12-1934

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It is our duty to sanctify this great hill by hard study; by expressing its harmony, its order, its articulation, and its stateliness in our lives; by seeing to it, that its nobility is not marred by a single mark or desecrated in any other way; by making the beautiful sunrises and sunsets which we shall witness from this hill, the rising of a soul in a world of promise and opportunity and the setting of a soul amidst the splendors of a life well lived; and by making this beautiful physical panorama that we shall witness from this hill-top and from classroom windows a spiritual panorama to be transmuted into life, and, finally, through a patriotic use of things spiritual and things material, by unlocking the door that confines an imprisoned self and allowing a new and greater citizen to step forth—a blessing to man, a servant of God.

H. H. Cherry.
Fort Albert Sydney Johnston In Robes of Winter

"If Winter comes, can Spring be far behind?" Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter—the seasons come and go, each in its turn seeming to add new charm and beauty to an already hallowed and charming Hilltop. The soft greens of early spring with the delicate lavender and white of lilac blossoms, the deeper hues of summer’s wealth of rambler roses pink and red, and late October’s brilliant bronze and gold of maple, sumac, ivy vines, the one season seeming to vie with the other in an effort to present the old Fort in a lovelier aspect. The snow of December photographed above form a blanket of ermine spread over rampart, parapet, moat and marker—completely obliterating the reminder of the havoc wrought by the fierce conflicts of ‘61-’65, is an inspiring sight to the beholder. The scene, a vision of a "world of white," stirs one’s soul with a thrill that is akin to worship. The Hilltop once the ground of deadly strife is now converted into a monument to peace, an altar at whose shrine annually come thousands of young men and women to consecrate themselves and to dedicate their lives to the arts of peace—to pledge themselves to perpetuate high thinking and to promote higher living as they enlist in the service of school, church, community and home. The variations of seasons effect great changes in the appearance of the old Fort, but the apparel alone is changed. Regardless of the color or texture of the robes in which she is clothed all loyal Westerners hold in memory dear the old Fort on College Heights and the ideals for which the Hill stands.
Western State Teachers College

MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF TEACHERS COLLEGES, ASSOCIA-
TION OF KENTUCKY COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, AND OF THE SOUTHERN
ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

The Second Semester will begin January 28, 1935.

The Mid-Term of Nine Weeks will Open April 1.

CALENDAR 1935

Second Semester and Spring Term

January 28, Monday—
Registration for second semester.

January 29, Tuesday—
Classes begin.

February 2, Saturday—
Last day to register for full load.

February 19, Tuesday—
Last day to register for credit.

April 1, Monday—
Registration for mid-term of nine weeks.

April 2, Tuesday—
Classes begin.

April 3, Wednesday—
Last day to register for full load.

April 8, Monday—
Last day to register for credit.

May 26, Sunday—
Commencement week begins.

May 31, Friday—
Last day of second semester.

BOWLING GREEN

Bowling Green, a city of 15,000 population, in which the Western Teachers College is located, may justly be called one of the most beautiful of the smaller cities of America. It is located in the hills at the head of navi-
gation on Barren River. The city commands a panoramic view of rugged, wooded hills and fertile valleys seldom surpassed. It has twenty-eight miles of asphalt streets, shaded by maple trees. Beautiful homes, splendid busi-
ness houses, and fine public buildings adorn these streets. It has excellent public schools and fifteen churches of different denominations to which students and visitors are welcome. A system of parks and playgrounds is ade-
quately maintained. A cultured and hospitable citizenship, the product of long-established institutions of higher learning, is its finest attainment. All of these attractions help to make Bowling Green one of the most desirable cities in the country in which to attend school.
PROGRAM OF COURSES FOR THE SECOND SEMESTER 1935

The second semester of the year 1934-35 will open January 28. A strong program of academic and professional courses has been planned for both undergraduate and graduate students. The list of offerings which appears on the following pages is as complete and as accurate as it is possible for it to be made at this time. On account of unexpected needs and demands, it may be necessary to make a few minor changes before the opening of the semester. The institution reserves at all times the right to discontinue any course in which the enrollment is too small to justify its being offered.

INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENTS:

The instructions given below are designed to acquaint students with certain important matters connected with the requirements of this institution. A knowledge of the information outlined is absolutely necessary for an intelligent and satisfactory registration. You will save much time and probably avoid loss of credit by reading very carefully each word in the instructions which have been prepared for your guidance. There is no possible opportunity for a student to make an error in his program if he adheres to the regulations outlined and follows definitely the curriculum which he has chosen. This is a responsibility, however, which belongs primarily to the student. If there is anything that you do not understand, or if there are questions that you desire to have answered relative to the standards and requirements of the institution, you should consult the Dean, the Registrar, or the head of the department in which you plan to do your major work. Ignorance of requirements for certificates and degree in no case be accepted as an excuse for the student’s failure to enroll for the necessary courses.

1. Curricula.

The curricula of Western Kentucky Teachers College have been planned for the training of teachers, administrators, and supervisors for various types of public school service of the state, and also to give students an opportunity for acquiring a general higher education. Complete outlines of all curricula offered by the institution may be found in the general catalog of the institution. You should have clearly in mind the opportunities and requirements of the various curricula leading to the different certificates and degrees before planning your course of study. After you have determined your educational objective and selected the curriculum best suited to your needs, it is imperative that you follow this curriculum as outlined in the catalog, in order that you may have the proper sequence of courses and avoid conflicts. In making your schedule, you should advise with some official of the institution or the head of the department in which you plan to do your major work.


Requirements for the different certificates are definitely stated in the curriculum outlines. No substitutions are allowed. All students expecting to meet requirements for either of these certificates should have their schedules checked by the Registrar, in order to make certain that they have enrolled for the necessary courses.

3. Student Load.

The normal load is sixteen semester hours and may not be exceeded by the average student. Freshmen entering for the first time will not be permitted to enroll for more than sixteen semester hours, exclusive of one-half hour in required physical education. Students whose previous records in the institution show an average of "C" will be permitted to carry a maximum of eighteen semester hours, exclusive of one-half hour in required physical education. The permission of the Committee on Entrance, Credits, and Graduation is required for all credit in excess of eighteen hours. Under no circumstances may a student earn more than twenty hours of credit in a single semester. The minimum that may be carried to satisfy residence requirements is twelve hours.

4. Directed Teaching.

In order to be eligible for enrollment in Directed Teaching 303, students must have met the following requirements:

a. The completion of forty-two semester hours of college credit, thirty-two of which shall have been in courses required in the curriculum pursued or shall have met requirements for the College Elementary Certificate.

b. The completion of the following courses in Education and Psychology: Education 106a, 101, 110, and Psychology 102.

c. The satisfactory completion of English 101a, and 101b.

d. The attainment in all courses taken of at least an average grade of "C".

Students enrolling in Directed Teaching 303 must have the following prerequisites:

a. At least junior standing in the college.

b. Completion of the minimum number of semester hours in Education required for the certificate sought.

c. The completion of a minimum of twelve semester hours of the course requirements in the field in which Directed Teaching is to be done.

d. The attainment of at least an average grade of "C" in all courses taken in the institution.

Students enrolling for one of these courses must arrange to hold conferences with their critic teachers every Tuesday afternoon from 4:15 to 5:15.

5. Physical Education.

All freshmen and sophomores are required to enroll for one physical activity course. A credit of one-half hour is allowed for each semester of this work, and may be taken in addition to the regular load to which the student is entitled. Students who are members of the Reserve Officers Training Corps, the College Band, the College Orchestra, or the freshman or varsity athletic teams may be excused from the required work in physical education during the period that they are actually engaged in the activities of any of the organizations named. These substitutions, however, do not change the total number of hours for which students may register.

6. Freshman Courses.

Beginning freshmen who expect to meet requirements for any certificate should enroll for Education 106a, English 101a, and Physical Education 106a, and complete their programs from the list of subjects required for the certificate being sought. Students not planning to meet requirements for a certificate should consult the Dean of the College, the Registrar, or the head of the department in which they expect to major, before arranging their schedules. The following subjects are open to freshmen, but must be taken in the order indicated in the curriculum chosen by the student:

Agriculture 101, 103, 111.
Art 100, 101, 102.
Biology 100, 102.
Chemistry 106a, b, 101a, b.
English 101a, 101b.
French 100, 102, 103, 104.
(Depending on work done in high school).
Geography 101 or 102, 121.
Government 105.
History 102 or 104, 106.
Latin 100a, 104, 108, 110.
Industrial Arts 111, 114.
Mathematics 101 or 102.
Penmanship 101.
Physics 100a, b, 101a, b.
Physical Education 100a, b, 112, 114.

