is solid evidence that the number of Western graduates receiving doctoral degrees is increasing. During the 1966-67 school year alone, 25 Western graduates received academic doctorates from 18 universities.

Western now offers undergraduate work leading to the Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Music, and Bachelor of Fine Arts degrees, with two-year programs leading to the Associate of Arts and the Associate of Science degrees. There are 38 majors and 48 minors offered in 34 academic departments.

At the graduate level, the University now offers the Master of Arts, Master of Science, Master of Arts in Education, Master of Arts for College Teachers, Master of Science for College Teachers, Master of Business Administration, Master of Mathematics, Master of Music, and Master of Public Service degrees.

Construction completed in the past 15 years and that currently underway will more than triple the number of major structures which stood on the Western campus in 1955. This physical plant expansion includes 38 major construction projects, with still more called for in the University's Master Plan for Development. The main campus itself, crowned by the hill which gave Western's athletic teams their nickname, has been enlarged almost 60 acres over the past 15 years, with an acreage now totaling 185. The University also operates, in conjunction with its agriculture curriculum, a 975-acre farm located just south of Bowling Green, a south-central Kentucky city of 30,000.

Some of the major projects completed since 1955, in addition to the athletic structures mentioned earlier, are:

Margie Helm Library, with a capacity of 350,000 volumes, reconstructed from the former Physical Education Building;

Kelly Thompson Complex for Science, housing complete classroom and laboratory facilities for the Departments of Chemistry, Physics, Biology, and Mathematics, as well as an observatory and the Hardin Planetarium;

The Academic Complex, which houses facilities for educational television programming and training, the Department of Home Economics, and L. Y. Lancaster Hospital Clinic.

Jones-Jaggers Laboratory School;
Lawrence W. Wetherby Administration Building;

Finley C. Grise Hall, a classroom facility for Western's Bowling Green College of Commerce; and

A total of 13 dormitories.

Several projects are currently under construction, including the tallest building on any Kentucky campus, 97-story Pearce-Pond Tower, a dormitory for 920 men. Among other buildings now going up are a classroom, office and laboratory facility for the College of Education; the Dero Downing University Center, a five-story structure which will include dining areas, a 750-seat theater, a gift shop, a university store, a browsing library, lounges, offices, 12 bowling lanes, billiard and table tennis sections, and other recreation areas; the nine-story Raymond Cravens Graduate Center; and the Ivan Wilson Center for Fine Arts, being constructed on the site of the former football stadium.

A great majority of this phenomenal growth came during the administration of Western's third president, Dr. Kelly Thompson. When he retired from the presidency last spring after 14 of the most productive years the University had ever known, he was succeeded by Dero G. Downing.

His background and experience suited him ideally to his new position. An outstanding guard on some of Western's top basketball teams in the early '40s Downing had worked closely with Dr. Thompson as Vice President for Administrative Affairs. No one is more aware of Western's rich heritage of accomplishment, its tremendous surge toward prominence among the nation's academic institutions, and the challenges to be met in coming years if significant progress in service to higher education is to be continued.
Western's history recalled
as 75th anniversary approaches

How come it's named Western Kentucky University since it's located in a city in what's known as the 'southcentral' portion of the state?

March 21, 1908 is the official founding date of Western. Dr. well Harrison, professor of history, who is compiling the University's first comprehensive history, says Western's name relates significantly to the school's founding.

"Both Western and Eastern Kentucky University were founded at the same time, and an invisible line of demarcation was drawn somewhere in between, giving rise to the question of 'who's right to east and west?" Harrison reports. Murray and Morehead didn't come along until the twenties. It seems there was a sort of 'gentlemen's agreement' at transfers from one school to another were discouraged and received a reprimand from Thomas Crittenden, "It was called 'the Potter College property, a school for young ladies which had existed for 20 years, and Western Kentucky State Normal moved to "The Hill" from several blocks away on College Street."