7. Junior and Senior College Courses.

Courses numbered from 100 to 199 are open to freshmen and sophomores; courses numbered 200 to 299 are open to juniors and seniors. Courses numbered 200 and above are not open to freshmen or sophomores, except that advanced sophomores may be admitted to courses numbered 200 to 299, inclusive, on the basis of a written statement from the head of a department indicating that the student has been accepted as a major in the department concerned, and has the other prerequisites for the course in question. Courses numbered 300 to 399 are open to juniors and seniors and under certain conditions may be taken for credit by graduate students. Seniors with 96 hours of credit may not take for credit new numbers below 200. They must meet institutional requirements in junior college courses during the first three years of their college work, or else take such required courses without credit.

8. Quality Credits.

All students who expect to receive the College Elementary Certificate, the Standard Certificate, the College Certificate, or the Baccalaureate Degree, must have an average standing of "1," or "2" Candidates for the Master of Arts Degree are required to have a minimum average of "2," or "B."

9. Calendar for Registration, Etc.


January 29, Tuesday—Classwork begins.

February 2, Saturday—Last date for registration for fall credit.

February 4, Monday—Last date on which students may change schedule without special permission of the Registrar.

February 11, Monday—Last date on which a subject may be dropped without a grade, by permission of the Registrar.

February 19, Tuesday—Last day to register for credit.

10. Explanation of Abbreviations.

Days of recitations are indicated by the initial letters of the days on which classes meet. The buildings are indicated as follows: Adm., Administration; H. E., Home Economics; I. A., Industrial Arts; M. Music; P. E., Physical Education; Lib., Library; O. H., Ogden Hall; R. H., Recitation Hall; S. H., Snell Hall.

11. Schedule Changes.

Before completing your program, you should not fail to consult the Bulletin Board for any necessary changes that may have been made in the official schedule, such as additions, eliminations, closed classes, etc.

Tentative List of Course Offerings for the Second Semester 1934-35.

ART:

104 General Art (P. S.)
104 General Art (Appreciation)
102 Art Ed. in the Elem. Schools
202 Drawing and Design
202 Drawing and Composition
202 Problems in Art Ed.
1142

BIOLOGY:

109 Hygiene and Sanitation
105 General Biology
200 Botany
211 Household Bacteriology
215 Plant Pathology
220 General Zoology
222 Comparative Vertebrate Anatomy
225 Economic Entomology
226 Genetics and Eugenics
230 Physiology
499 Anatomy of Seeds and Fruits
421 Vertebrate Zoology
425 Economic Zoology
439 Seminar in Biology
1

AGRICULTURE:

101 General Agriculture
103 Horticulture
108 Soil Physics and Fertility
111 Animal Husbandry
115 Poultry
210 Animal Husbandry
212 Animal Husbandry
214 Animal Husbandry
216 Vocational Education
222 Bee Keeping
221 Farm Management and Acct.

CHEMISTRY:

100a, b General Chemistry
101a, b General Chemistry
201 Quantitative Analysis
202 Organic Chemistry
250 Physical Chemistry
361 Physical Chemistry

ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY:

119 Modern Economic Life
209 Applied Economics
203 Economic History of U. S.
209 Elements of Economics
202 Taxation and Public Finance
202 Methods in Social Science
202 Labor Problems
329 Principles of Accounting
415 Advanced Theory (1st ½ sem.)
101 Principles of Sociology
108 Rural Sociology

EDUCATION:

109a Class Management and Control
109 Directed Observation
110 Teaching Common School Branches
212b Math., and Materials in Middle and Upper Grades (1st ½ sem.)
213b Problems of the Primary Teacher (2nd ½ sem.)
213b Reading in Middle and Upper Grades (2nd ½ sem.)
212a Teaching of Primary Reading (1st ½ sem.)
248 Educational Tests and Measurements
250 Administration and Supv. in Small School Systems
254 Supervision of Rural Schools
276 Elementary School Curriculum (2nd ½ sem.)
324 Problems of the Co. Supv. (2nd ½ sem.)
325 The Senior High School (1st ½ sem.)
324 State School Administration
324 Fundamentals of School Admin. (2nd ½ sem.)
260 High School Supervision (2nd ½ sem.)
356 Principles and Problems of Supv.
354 Modern European Educational Systems
413 Investigations in Reading (1st ½ sem.)
412 Educational Research
456a Business Elements of P. S. Admin. (2nd ½ sem.)

ENGLISH:

101a Freshman English
101b Freshman English
102 Types of English Literature
103 Children's Literature
104 Types of American Literature
201 Shakespeare
263b Public Speaking
262b Public Speaking
263b Play Production
254 Journalism
259 Teaching Language in the Grades
212 Interpretation of the Printed Page
200 History of English Literature
202 English Language
265 Teaching English in High School
301 Advanced Composition
304 The Essay (2nd ½ sem.)
305 The Literature of the Romantic Movement (2nd ½ sem.)
307 Chaucer
308 Modern English Literature
309 Kentucky Literature
310 Dante
312 prose Fiction
313 Early Eighteen Century Lit.

(Continued on Page 8)
CANDIDATES WHO HAVE RECEIVED THE M. A. DEGREE AT WESTERN TEACHERS COLLEGE

Since the organization of the Graduate School in 1931, fifty-three candidates have been awarded the Master of Arts degree. The pictures, names, addresses, and positions held by those who have received the degree appear on the following pages.

Class of 1932

Class of 1933
CLASS OF 1934

INTERPRETATION OF THE THREE CLASSES MENTIONED ABOVE

CLASS OF 1932:
First row, reading from left to right:
Mrs. Wallace Smith, homemaker, Montgomery, West Virginia.
Walton W. Reynolds, commercial teacher, Capitol Business College, Charleston, West Virginia.
Edward M. Ray, principal of high school, Fordsville, Kentucky.
Markfield Martin, principal of junior high school, Fulton, Kentucky.
Ruth Borders, critic teacher, Teachers College, East Radford, Virginia.
Mrs. Mary W. Wells, critic teacher, demonstration school, Sue Bennett College, London, Kentucky.
Second row, reading from left to right:
Clarence N. Emrick, Rural Rehabilitation Administrator, Montgomery County, Ohio.
James L. Ashby, Knoxville High School, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Jennie Upton, instructor in English, Western Kentucky Teachers College.
Mary D. Gardiner, teacher of English, high school, Oakland, Kentucky.
Franklin Cratcher, attendance officer, Lola, Kentucky.
Ida B. Nance, teaching Federal Relief School, Bowling Green, Kentucky.

CLASS OF 1933:
First row, reading from left to right:
Edwin Hadden, in business, Bowling Green, Kentucky.
K. R. Cummins, teacher in Butler High School, Princeton, Kentucky.
G. R. McCoy, superintendent, Christian County Schools.
Edward Morton Taylor, Federal Land Bank, Louisville, Kentucky.
Ruby Jo Taylor, teaching in Crittenden County, Kentucky.
Mrs. Ola S. Roemer, homemaker, Bowling Green, Kentucky.
Second row, reading from left to right:
Joe C. Howard, principal, high school, Oakland, Kentucky.
P. L. Sanders, principal, high school, Hartford, Kentucky.
Harold H. Patton, in business, Scottsville, Kentucky.
Mary Jula Neal, Auburn, Kentucky.
J. E. Jackson, teacher of science, high school, Bowling Green, Kentucky.
Herman J. Robertson, teacher of science, Tilghman High School, Paducah, Kentucky.
S. Beverly Davis, Federal Land Bank, Louisville, Kentucky.
Third row, reading from left to right:
Charles R. Allen, teacher of science, high school, Bowling Green, Kentucky.

CLASS OF 1934:
First row, reading from left to right:
Robert Brame, Pembroke, Kentucky.
Fred Edwards, principal, Austin-Tracey High School, Austin, Kentucky.
Robert J. Francis, instructor in physical education, Western Kentucky Teachers College.
Theodore Allam, teacher of science, junior high school, Louisville, Kentucky.
Eliza Ventress, temporary instructor in penmanship, Western Teachers College.
Scott Robinson, principal, high school, Short Creek, Kentucky.
R. A. Walters, principal, Oneida, Kentucky.
Second row, reading from left to right:
A. A. Page, graduate student, University of North Carolina.
Mrs. W. E. Willis, homemaker, Cave City, Kentucky.
Julius Kany, Danville, New York.
Robert Perry, teacher of English, high school, Port Mitchell, Kentucky.
R. E. Stevenson, principal, high school, Adairville, Kentucky.
Len Collins Ellis, student and part-time teacher, Bowling Green Business University.
Mrs. W. E. Shirley, teacher of history, high school, Glasgow, Kentucky.
Mrs. Eurene Dawson, attendance officer, Barren County Schools.

Third row, reading left to right:
Flora Mae Jones, commercial teacher, Beckley College, West Virginia.
Nathalie Kwing, instructor in music, State Teachers College, Jacksonville, Alabama.
Fred Mutchler, state naturalist, Kentucky State Parks.
W. E. Willis, educational advisor, CCC, Mammoth Cave, Kentucky.
Howard Taylor, principal, high school, Edmonton, Kentucky.
Mrs. Elliott C. Brandenburg, Kentucky.
Gilbert Westfield, teaching science, junior high school, Louisville, Kentucky.
### Tentative List of Course Offerings for the Second Semester 1934-35.

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<th>Hrs.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Age of Johnson</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Victorian Age</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>English Research</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Principles of Geography</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>World Regional Geography</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elements of Meteorology and Climatology</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey of Design, Geography</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Physiology of the U. S.</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Geography of North America</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Geography of South America</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Economic Geography of Europe</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Children's Geography in the High School</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>English under the Early Stuart Seminar</td>
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<td><strong>HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE:</strong></td>
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<td>American Hist. 1492-1850</td>
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<td>American Hist. from 1850-Present</td>
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<td>Europe, 1306-1700</td>
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<td>Early American History</td>
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<td>England from 1066 to Present</td>
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<td>State and Local Government</td>
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<td>The Articles of Confederation and the Constitution</td>
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<td>Comparative Government</td>
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<td>Course of Study in History</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Reformation</td>
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<td>International Problems (2nd ½ sem.)</td>
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<td>Ancient Rome</td>
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<td>Lower South</td>
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<td>American Foreign Relations</td>
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<td><strong>HOME ECONOMICS:</strong></td>
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<td>Foods</td>
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<td>Clothing</td>
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<td>Applied Design</td>
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<td>Textiles</td>
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<td>Costume Design</td>
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<td>Food Economics</td>
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<td>Historic Costume</td>
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<td>Child Development</td>
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<td>Dietetics</td>
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<td>Home Management</td>
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<td>Home Management House</td>
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<td>Advanced Nutrition</td>
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<td>Nutrition and Family Relations</td>
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<td><strong>INDUSTRIAL ARTS:</strong></td>
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<td>General Shop</td>
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<td>Cabinet Construction</td>
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<td>School Equipment</td>
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<td>House Planning and Construction</td>
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<td>Furniture Design</td>
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<td>Mechanical Draw.</td>
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<td>Printing</td>
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<td>Farm Equipment</td>
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<td>Advanced Machine Woodwork</td>
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<td>Organization of Industrial Arts</td>
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<td><strong>LATIN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE:</strong></td>
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<td>Virgil</td>
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<td>Horace, Odes and Epodes</td>
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<td>Latin Elements in English</td>
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<td>Grammar and Composition</td>
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<td><strong>LIBRARY SCIENCE:</strong></td>
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<td>Practice Work</td>
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<td>Methods of Teaching the Use of the Lib.</td>
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<td>Children's Libraries and Lit.</td>
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<td><strong>MATHEMATICS:</strong></td>
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<td>College Algebra</td>
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<td>Plane Trigonometry</td>
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<td>Plane Surveying</td>
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<td>Solid Geometry</td>
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<td>Calculus</td>
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<td>Solid Analytic Geom.</td>
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<td>Differential Equations</td>
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<td>Higher Algebra</td>
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<td>Complex Variable (1st ½ sem.)</td>
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<td>Phonetics</td>
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<td>Survey of French Literature</td>
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<td>Elementary German</td>
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<td><strong>MUSIC:</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rote Songs and Theory of Music (P. S.)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music Methods, and optics for Intermediate Grades</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harmony</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sight Singing and Dictation</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beginning Chorus</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beginning Band</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate Band</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music Appreciation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advanced Part Singing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advanced chorus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advanced Harmony</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Orchestra</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Band</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls' Glee Club</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methods of Teaching Music in Junior and Senior High Schools</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History of Music</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methods of Org. and Conducting Bands and Orchestras</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orchestra and Composition</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Counterpoint</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td><strong>ENGINEERING:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Methods in Engineering</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lettering and Engraving (on demand)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND HEALTH:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>General Physical</td>
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<td>Physical Education</td>
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<td>Physical Education</td>
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<td>Physical Education</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>Physical Education</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methods of Teaching Health</td>
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<tr>
<td>Restrictive and Correct, P. S.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PSYCHOLOGY:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Introduction to Psychology</td>
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<td>Educational Psychology</td>
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<td>Psychology of Childhood</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social Psychology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abnormal Psychology and Mental Hygiene</td>
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**THE GRADUATE SCHOOL**

The Graduate School of Western Kentucky State Teachers College was organized in the spring of 1931, and held its first regular session during the summer of the same year.

In the graduate work of the institution the chief emphasis is being placed upon the training of principals, superintendents and superintendents for the schools of Kentucky. Opportunities are also provided in a few departments for the advanced training of high school teachers who desire to give themselves a more thorough preparation in their respective fields of study. The courses offered and the research work done in all departments of the Graduate School are planned with a view to contributing
definitely toward the solution of administrative and teaching problems in the schools of Kentucky.

Briefly stated, the primary objectives of this division of the college are:
1. To meet the demands for the training of principals, supervisors, and superintendents on the graduate level.
2. To make, through well organized and effective research, definite contributions toward the solution of teaching and administrative problems in the schools of the state.
3. To strengthen and improve the undergraduate program of the college, by providing materials and procedures regarded as highly valuable in an efficient program of undergraduate instruction.

The enrollment in the Graduate School has been highly satisfactory, both as regards the number and quality of students at the present. Each semester and term has shown a substantial increase in the number enrolled. Two hundred eighty-six students have registered in the Graduate School since its organization three years ago. Eighty-four students were registered for graduate work in the summer session of 1934. The group was composed largely of mature men and women who held positions as principals, superintendents, supervisors, and high school teachers, and were pursuing courses leading to the Master of Arts degree for the purpose of giving themselves a more thorough and extensive preparation in their respective fields of educational endeavor.

The special announcement giving full information relative to admission to the Graduate School, the departments in which graduate work is offered, and requirements for the Master of Arts degree will be mailed to interested persons upon request.

Given below is a list of graduate courses which will be available during the second semester of 1934-35. A complete list of all graduate courses offered in the institution may be found in the current catalog.

**GRADUATE COURSES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EDUCATION:</th>
<th>Hrs.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>315 Psychology of Childhood</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>324 Problems of the County Supt.</td>
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<tr>
<td>325 State School Administration</td>
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<tr>
<td>326 Principles of School Adm. (2nd 1/2 sem.)</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>327 Modern European Educational Systems</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>328 Investigations in Reading (1st 1/2 sem.)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>329 Educational Research</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>330 Business Elem. of Public School Administration (2nd 1/2 sem.)</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BIOLOGY:</th>
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<tr>
<td>421 Vertebrate Zoology</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>425 Economic Zoology</td>
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<tr>
<td>426 Seminar in Biology</td>
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<th>CHEMISTRY:</th>
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<tr>
<td>309 Taxation and Public Finance</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>310 Methods in Social Science</td>
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<td>311 Labor Problems in the U. S.</td>
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<tr>
<td>320 Principles of Accounting</td>
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<td>415 Advanced Theory</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENGLISH:</th>
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<tr>
<td>402 Literature of the Romantic Movement (2nd 1/2 sem.)</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>307 Chaucer</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>408 The Age of Johnson</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>409 Research in English</td>
<td>3</td>
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<table>
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<th>HISTORY:</th>
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<tr>
<td>309 Lower South</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>312 Course of Study in History</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>314 National and International Problems (2nd 1/2 sem.)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>315 The Reformation</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>316 American Foreign Relations from 1575-Present</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>402 England under the Early Stuarts</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>403 Seminar in History</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LATIN:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>304 Latin Literature in Translation</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>MATHEMATICS:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>305 Differential Equations</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>401a Theory of the Functions of a Complex Variable (1st 1/2 sem.)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>401b Theory of the Functions of a Complex Variable (2nd 1/2 sem.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>411 Seminar</td>
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</table>

**THE SPRING TERM 1935**

The Spring term of the second semester will begin April 1, 1935. During this term, which is an integral part of the regular school year, opportunities will be provided for students to earn credits in practically all departments of the institution. During the term of nine weeks, good students may earn eight or nine hours of college credit. The offerings, as given by the various departments, are listed below. A few additional courses will probably be added later.