The school's publication reported: "On February 4, 1911, the State Normal School had moved physically and spiritually to College Heights."

The evolution of Western from normal to teachers college, to state University in 1966 and beyond are significant events in the life of the comprehensive university which operates with a 13,000-plus enrollment and faculty and administrative staff of about 1,500 persons.

Became WKU's first archivist, Harrison says: "The College Heights Herald," said students at Chapel had signed a resolution in the interest of a "state" Normal School, because, although private, the school "was at times interested in public education," the story reads.

A few years later, in 1909, the school's Board of Regents took options on the Potter College property, a school for young ladies which had existed for 20 years, and Western Kentucky State Normal moved to "The Hill" from several blocks away on College Street. Western historians gathered material from spots all over campus.

A surprising amount of material has survived," he says. Harrison began work on Western's history during the summer of 1978, and expects his work to be "about a five-year project.

His history "will probably be a case study to show how Western's growth relates to the major trends in American higher education in the 20th century," he says.

For example, Harrison says Western's progression is like that of many other public institutions which have evolved from the normal school.

"It is a common pattern," he says, explaining that most changes at the university have been "evolutionary rather than revolutionary."

"This is a main difference between students and faculty and administration," Harrison says. The student is here for a short time and often when he's thinking about something change, he typically can't happen quickly.

Western lies rooted in the visions of two brothers, Dr. Henry Hardin Cherry, who was the first president of the school, and his brother Thomas Crittenden, also an outstanding local educator.

Their efforts to merge the Bowling Green Business College and Southern Normal School in 1906, and the establishment that year by the General Assembly of Southern Normal as a state institution, were Western's earliest beginnings.

A report in "The Elevator," forerunner of "The College Heights Herald," said students at Chapel had signed a resolution in the interest of a "state" Normal School, because, although private, the school "was at times interested in public education," the story reads.

A few years later, in 1909, the school's Board of Regents took options on the Potter College property, a school for young ladies which had existed for 20 years, and Western Kentucky State Normal moved to "The Hill" from several blocks away on College Street. Western historians gathered material from spots all over campus. Western had "stolen" two "gentlemen's agreements," says Harrison.
How did it get to be called Western?

How come it's named Western Kentucky University since it's located in a city known as the "Gateway" portion of the state?

March 21, 1906 is the official founding date of Western. Dr. Lowell Harrison, professor of history, who is compiling the University's first comprehensive history, says Western's name relates significantly to the school's founding.

"Both Western and Eastern Kentucky University were founded at the same time, and an invisible line of demarcation was drawn somewhere in between, giving territorial rights to the west," Harrison reports. Murray and Morehead didn't come along until the twenties. It seems there was a sort of "gentleman's agreement" that transfers from one school to another were discouraged and there were letters between presidents to prove this, Harrison says. But sometimes the unexpected happened, and in the 1940s, WKU's President Paul L. Garrett received a letter from Eastern's President Herman L. Donovan saying Western had "stolen" two cheerleaders from London, Ky. They were the Cook twins, Betty Jo and Anna Jo, who are today Mrs. Dee Gibson, Jr. and Mrs. Jim Pickens. Their husbands are both WKU's administrative staff.

"So even though the two schools had a degree of cooperation, they've also had their traditional differences," says Harrison. Another related story involves Coaches E.A. Diddle and Fred Hornback who allegedly recruited outside of their territory and received a reprimand from Eastern, Harrison tells. But times changed, and just to set the record straight, Harrison's research shows the first student ever enrolled at Western when the school became a state institution was the same Herman L. Donovan, who also served as a president of the University of Kentucky, "I think his enrollment card is in the Archives," Harrison says. Much of Western's history is preserved in the University's Archives, which had its beginning when Miss Sara Tyler, now retired, became WKU's first archivist. "We literally gathered material from spots all over campus," Harrison says. "A surprising amount of material has survived," he says. Harrison began work on Western's history during the summer of 1979, and expects his work to be about a five-year project. His history "will probably be a case study to show how Western's growth relates to the major trends in American higher education in the 20th century," he says.