**ART:**
- 109 General Art | 3 |

**AGRICULTURE:**
- 101 General Agriculture | 2 |

**BIOLOGY:**
- 102 Hygiene and Sanitation | 2 |
- 103 General Biology (2nd 1/2 course) | 2 1/2 |
- 200 Botany I (2nd 1/2 course) | 2 1/2 |
- 200 Zoology I (2nd 1/2 course) | 2 1/2 |

**ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY:**
- 200 Elements of Economics | 3 |

**EDUCATION:**
- 101 Directed Observation | 3 |
- 102 Directed Teaching | 4 |
- 110 Teaching the Common School Branches | 2 |
- 211 Prob. of Primary Teacher | 2 |
- 210 Reading in Middle and Upper Grs. | 2 |
- 270 Elem. School Curriculum | 3 |
- 271 Prob. of Couns. Supt. | 3 |
- 356 Fund. of School Adm. | 3 |
- 360 I. S. Supervision | 3 |
- 456a Business Elem. of P. S. Adm. | 3 |

**ENGLISH:**
- 101a Freshman English | 3 |
- 103 Freshman English | 3 |
- 102 Types of Eng. Literature | 3 |
- 103 Children's Literature | 3 |
- 104 Types of American Literature | 3 |
- 200 Hist. of Eng. Lit. | 3 |
- 204 The Essay | 3 |
- 205 Literature of Romantic Movement | 3 |

**GEOGRAPHY:**
- 101 Principles of Geography | 3 |
- 102 Geog. in the High School | 3 |
- 502 Geog. of South America | 3 |

**HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE:**
- 100 American History, 1789-1876 | 3 |
- 102 Europe, 1789-1879 | 3 |
- 103 Europe from 1870-Present | 3 |
- 104 Early American Hist. to 1789 | 3 |
- 105 American Government | 3 |
- 219 Articles of Confederation and Const. | 3 |
- 264 National and International Problems | 3 |

**HOME ECONOMICS:**
- 203 Clothing III | 3 |

**LATIN:**
- 202 Roman Comedy | 3 |

**MATHEMATICS:**
- 101 Teachers' Arithmetic | 3 |
- 102 College Algebra (Cent. through first summer term) | 4 |

**MODERN LANGUAGE:**
- 100 Elementary French | 3 |

**MUSIC:**
- 101 Rote Songs and Theory of Music | 2 |
- 102 Music Methods and Materials for Intermediate Grades | 2 |

**PHYSICAL EDUCATION:**

For Men:
- 100a Freshman Physical Education | 1/4 |
- 104b Freshman Physical Education | 1/4 |
- 150a Sophomore Physical Education | 1/4 |
- 150b Sophomore Physical Education | 1/4 |
- 214 Baseball Coaching | 1 |
- 212 Tennis | 1 |
- 215 Coach. Track and Field Sports | 1 |

For Women:
- 100b Freshman Physical Education | 1/4 |
- 104a Theory of Physical Education | 1/4 |
- 150a Sophomore Physical Education | 1/4 |
- 150b Sophomore Physical Education | 1/4 |
- 212 Tennis | 1 |
- 203 Soccer | 1 |
SPECIAL INFORMATION CONCERNING CERTIFICATES

Laws now in force pertaining to teachers certificates will continue until September 1, 1935. After September 1, 1935, applicants for new certificates will be required to have at least sixty-four semester hours of academic and professional credit in order to receive the lowest grade of new certificate.

It is highly important that all teachers who expect to continue in the profession and who have not completed as much as sixty-four semester hours of work, use every opportunity to meet the requirements for the Standard Certificate with life tenure privilege, which requires sixty-four hours of work prior to September 1, 1934.

ACADEMIC STANDARDS REQUIRED FOR CERTIFICATES AND DEGREES

In addition to meeting other requirements of the institution, all applicants for the College Elementary Certificate, the Standard Certificate, the College Certificate, and the Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science degrees must have a minimum average academic standing of "I." or "C." Candidates for the Master of Arts degree must have a standing of "A." or "B."

ADDITIONS TO THE TEACHING STAFF AND LEAVES OF ABSENCE

In order to take care of the increased enrollment in the institution, and on account of leaves of absence granted to a number of the regular members of the faculty for graduate study, several additions have been made to the faculty for the year 1934-35. The names of these instructors, the degrees held, and the subjects which they teach follow.

Clarence P. Denman, Ph. D., University of Michigan, history.

William R. Spriegel, M. A. (Ph. D., Feb., 1935), University of Michigan, economics.

Mabel Rodisill, Ph. D., University of Wisconsin, education.

J. R. Sterrett, Jr., M. A. (Ph. D., 1935), University of Wisconsin, public speaking and dramatics, Department of English.


Virginia Reardon, M. A., Vanderbilt University, history.

Elza Pentress, M. A., Western Teachers College, is substituting for G. G. Craig, head, Department of Penmanship, who is doing graduate study at the University of Kentucky.

E. B. Stanbury, M. A., Peabody College, industrial arts, Training High School.

Mary Marks, M. A., University of Chicago, geography.

Sarah Middleton, M. A., University of Virginia, is substituting in the English Department for Dr. Louis B. Salmon, who is spending the first semester visiting other institutions of higher learning.

Annie Mary Sprouse, M. A., Peabody College, critic teacher, fifth grade, Training School. Miss Bertha Clark, who held this position for several years, is away for graduate study.

Mary Cunningham, A. B., Peabody College, is teaching art in the Training School during the absence of Miss Louise Christie, who is continuing her graduate work at New York University.

Weldon Hart, A. B., Peabody College, Orchestra and Band, Training School.

Mrs. Julia K. Weeks, M. A., Peabody College, is teaching history in the Training High School, while Miss Polly McClure is away for graduate study in Columbia University.

Frank Lawrence, A. B., Western Teachers College, basketball coach and teacher of science, Training High School.

Arnold Winkenkofer, A. B., Western Teachers College, football coach and teacher of social science, Training High School.

Lilyan GRAHAM, A. B., Western Teachers College, and Library Certificate, Peabody College, has been appointed Training School Librarian in the absence of Katherine Sullivan, who is temporarily absent from the institution for graduate study at New York University.

Mrs. Carolyn Todd Seward, M. A., Western Teachers College, is teaching in the Kindergarten during the first semester. Miss Catherine Shutt, who has held this position for several years, is absent for graduate study.

Tryphenia Howard, teacher of mathematics in the Department of Extension, is pursuing graduate study at the University of Michigan during the first semester. Her work is being taken care of by other members of the Department of Mathematics.

J. R. Whitmer is continuing his graduate work toward the Ph. D. degree at the University of Indiana. His classes are being taught by Mr. Basil Cole, who did graduate work at Iowa State College during the year 1933-34.

Mrs. Nella Goode Travelstead, Department of Music, is pursuing graduate work at New York University.

Practically all of the members of the faculty who are on leaves of absence for graduate study will return to their regular positions either in February or next summer.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO ROOMING PLACES FOR FRESHMEN WOMEN

All freshmen women not living with their own families are required to room and board in one of the college dormitories, unless special permission is secured from the administration of the college to occupy rooms in private homes. Parents desiring that their daughters, who are doing freshman work in this institution, live in the city, must make their requests in writing to the President of the institution. If possible, this should be done before the opening of the semester or term for which the student expects to register.

This regulation went into effect two years ago. We have found that it is highly satisfactory to all parties concerned. Those girls staying in private boarding homes will be visited from time to time by members of the faculty and will be given special attention by the Personnel Department.

Students doing work above the freshman year may secure rooms either in the school dormitories or in private homes approved by the college. A list of such homes may be obtained from Miss Mattie McLean, secretary to the President.

TUITION, BOARD, AND FEES

No tuition is charged residents of the state of Kentucky. Residents of other states will pay a tuition fee of $18.00 a semester, or $9.00 for one-half semester of nine weeks. The incidental fee for all students pursuing a college course of four years is $10.00 a semester, and $5.00 for the spring term of nine weeks. The incidental fee for students pursuing the course leading to the M. A. degree is $25.00 a semester. A dormitory room deposit of $5.00
is charged, and is returned if the room is left in the same
condition as found.

The cost of a semester at Western is estimated below:
Free tuition
Board, J. Whit Potter Hall, at $3.50 a week $63.00
Room rent at $1.50, average 27.00
Registration fee 10.00
Books, about 110.00

Many earnest students are able to attend on less than
this, on as small an outlay as $103.00, including room rent
at $1.00 a week, meals, registration fee, and books. Stu-
dents who take classes in Physical Education and courses
requiring laboratory work will pay additional fees, the
amount depending upon the cost of the materials used.

A list of the courses and the amount of the fees appear
below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
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<td>Art 102</td>
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<td>Art 103</td>
<td>Drawing and Design</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agri 105</td>
<td>Hort. 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agri 110</td>
<td>An. Hub 1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agri 111</td>
<td>An. Hub 2</td>
<td>1.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agri 115</td>
<td>Pool 1</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agri 204</td>
<td>Farm Crops</td>
<td>1.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agri 201</td>
<td>Hort. 2</td>
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<td>Agri 206</td>
<td>Agri. Anal.</td>
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<td>Soil Physics</td>
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<td>Agri. Husb.</td>
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<td>An. Hub 3</td>
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<td>Poultry 2</td>
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<td>Biol 208</td>
<td>Bot. 1</td>
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<td>Biol 215</td>
<td>Plant Path.</td>
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<td>Biol 239</td>
<td>Zoology 1</td>
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<td>Biol 225</td>
<td>Vert. Anat.</td>
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<td>Biol 227</td>
<td>Bot. 3s</td>
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<tr>
<td>Biol 327</td>
<td>An. Mycotech.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Biol 408a</td>
<td>Anat. of St., and Roots</td>
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<tr>
<td>Biol 408b</td>
<td>Anat. of Seeds, Fruits</td>
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<tr>
<td>Biol 429</td>
<td>Invert. Zool.</td>
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(Music Rates)

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<th>Piano</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>One lesson a week</td>
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<td>Two lessons a week</td>
<td>1.25 - 45.00</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Miss Allen</td>
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<td></td>
<td>One lesson a week</td>
<td>$.50 - 9.00</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Two lessons a week</td>
<td>$.50 - 18.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Violin:</td>
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<td>One lesson a week</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Two lessons a week</td>
<td>1.00 - 36.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Voice:</td>
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<td>1.50 - 27.00</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Two lessons a week</td>
<td>1.25 - 45.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wood, Wind and Brass:</td>
<td>Mr. Perry</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>1.00 - 18.00</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Two lessons a week</td>
<td>.75 - 27.00</td>
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(Founder's Day Program)

Founder's Day Program was presented in chapel
Thursday morning, November 15. The program has
formerly been given on November 16 in commemora-
tion of Dr. H. H. Cherry's birthday. The date was
changed this year because it conflicted with the
celebration at Harrodsburg.

Dean F. C. Grise presided during the program.
The devotional was conducted by Mr. H. F. Mc-
Cheyne and musical numbers were given by the
Mon's Glee Club and Geneva Prather.

The speaker of the day was Dr. Raymond A.
Kent, president of the University of Louisville. Dr.
Kent spoke on "Pioneering." He said that Founder's
Day was an event in the life of an institution which
cannot be taken lightly. In stressing the importance
of a founder, he drew a parallel between him and the
pioneer, asserting that both take stupendous risks.

In closing Dr. Kent remarked that "this matter
of pioneer and founder reaches far beyond any indi-
vidual." He urged all students to be founders
themselves and not accept with equanimity all that
is handed down.
The members of the class as shown in the picture—reading from top, left to right, are:

First Row:
- Miss Blanche Carr (Deceased)
- Miss Ella Worthington (Deceased)
- Miss Mary Barnhill, teaching, Coral Gables, Fla.
- Mrs. Dora Barnes, teaching, College Station, Texas.
- Miss Edna Crenshaw, entered from Bowling Green, Warren County.
- Miss Elizabeth Davis (Mrs. Carl Hastings), homemaker, Route 3, Fulton, Ky.
- Miss Julia Franklin (Mrs. C. C. Howard), homemaker, Glasgow, Ky.
- Miss Mary Collins (Mrs. J. J. Hornback), teaching, Battle Creek, Mich.

Second Row:
- C. W. Bailey, federal officer, 3621 Jocelyn Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
- Miss Blanche VanMeter (Mrs. Henry Wesley), teaching, 1086 Endicott, North Chattanooga, Tenn.
- Dean A. J. Kinneman (Deceased)
- President H. H. Cherry, Western Kentucky State Teachers College, Bowling Green, Ky.
- Miss Mary Northern (Mrs. Walter Cox), homemaker, Madisonville, Ky.
- Miss Tula Chambers, teaching, Springfield, Ill.

L. E. Hurt (A. B., 1925), principal of schools, Morgantown, Ky.

Third Row:
- Miss Bette Colley (Mrs. Elmer McCracken), teaching, Greensville, Ky.
- Miss Willie Vogle (Mrs. H. C. Guffey), teaching, Climax, Ga.
- Miss Eliza Stith (Mrs. George T. Robinson), teaching, Daytona Beach, Fla.
- Miss Mabel Nersier (Mrs. Hunter Gingles), homemaker, Hardburley, Ky.
- Miss Norma D. Gibson (Mrs. Jessup). See class 1913
- Oliver Hoover, teaching, Box 452, Coral Gables, Fla.
- Miss Nannie Stillard (Mrs. J. G. Wooten), homemaker, Cox's Creek, Ky.

Fourth Row:
- Wm. M. Benge (A. B., 1930), teaching, Delta, Ky.
- Paul H. Scary, entered from Smiths Grove, Warren County.
- Miss Annie Chatham (Mrs. Chesterfield Turner), homemaker, Shawnee, Okla.
- Miss Margaret Acker (Mrs. G. C. Morris, deceased)
- J. J. Hornback, teaching, Battle Creek, Mich.
- Miss Zola White (Mrs. Jake Parrie), homemaker, Richmond, Ky.
- Miss Mollie Watters, teaching, 668 So. 7th Street, Mayfield, Ky.
- Miss Mary Crutcher (Mrs. Ernest Eno). See class 1912.

Not in the picture:
- R. Y. Allen, traveling salesman, Owensboro, Ky.
LIFE CERTIFICATE CLASS 1912

As the class of nineteen eleven participated in the great moving day to College Heights, so the class of nineteen twelve took over the problem of setting up to housekeeping so to speak. The members of this class gave freely and cheerfully many out-of-class hours, tiding up classrooms, arranging library books, setting up laboratory equipment, and doing scores of other worth-while things to make the buildings and grounds attractive and serviceable. This group assumed the student leadership in the first great beautifying day on the Hill. This was one of the great days in the early history of the school. On this occasion more than fifteen hundred men and women from the faculty and the student body spent one entire day working on the campus of the college and when the day was finished many unsightly places were made clean; and many shrubs, trees and flowers which now make the hilltop fair and give testimony to the forethought and industry of this class, and all those who worked with them had been planted.

The president of the class was E. C. Gibson of Owensboro, Kentucky (deceased), a brilliant and attractive personality, a cheerful and much loved leader. This class was successful in college and its members have carried on in a splendid way since their graduation. Hereewith is a picture of the group.

The members of the class as shown in the picture—reading from top, left to right, are:

First Row:
- B. C. Gibson (Deceased)
- Miss Lottie Payne (Mrs. Henry Collins), teaching, Paducah, Ky.
- President H. H. Cherry.
- Dean A. J. Kinmann (Deceased)
- Miss Lula Hargrove, assistant principal Center Street School, Bowling Green, Ky.
- J. D. Wortham, in business, Louisville, Ky.

Second Row:
- Miss Gertrude Grimsley (Mrs. J. C. Jones), homemaker.
- Miss Mabel Squires, entered from New Madrid, Mo.
- George H. Wells, farming, Corydon, Ky.
- Miss Maude Negriar (Mrs. Neely Alexander), homemaker, Franklin, Ky.
- E. E. Bratcher, superintendent city schools, Harvey, Ill.
- Miss Lena Dulaney (Mrs. Geo. Barbour), homemaker, Cleveland, Ohio.
- Miss Della Combest (Mrs. Lester Jeter; deceased).

Third Row:
- Harvey W. Loy, in business, Hickley, Ill.
- Miss Myra Browning, supervisor city schools, Louisville, Ky.
- Oscar Shumwell, surveyor, Benton, Ky.
- Miss Gable Robertson, member of faculty, W. K. T. C., Bowling Green, Ky.
- B. H. Mitchell, county farm agent, Murfreesboro, Tenn.
- Miss Pearl Turner (Mrs. Smith), homemaker, Chicago, Ill.

Fourth Row:
- Miss Mary McDaniel (Mrs. Stahr), homemaker, Hickman, Ky.
- Miss Verna Robertson (Mrs. Dalton), homemaker, Houston, Texas.
- Miss Hollee Finn (Mrs. Thomas Gradhouse), homemaker, Louisville, Ky.
- Miss Opal Taylor (Mrs. Ross Myers), homemaker, Bowling Green, Ky.
- Miss Arleen Mannix, entered from Kuttawa, Ky.
- Miss Rosa Lou Ditto, teaching, Hardinsburg, Ky.
- Miss Susanna Pickering (Mrs. Watson), teaching, Blandville, Ky.
- Miss Mary Crutcher (Mrs. Ernest Eno), homemaker, Cleveland, Ohio. (Picture appeared in 1911 class.)
The first Board of Regents of Western was appointed by Governor J. C. W. Beckham during the spring of 1896. All are dead with the exception of H. C. Miller, who is engaged in business in Oklahoma. The Board was composed of men of vision and character, who believed in the dissemination of universal education.