For example, Harrison says Western's progressions is like that of many other public institutions which have evolved from the normal school to the "common pattern," he says, explaining that most changes at the university have been "evolutionary rather than revolutionary."

"This is a stark difference between students and faculty and administration," Harrison says. "The student is here for such a short time and often when he's waiting to see something change, it simply can't happen quickly."

Western lies rooted in the visions of two brothers: Dr. Reece Hardin Cherry, who was the first president of the school, and his brother Thomas Crittenden, also an outstanding local educator. Their efforts to merge the Bowling Green Business College and Southern Normal School in 1906, and the establishment that year by the General Assembly of Southern Normal as a state institution, were Western's earliest beginnings.

A report in "The Elevator," forerunner of "The College Heights Herald," said students at Chapel had signed a resolution in the interest of a "state" Normal School because, although private, the school "was at all times interested in public education," the story reads. A few years later, in 1909, the school's Board of Regents took options on the Potter College property, a school for young ladies which had existed for 20 years, and Western Kentucky State Normal moved to "The Hill" from several blocks away on College Street. The school's publication reported: "On Feb. 4, 1911, the State Normal School had moved physically and spiritually to College Heights." And there are reports that students and faculty themselves carried books and furniture up University Street to Western's new home.

The rest, of course, is history, and tidbits of it will be shared in subsequent stories.

The evolution of Western from normal to teachers college, to state University in 1940 and beyond, are significant events in the life of the "comprehensive university," which operates with a 13,000-plus enrollment and faculty and administrative staff of about 1500 persons.

Next story: The growth of Student Life at Western.
Graduation differs now for students at WKU

The student body at Western Kentucky University has grown and changed considerably since its founding 75 years ago, and commencement activities have reflected this change.

Although Western Kentucky University's student body now numbers approximately 13,500 and commencement now consists of an hour-long ceremony for an average of 2,000 graduates, the ideals of Dr. Cherry, however, continue, says Dr. Harrison.

Graduation was once very elaborate with events such as class gifts, club meetings and alumni activities scattered over the course of a week," says Dr. Lowell Harrison, professor of history who is currently compiling Western's first comprehensive history.

In 1911, the Western Kentucky State Normal School had a student population of 1,302 and commencement activities last four days, a considerable increase over the services of its predecessor, the Southern Normal School. In 1889, seven graduates gave their own speeches and received bouquets of flowers along with their diplomas.

Commencement may have hit its peak at Western in May, 1933, when 209 graduates took part in a flurry of pregraduation activities, including a "Pageant of Progress."

With a cast of 1,560, the pageant, which cost $10,000, gave a historical review of the progress of the nation and education in Kentucky, and according to the student paper, "showed off the abundance of ability of Western's students and contributed to the cause of education in Kentucky."

With the addition of the bachelor of arts and science degrees in 1930 and the Master's degree in 1931, student population continued to increase until the advent of World War II, when figures dropped to 450 students per semester.

However, the emphasis on commencement activities continued, because according to Dr. Harrison, "Western has had a history of bringing in well-known speakers, beginning with Dr. Cherry's Southern Normal School in the late 1880s."

These speakers over the years have included, in 1939, Dr. John James Tigert, president of the University of Florida and former U.S. commissioner of education under President Warren G. Harding; in 1933, Laredo Taft, artist and sculptor of the statue of Dr. Cherry now standing in front of Cherry Hall, and a number of the state's governors since 1964 when Gov. Edward T. Breathitt spoke.
University evolved from humble start

By JIM GAINES
The Daily News

It was a wonderful centennial celebration for Western Kentucky University in 1975. Commemorating the main campus in Glasgow centered around a statue of the school's revered founder, A.W. Mell. It could have been. Henry Hardin Cherry wasn't the first president of the series of institutions which led eventually to the campus crowning Bowling Green's hilltop. And those schools didn't start in 1906, but virtually reach back several decades more.