The Eastern Kentucky State Teachers College and the Western Kentucky State Teachers College were established at the same time and by the same legislative act. At a joint and first meeting of the Board of Regents of the two institutions the following resolution was passed:

RESOLVED: That the president of each school shall nominate the members of the faculty and all other employees of the school of which he is president, subject to the approval of the Board of Regents of the school for which they are nominated.

This resolution was introduced by Supt. E. H. Mark, who at that time was superintendent of the Louisville Public Schools and it has been observed and put in force from that time to the present. The resolution is in keeping with the best principles of school administration and has enabled the institution to interpret and administer its programs without the interference of partisan politics and has given it an opportunity to select the best talent for instruction and other purposes.

**MUSIC DEPARTMENT**

The Music Department under the able direction of Professor Franz J. Strahm has made splendid progress during the last few years and has become one of the outstanding departments of Western Teachers College.

In addition to the regular courses in music education and applied music, the college maintains a number of effective music organizations. It has a mixed chorus of over one hundred voices, a symphonic band of ninety pieces, a symphonic orchestra of forty members, a men's glee club of twenty selected voices, and a women's glee club of twenty-eight members.

These groups have been organized for the excellent opportunities they offer, through general participation, to enrich the cultural background of the student. The benefits derived from participation in these activities are in many cases permanent and contribute much satisfaction through personal achievement. The ethical, musical, and aesthetic values are also apparent. These activities are important and necessary not only for what they mean to the life of the college but even more for what they contribute to the students, who having had for four years the advantage of such organizations in the college, are able to return to their communities and inaugurate chorus and instrumental work or to stimulate and improve such activities where they already exist.

College Heights will present these organizations in concert on the following dates:

- December 16—The Musical Chorus under the direction of Dr. C. W. West Richards will present its annual Christmas oratorio, “The First Christmas,” by Wilson.
- January 13—The College Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Dr. R. D. Perry will appear in its first concert.
- February 8—The College Men’s Glee Club under the direction of Professor E. H. Mark will make its first appearance in a series of concerts.
- March 15—The orchestra and Glee Clubs of the Training School under the direction of Weldon Hart will be presented in their annual concert.
- April 14—The College Band assisted by the Women’s Glee Club under the direction of Dr. Perry will present a program of interesting music.

During the first week in May the Grand May Festival will be held. What the Sangerfest is to the German people, the Festival is to the American people. All of the above organizations at Western will combine in one grand rally of song, when over three hundred students will take part in a two-day festival.

**THE TRAINING SCHOOL**

The Training School and the Rural School are two units on Western Kentucky State Teachers College campus conducted for the purpose of furnishing a laboratory for demonstration teaching, observation, and student participation. These Training School units are striving to use the best methods of teaching and an enriched program of instruction which are in keeping with the trend in modern education that is forcing all school units to adjust themselves to the new demands of our changing civilization.

Each member of the teaching staff of these two units has been selected and employed because of his or her special training and qualifications. These teachers are continuously bringing to their work new and interesting materials derived from the findings of research. The student body of these two laboratory units is made up of four hundred fifty boys and girls representing the homes of all the various professions and vocations of this community. There are two hundred thirty boys and two hundred twenty girls.

The school is conducted on the basis of looking after individual needs of each child and on a well-defined program that will afford large opportunities for the development of each one’s talents.

Creative scholarship, social adjustment, progressive teaching, public relations, creative youth, trained intelligence, are but the signposts pointing in the direction of the “School of Tomorrow.”
HAVE YOU A CERTIFICATE?
READ THE FOLLOWING CAREFULLY

Under the provisions of the new education code, there are to be no certificates issued on credentials in Kentucky after September 1 on less than sixty-four semester hours. Between now and the first of September, applicants may receive from the State Department of Education at Frankfort the college elementary certificate on the completion of thirty-two semester hours of prescribed and elective college credit earned in residence with an average grade of "C". The standard certificate issued on sixty-four semester hours' credit with the privilege of life extension on the basis of teaching experience will not be granted after September 1, 1935. There will be issued the provisional elementary certificate on sixty-four semester hours with the privilege of renewal.

TEACHER-PLACEMENT

"When a good teacher is placed in a good position, a double service is rendered to society—the teacher needs the position and the community needs the teacher." Believing that the purpose of a state teachers college is to supply a really qualified teacher for every type of teaching position in the state, Western has always maintained a placement bureau for its graduates. This work is done through the personnel office. A complete file of available teachers and vacant positions is kept in this department. This work is carried on during the whole year, and all correspondence in this field receives prompt attention.

We are grateful for the confidence shown us by the many superintendents and members of school boards in this and other states in asking us to make recommendations in this field. We treat these requests for teachers confidentially and never make a recommendation without thoughtful study of the matter. Also, we appreciate more than we can say the loyal support given by the graduates and former students of the college who report vacancies and help our younger graduates to secure positions. These young people are grateful for this aid and rarely, if ever, fail to live up to the high standards of excellency vouched for by their friends. After many years of follow-up work on the success of the teachers placed by the institution, we are honest in believing that no school anywhere can point with more pride to its graduates and the service they are rendering to society than can Western. Correspondence relating to teacher-placement should be addressed to Professor W. J. Craig, head of the Personnel Department.

THE RURAL TRAINING SCHOOL

The Rural Training School has enrolled thirty-one children in the first six grades. A number of student-teachers who are planning to teach in Rural Schools in Kentucky are now enrolled in Directed Teaching, and teachers in the Education Department of the college frequently bring their classes for observation in the school. Approximately five hundred people have visited the school since the opening in September. Opportunity is given the college students to do actual classroom teaching in all the grades as well as to observe the work of the critic teacher daily. Music and art, which are so often neglected in the Rural School, are being given special emphasis this year. The school demonstrates the complete work of the rural teacher including P. T. A. work, school entertainments, good housekeeping, landscape gardening, playground activities, organization, and regular classroom instruction.

Many teachers in Kentucky have sufficient credits earned to enable them to complete before September 1, 1935, the requirements for either the college elementary certificate or the standard certificate by entering Western in the second semester which begins January 28. Those who lack more than sixteen semester hours of credit will have the advantage of attending one or both sessions of the summer school in addition to the second semester of 1935, if interested in completing the requirements for a certificate.

Anyone interested in pursuing courses may write the Registrar's Office, Western Teachers College, indicating his purpose as regards training for certificates, and his particular problem will be given individual attention. Such requests should be made at once.

FEDERAL RELIEF PROGRAM FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS

The February Emergency Relief Program which is being carried on in connection with and sponsored by the various educational institutions in the State, has proven most helpful to the students participating in this institution.

The work being done comes under the head of the State Relief Organization and is termed Emergency Educational Relief. One hundred fifty-seven students are employed on the campus at an average of fifteen dollars a month, at part-time employment which enables them to earn enough to remain in school. The work which these people are doing is extremely beneficial to the institution and is work which would not otherwise be possible because of limited funds.

The distribution of student workers by classes is as follows:

Fifty-nine freshmen boys and thirty-three girls.
Twelve sophomore boys and eight sophomore girls.
Ten junior boys and six junior girls.
Ten senior boys and six senior girls.
Seven graduate students.

This makes a total of one hundred fifty-seven people employed in the following occupations:

Farm and campus labor, such as planting of trees and replacing of sod, etc., clerical work, and office and general mechanical repair, such as carpentry, cabinet work and other mechanical improvements.

This group of students, during the month of October, was paid $2,354.90. The Federal Government requires all students thus employed to be doing a high grade of school work. The student must further prove his absolute need for relief in order to attend school. No finer or more worthy group of students has ever attended Western than the one now employed in the relief program. The enthusiastic spirit of cooperation and the high ideals of these students are most encouraging.
THE SECOND SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL DAY

THE FIRST SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL DAY

The above picture is composed of seniors from the high schools of the State. There are something over 2,300 in the group representing about one hundred thirty-five different high schools. The picture was made just after these visitors to the Hill on the occasion of the first High School Day had been served a picnic lunch by the students and faculty. The young people spent a pleasant and profitable day visiting the classrooms of the college and points of interest on the campus. A very attractive program was given for them in the afternoon by the Music and Physical Education Departments of the school.
THE SECOND SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL DAY

The second Senior High School Day will occur on Friday, April 5, 1935. All high school seniors, their teachers and friends in all of the high schools of the State are now being extended a most cordial invitation to be guests of College Heights on the above date. Make your plans now to come. College Heights is a good place to visit. Tourists and visitors from other sections come to the Hill often and praise its beauty. It is one of nature’s “Show Places,” made possible by the wise use of generous gifts of nature, the cooperation of friends and co-workers, and the vision of inspired architects. It is a poetic masterpiece of attractive beauty. So with the hope of making better citizens of young Kentuckians and with a fervent desire to share and serve we are dedicating the Hill on one day of the year to the boys and girls who are in the Senior classes of the high schools of our great Commonwealth.
THE R. O. T. C.