A public institution called the Union Common School had opened in Glasgow since around 1831, according to a 1938 doctoral dissertation entitled "A History of the Western Kentucky State Teachers College," by James Combs, then an associate professor of English. Mell became its principal, and soon decided to open a private school in the same building during a break in the public term. Study at his Glasgow Normal School cost $32.50 for a 10-week term, falling by 1833 to $28.50 per term.

Part of this year's centennial celebration was placement of a marker on the Glasgow Normal School site, said University Archivist Sue Lynn McDaniel, noting that Western opines has a satellite campus in the school's original hometown.

Mell and his partner, J. Tom Williams, moved their school to Bowling Green in 1854. By then, the school's business course had expanded so much, the name was changed to the Southern Normal School and Business College. As Bowling Green Business University, that portion of the school continued privately after the Southern Normal School went public.

The normal school, however, wasn't making enough money to pay its teachers. Mell died in 1860, leaving in the hands of two recent graduates, H.A. Evans, W.J. Bowles, and their former professor, J.B. McKenzie. In 1852, the name and facilities of the nearly defunct school fell to former students Henry Hardin Cherry, age 36, and his brother Thomas D. Cherry, age 30. Neither man had more than a few years of education, all of it was gained after they were 20 years old.

In his 1967 book "Western Kentucky University," retired Western history professor Lowell Harrison notes that Henry Henry Cherry's study, his first coming to school in Bowling Green grew more dramatic, with deeper snow to trudge through, than the year was new.

When he took over, though, Henry Hardin Cherry launched an advertising campaign throughout the South, attracting many of the state's students and swelling the school's enrollment from a few dozen to several hundred a few years later. In his ad campaign Cherry wasn't above a bit of flim-flam, such as moving the only eight families from room to room for photography, implying the school had a surplus of equipment. Harrison wrote.

Still the school struggled financially, with notoriously low pay for teachers. The landmark event being commercialized came in 1896, when the General Assembly passed legislation simultaneously authorizing state schools in eastern and western Kentucky.

When Cherry's school became Western Kentucky State Normal School, he got $5,000 to equip buildings and $25,000 annually from the state, finally putting it on a firm financial foundation. In 1908 came $110,000 in appropriations.

With that, Cherry bought 152 acres on what was then known as Vinegar Hill for $210,031.76. Harrison wrote. With much of the rest of the state appropriation, Western began work on Van Meter Hall, finished in 1911. The Hill was already home to two educational institutions and Western benefited from their decline.

Benjamin Francis Cabell, president of Cedar Bluff College, a Warren County boarding school for women which opened in 1864, wanted to start a new women's college where Cedar Bluff closed in the late 1880s. Local banker President J. Porter provided $5,000 in 1889, and the new school was named in his honor as Porter College for the High Education of Young Ladies. Porter's three-story brick building shared part of Vinegar Hill with Ogden College, a man's school which opened in 1877.

Both schools did well for several years, but the early 20th century brought declining enrollment and resulting financial problems. Porter closed in 1909, and its property was promptly sold to become the new campus of Western Kentucky Normal School, according to Harrison.

When Porter College closed, Cherry realized there was no longer a formal school for women only. McDaniels said. Although he believed in coeducation, he knew not everyone did, and created a female department, said.

Ogden merged with Western in 1927, five years after the General Assembly changed the names of Western and Eastern to include "Teacher's College." The schools' names continue in the Porter College of Arts and Letters and the Ogden College of Science, Technology and Health.

Henry Hardin Cherry ran Western as a state institution for many years, until his death Aug. 1, 1937, as the result of injuries from a fall and cerebral meningitis. The building named for him, then under construction, and the familiar bronze statue of Cherry was placed before Cherry Hall on Nov. 16, 1937, according to Harrison.