The R. O. T. C. was established at Western Kentucky State Teachers College in January, 1919. The enrollment has always been voluntary and has averaged about one hundred men. This year the unit is the largest in its history with an enrollment of one hundred twenty-five. The unit is organized into a headquarters and two companies of infantry. The War Department details two Regular Army Instructors, one commissioned officer, and one non-commissioned officer. The present incumbents are Major John A. Robensou and Master Sergeant A. Hanks. In addition to the drills the curriculum includes: Military History, Map Reading, Hygiene, Scouting and Patrolling, and combat principles. The instruction has for its aim the production of health and honest and intelligent citizens, possessing responsibility and a respect for authority.

A GOOD ALUMNUS

No school is worth the effort it takes to keep it going unless the spirit and ideals of the school live in the hearts of its graduates.

A good alumnus is one who has developed his talents while a student at his alma mater to the point where he is able to carry on his education in whatever life’s activity he has chosen to work.

A good alumnus then is one who looks upon his college with respect, because in that institution he discovered his better self.

A good alumnus has a twofold responsibility. He must keep bringing his education up-to-date, and he must show undying loyalty to the institution that gave him his working tools for his life’s work.

A good alumnus will do all within his power to carry on the traditions and ideals of his institution.

A good alumnus will not only join his Alumni Association, but he will “stay joined” through the years, in order that he and others of his kind may in a united effort accomplish that which no single individual could accomplish.

Service quickens life. Not the service of a slave, but the service of a free man. This house wherein one spent his childhood is sacred in his memory; the trees one played under; the spring one drank from; the lawn one scampered over; the college where one caught a glimpse of life’s high purposes are one and all sacred to the memory.

A good alumnus will not lose an opportunity to give an unselfish service to the institution that started him on his way.

THE KENTUCKY BUILDING GROUNDS

An extensive program for the improvement and beautification of the grounds surrounding the Kentucky Building has been in progress for several weeks past and will be pushed forward until freezing weather halts the work. The unsightly area near the railroad on the Morgantown road has been cleared of rubbish and planted with shrubs and iris, new plants have been placed in the rock garden, many new additions have been made to the wild flower sections, and there will be further planting of native trees such as hickory, sweet gum, pawpaws, dogwoods, cedars, etc. The tennis courts have been moved to the Russellville road and the site is to be used for the erection of a pictureque log cabin built in the old style of yellow poplar. All of these changes will be brought into the general landscaping plans by further planting of trees, shrubs, and flowers.

MOTHERS DAY

For the past eleven years one of the most interesting programs given annually on College Heights, Western and Howard College of Birmingham, Alabama, fought a 6-0 tie game as a climax to the annual Homecoming celebration on November 3.

The game was considered one of the greatest moral victories in the history of Western athletics, as Howard has one of the finest football teams in the S. I. A. A.

The game with Howard kept Western’s goal line unbroken for the fifth consecutive time this season. Prior to the Homecoming encounter, Western defeated Transylvania 26-0; Middle Tennessee Teachers College 14-0; Tennessee Polytechnic Institute 27-0; and tied West Tennessee Teachers of Memphis 6-6.

The County Delegation Presidents Club, an organization composed of the presidents of the various county groups represented at Western, held its regular fall meeting with a banquet on October 20. The following officers were elected: Ellonise Martin, Caldwell County, president; James Walker, Crittenden County, vice-president; and Elizabeth Harrington, Breckinridge County, secretary-treasurer.

The library has 29,560 volumes on its shelves at the present time. Last year, the circulation of books and magazines in the library was 321,492.

The 1935 graduating class of Western will have as its members a father and his two sons. These are Noah Loy, Noah Loy, Jr., and William Peyton Loy, all of Columbia, Kentucky.

The Annual Regional Conference of Agriculture Teachers was held on Saturday morning, November 16, on College Heights. G. Ivan Barnes, State Director of Vocational Education, presided over the meeting.

Pencil Drawing of Administration Building
A Prophet Among His Own People

AN ESTIMATE IN STRONG COLORS

By A. L. CRABB,

George Peabody College for Teachers

NOTE.—The following article appeared in the November issue of the Kentucky School Journal. Many requests for a copy of the article have been received from alumni and friends of the institution who are not on the mailing list of the School Journal. For this reason, the article is being reprinted in this issue of College Heights.—Finley C. Grise, Dean.

This attempts a picture in which there are few neutral colors. No common grayness touches it with silver. There is no tranquility in the picture and there is a flavor of the epic in its action. Its colors are, or should be, strong and vibrant: red, and purple, with a hint of autumn russet and gold. The autumn hues soften the action a bit, but they give no tranquility.

On a summer Sabbath day almost three-score years ago in a remote section of Warren County, Kentucky, a youth lay dying of typhoid. The word had gone out on no less authority than the local Knight of the Saddle Pockets that he would not last throughout the day. So the countryside, with that fine though somewhat gruesome sense of neighborliness common at the time, gathered for the end. Out in the yard they stood and sat and whittled and talked of crops, the weather, taxes, politics—all the while keeping an eye and an ear turned toward the sickroom. At intervals, two or three would detach themselves from the group, file into the room where the sufferer lay, and return, bearing fresh bulletins. All day this kept up. Toward evening the steady tramp, tramp of the bulletineers began to offend sorely the frayed nerves of the stricken lad. Finally, with a spasmodic outlay of strength he brought himself up on one elbow and with the other hand he described a fierce gesture of retreat. “Get out of here,” he cried. “Everyone of you get out. I’m not going to die. Now get out.” And the neighbors went away from there as if commanded by one risen from the dead; whereupon the youth lay back down, fell into a dreamless slumber, and straightway got well. Now, I ask you, what can the morticians do with a fellow like that? It is for them most baffling.

The reason for telling this story is that it kept on happening. Time after time the word, apparently clad in authority has been passed out, that he was nearing the end, physically, politically, professionally. So the neighbors have gathered, merely to find the consolator of convalescence well past the crisis. And there wasn’t a thing the morticians could do about it.

He was born November 16, 1864. It was a time of violence. Death stalked abroad in the land. On that day Sherman with 60,000 men started from Atlanta on his terrible march to the sea. On the day the child was two weeks old was fought the bloody battle of Franklin at whose end six major-generals, clad in Confederate gray, lay dead on the McGavock porch, and 10,000 men whose lives had been gloriously wasted lay slain on that shell-torn field. On the day that he was a month old those in whose arms the child slept could hear dimly the muffled thunder at Nashville. Presently the voices of the deep-mouthed cannon were hushed, and slowly peace began to back into men’s hearts. But for Henry Hardin Cherry there has been no peace. He has been ever a fighter. Always one fight more. He wears repose gracefully, but his intimate friends have not often seen him relax. While he does not fight with a sword, his office reverberates with the spiritual approximations of the martial thunders which attended his advent into the world.

He was the seventh of nine sons. The Cherrys were Irish and the Stahls were Dutch, and in him in notable degree are the nervous vitality of the one and the stubborn persistence of the other. It is not given to man to succeed in everything he attempts. It would not be good for the time, so to speak. Human nature cannot stand the strain of complete success. Henry Hardin Cherry has succeeded in every major attempt except one, and really it wasn’t major. He wanted to be governor, but the old human traffic officer, Deathey, held up a warning hand, and jerked a directing thumb back to “The Hill.” And he, ever quick to read Destiny aright, went back to the hill, and there he remains.

Life in the Hall’s Chapel Section of Warren County in the seventies and eighties had no use for a weakling. The nine Cherry sons were strong men, and hard labor was their daily routine. Food and clothing and shelter yielded themselves only to that select fraternity—Sons and Daughters of Toil. The nine Cherry sons were by nature as free and unyielding as the eagle that nestled among the Barren River crags, but that freedom was tempered by the stern discipline of the home, and by the necessity of the practice of mutual co-operativeness. That freedom and that discipline have left their permanent influences in the life of Henry Hardin Cherry.