He was succeeded as president by Paul Garrett, who oversaw an enrollment boom after World War II. But curriculum changes between 1937 and 1955. Harrison wrote. The General Assembly changed the school's name to Western Kentucky State College in 1948.

Foley Thompson Sr. took over Garrett's death, admitting blacks to Western in 1956 and seeing the number of major campus buildings more than double before his tenure ended in 1969.

In 1966 came the latest phase in Western's metamorphosis: Bowling Green Business University, which split off to remain a private school when the state took Southern Normal School public in 1996, repaid the institution and on June 14, 1966, Western Kentucky State College became Western Kentucky University.

--- Former Daily News reporter Courtney Craig contributed information for this story.
Historical Sketch

The Western Kentucky State Normal School was brought into existence by an act of the General Assembly of 1906. By this act two State Normal Schools were established to serve the entire State. One of these was located at Bowling Green. By a special arrangement entered into between the owners of the Southern Normal School and the State of Kentucky, the Southern Normal School which had been operated in Bowling Green since 1889, became a State institution, dedicated to the training of the teachers of Western Kentucky. This change was formally made in January, 1907. During the ensuing four years, the State Normal School occupied the buildings in which the Southern Normal School had been housed. Early in the year of 1911 the institution was transferred to its present site on College Heights. The attendance for the year 1927-28 was 3649 exclusive of the thirteen grades reaching from the Kindergarten through the senior high school of the Training School.

Buildings and Grounds

The College Campus embraces an area of sixty acres. This includes the area known as College Heights, Cherry Village, the Model Rural School, the athletic fields and recreational areas. In addition to this, a farm of sixty-five acres, adjoining the campus, is maintained to provide instructional facilities in Agriculture. Other farm lands are maintained elsewhere for production purposes.

College Heights, on which the college buildings are located, occupies an area of approximately twenty acres on an eminence overlooking the city of Bowling Green. To the north and west College Heights commands a view of the most beautiful valley to be found throughout the cavernous
limestone region of the state. The Barren River hills in the distance north and west of this valley. The golden sunsets, seen from College Heights, fill this valley with a mellow glow that warms the heart of aspiring youth and weaves its golden strands into the fabric of his dreams and aspirations.

The college buildings located on College Heights are: Administration, Library, Recitation Hall, Demonstration School, Music Hall, Home Economics Hall, J. Whit Potter Hall, West Hall, Industrial Arts, Cedar House, Stadium, Model Rural School, and Central Power Plant.

The Administration building is monumental in proportion and design, resting on the axis of the heights and commanding a view of the valley below. It is of brick, trimmed in cut stone, and is fireproof. Its porch of Ionic columns is known and loved by all alumni. This building houses the offices of administration, class rooms, and an auditorium of sixteen hundred seating capacity, where daily chapel is held.

The Library building, just completed, is one of the finest in the south. Its architecture is modified Renaissance. It is three stories high and is faced with Bowling Green cut stone. Its ten Ionic columns on the facade overlooking the city lend a remarkable beauty and dignity to the design.

Stackrooms of 100,000-volume capacity extend two floors and occupy four levels of space. The main reading room, of three hundred fifty seating capacity, periodical rooms, and offices occupy the second floor. Other features are, the Little Theatre on the ground floor, museum rooms and class rooms on the third floor. The building of fire-proof construction. It is unexcelled for its size.

Recitation Hall, a brick building, houses, in part, the departments of English, Education, History, Economics, Mathematics, Geography, Art, Chemistry, and Physics. It has more than forty class rooms and offices.

The Demonstration School building houses the spiritual laboratory of the institution. It consists of: The Kindergarten, Primary and Intermediate grades, Junior and Senior high school. The building is equipped with laboratories
for Science, Agriculture, and Home Economics. A student clinic and a large
gymnasium administer to the health of the children. It is one of the best
proportioned and arranged demonstration school buildings in the south.

Home Economics Hall is thoroughly modern and well equipped. It is
a three-story stone structure. The staff offices, reception rooms, clothing
and applied arts laboratories are on the main floor. On the second floor is
a large foods laboratory arranged in the unit-kitchen plan. A dining room,
kitchen, and pantry form another group for foods preparation, and service. The
textile chemistry laboratory is also on this floor. The lower floor of the
building contains a large household equipment laboratory, lecture room, and
storage room.

The Cedar House is constructed of hewed cedar logs, chinked and
pinned. The interior is of rustic finish. This building is the home of the
Senior Class activities.

The Stadium, of 4,000 seating capacity, is crowned by a stone
colonnade. It overlooks a landscape to the south and west of unusual range
and beauty. The playing field below is used for athletics and pageants. The
Stadium is used extensively for out-door meetings.

J. Whit Potter Hall is a thoroughly modern, fireproof home for girls.
It has a capacity of two hundred fifty girls. A spacious parlor with an open
fireplace lends a home atmosphere to the place. The basement floor is occupied
by the main dining rooms of the institution.

The new dormitory for girls known as West Hall is a magnificent
structure of Bowling Green cut stone, fireproof and modern in every respect.
This Hall will accommodate about two hundred girls.

The Industrial Arts Building was constructed of Bowling Green stone
and is also fireproof. The building is one of the finest of its kind to be
found in the south. Provision has been made for work in the drawing field,
woodwork, farm mechanics and many other activities common in the industrial
arts teaching program, thus enabling us to prepare teachers in this field
better than ever before.
The Model Rural School is located on an adequate campus. This building is of stone and is arranged for instruction in the management of the one-teacher school.

The Central Power Plant is modern and adequate for service to the entire campus.

The Agricultural buildings are located on the college farm. These house the school herds and flocks.

A Gymnasium and Physical Education building is needed on a location easily accessible to the upper campus and the Stadium.

Ogden College, which has enjoyed a record of continuous and distinguished service for more than fifty years, has leased its property to the Western Kentucky Teachers College. The object of this transfer was to enable the Ogden College property to occupy a larger sphere of usefulness to the state. This property, consisting of the college buildings and grounds adjoining College Heights and the farm of one hundred forty acres, is now being operated as the Ogden Department of Science of the Western Kentucky Teachers College. The biological and agricultural sciences and the Department of Extension and Correspondence Study are quartered on this campus. Many other classes are also conducted here. The arrangement is a fortunate one, and the increased use of the property establishes the wisdom of the transfer.

Cherryton was a unique experiment in student housing. It was created during a housing shortage in Bowling Green and has been maintained since as an important part of the facilities provided by the school for accommodating the students. This student village, located among the cedars and vines which embellish the natural beauty of College Heights, was designed by Mr. Henry Wright, landscape artist of New York, and executed under the immediate direction of President H. H. Cherry.

Cherryton consisted of more than forty cottages of different types which provided accommodations to suit the varying demands of those who are now occupying them. Electric lights are provided. Central bath houses for men and women were equipped with modern plumbing fixtures. Water was piped to convenient
places, and provisions were made for sewage disposal.

Cherryton was especially attractive to those who preferred to occupy little homes of their own while attending school. It offered an economic arrangement where families could do light housekeeping. Children had access to the Demonstration School. Many entire families were in attendance at school.

Cherryton was a community of kindred spirits with common aims. It had its own village government including a mayor. The morale was high and the civic spirit forward-looking. It was a demonstration lesson in civic responsibility and good citizenship.

The sanitary conditions in Cherryton were excellent. Everything that would advance civic attractiveness, a wholesome environment, and good health was done.

A number of houses in Cherryton are being torn down to make way for an improvement program in the section of the campus near West Hall, the new girls' dormitory. A road will be constructed through that section and other improvements will be made. The houses that are being removed were in the immediate neighborhood of the new building and detracted from the beauty of that structure. They are all near the Russellville pike.