He went to school an average of two months yearly. Perhaps his teachers were uninspired, or perhaps they planted seed from which harvests are still being reaped. One doesn’t know. At any rate, Chapter II of his life began on January 22, 1885. On that day he walked from the log home in the Barren River Hills through eight inches of snow to Bowling Green and entered the Southern Normal School. He had in his pocket $72.00, which he had derived from the sale of axe-handle timber and potatoes. These commodities had been transported to market by means of a wagon whose motive force was oxen. The pioneer had not faded out. He carried with him those of his belongings for which he had immediate need. By the next wagon from home came a supply of meat, potatoes, and the like. For, indeed, he was playing preface one of the pioneer roles in that compound of force and tragedy known as “light housekeeping.” Mark that date, January 22, 1885. For, except for brief intervals of economic replenishment, he has been connected with the institution ever since. Forty-nine years! Forty-nine years of academic affiliation, and all with one institution. Student and tutor and teacher and president! Up from the ranks, but not out from the ranks! Forty-two of those years as president. At commencement time for forty-two years he has been handing diplomas to the members of graduating classes, and yet no one ever handed him a diploma. For twenty-eight years he has been employing Ph. D.’s and every one of those grave and reverend scholars has rendered his ungrudging devotion and loyalty to this man who isn’t all a “scholar.” What greater tribute could be bestow?
Dr. H. H. Cherry

Dr. Cherry has been associated with the institution which is now Western Kentucky State Teachers College and its predecessor—the Southern Normal School and Business University—for forty-nine years. For forty-two of these years he has been President.

The pencil sketch for this reproduction was made by Mr. Ivan Wilson, Head of the Art Department at Western.
There exist some pictures made of him at the time. His hair was long and straight and thick and dark. His eyes burned with the fire which had possessed that of the marcher. His jaw set at an angle that was a challenge. His face was swarthly, his clothes were those of a Hall's Chapel pioneer but lately come to town. He manifested curious sadnesses in hat and tie, but held to old standards elsewhere. Generally, he was strong and there was potent thunder in his throat. In time the barber and tailor and grammarian pulled him out of the past and into the present.

He stayed in the Normal until the potatoes, meat, and money all were gone. Then he opened a penmanship school at Scottsville. He combined a renowned artistry with the pen with the dash and verve of a small town auctioneer. One regrets that there exists no adequate description of his conduct of a recitation at the time. It may be suspected that one of his recitations would have presented a colorful scene. At any rate the school was a hit, and the Colonel in the City's court pulled him out of the Spencerian slant while the lessons were on. Then followed another high adventure in penmanship at Gainesville. Allen County was in the throes of a Spencerian renaissance.

J. R. Alexander, of the Cumberland Alexanders, had entered the Southern Normal School while yet it was at Bowling Green, when it came to Bowling Green, he came with it, for he had risen to prominence in the city. His most strategic moves of his administration was to "promote" Henry Hardin Cherry to an instructorship in civics. But he was to teach civics only briefly, not more than five or six years daily. During the other half he had a rose and fell with the Spencerian swell while under his direction ink flowed down Spencerian pens into a great array of Spencerian birds and angels. A little later J. R. Alexander succumbed to becoming principal. In 1892 H. H. Cherry was inducted into the presidency of the institution administered jointly by him and his brother Thomas Crittenden Cherry. He has not been president forty-two years, and his mind is clear, his body strong, and his jaw, though softened, hints of the grim joy of conflict.

He whipped his first presidential gavel September, 1892. Twenty-eight students jerked into action at the crash. That was all the sound there were. The teachers caught and starred and waited, but that slender student body merely signaled the president to get into action. He did. He drove his buggy into every hamlet in west central Kentucky, and he met by the way or called upon in their homes the overwhelming and utter desirability of attending the Southern Normal School. His eyes glowed and his voice burned with the passion of the crusader. It was a contagion, and those twenty-eight and grew and grew. The word came that Louisiana was almost an unappetizing resource in potential students. So to Louisiana he went, and back therefrom he came, a veritable pied piper of the Southern Normal, and behind him a great group tripping merrily along to the intoxicating strains of the Normal March. Something is wrong with the figure, and the music is anachronistic, but let them serve. Every time the timbrel bulged ahead a bit, he put in another table or hired another teacher, or tapped another precipice in Louisiana. Anything to push the Normal's radius out a bit. All this time his brother, T. C., was teaching with might and main and voice and gesture those whom H. H. brought in. J. R. Alexander had had his fling in Mississippi. For him, too, destiny pointed an authoritative finger, and J. R. came back to his classroom at the Normal. Lewie Harman, a fair-haired lad from Allen County, the institution's under-study in penmanship, was performing feats of lyric sweetness with his pen. Maternal classes began at seven. The Normal word was in its color.

In November, 1899, the building burned. It may have been a burglar, and then again it may have been a recitation in civics, which kindled the fire which smouldered unseen throughout the day. The latter theory outrages no law of physics. In a manner of speaking, the building was the first major test of the stuff of which H. H. Cherry is made. Early the next morning he gathered his students and staff just in front of the smoking ruins and had a picture made. Then they marched behind a snappy brass band, and as they marched they could hear the bell that had been there before and classes clicked off as usual. A poverty-stricken school burned out of house and home is no small matter; but H. H. Cherry organized a stock company, composed of the citizens of the city's business community, and brought a suit in equity for the repossession of the Business University erected within a year. These citizens perhaps sensed the strategy of the enterprise; but more likely they yielded their cooperation to the spirit of the age which spelled the year of deep-seated enthusiasm. Then the gods having destroyed relent and gave back not only a home but a season of prosperity. The Brousards, the Knolls, the Caldwell's, the St. Cyres came from Louisiana, Mississippian, Tennessee, and Arkansas sent delegations; and from the Kentucky hushings came the Powells, the Sammons, the Thompsons, the Penn's, the Summers, the Prices, the Roemers, and on and on. And whenever H. H. Cherry looked out of his office window and saw entering the front gate a son of the sticks, a chin-scraper collar around his throat, a brown derby on his head, a drab canvas telescope in his hand, a chip of divine eagerness gleaming in his eyes, he, H. H. Cherry, knew that the millennium was at hand.

As the school grew, its curriculum shifted. Penmanship began to dwindle, and the Spencerian birds and angels lost their plumage and took on looks eloquent of the need of reform. A kind of pedagogical opportunity. In that period the potentings came the Powells, the Sammons, the Thompsons, the Penns, the Summers, the Prices, the Roemers, and on and on. And whenever H. H. Cherry looked out of his office window and saw entering the front gate a son of the sticks, a chin-scraper collar around his throat, a brown derby on his head, a drab canvas telescope in his hand, a chip of divine eagerness gleaming in his eyes, he, H. H. Cherry, knew that the millennium was at hand.

There were, two curricula, "scientific" and "classic." If one remained for a given period, say two years, and manifested at least fair ability in shattering wellkins and windows, he was graduated from the scientific curriculum and awarded the B. S. degree. If he stayed a year longer, he emerged from the classical curriculum with the B. A. degree. Of course, later the accrediting people worked havoc with the degrees; but even they couldn't separate a man from his oratory. Witness, President Herman Lee Donovan.

The State Normal was working, its way southward. Florence, Alabama, opened in 1873; Huntsville, Texas, in 1875; Lebanon, Kentucky, in 1876. It was in 1876 that the Normals were organized. In its new form the college accepted as its sole obligation the training of teachers. In the main the South was taking for granted that instruction in writing, the emphasis of which kindled the fire which smouldered unseen throughout the day. The latter theory outrages no law of physics. In a manner of speaking, the building was the first major test of the stuff of which H. H. Cherry is made. Early the next morning he gathered his students and staff just in front of the smoking ruins and had a picture made. Then they marched behind a snappy brass band, and as they marched they could hear the bell that had been there before and classes clicked off as usual. A poverty-stricken school burned out of house and home is no small matter; but H. H. Cherry organized a stock company, composed of the citizens of the city's business community, and brought a suit in equity for the repossession of the Business University erected within a year. These citizens perhaps sensed the strategy of the enterprise; but more likely they yielded their cooperation to the spirit of the age which spelled the year of deep-seated enthusiasm. Then the gods having destroyed relent and gave back not only a home but a season of prosperity. The Brousards, the Knolls, the Caldwell's, the St. Cyres came from Louisiana, Mississippian, Tennessee, and Arkansas sent delegations; and from the Kentucky hushings came the Powells, the Sammons, the Thompsons, the Penns, the Summers, the Prices, the Roemers, and on and on. And whenever H. H. Cherry looked out of his office window and saw entering the front gate a son of the sticks, a chin-scraper collar around his throat, a brown derby on his head, a drab canvas telescope in his hand, a chip of divine eagerness gleaming in his eyes, he, H. H. Cherry, knew that the millennium was at hand.

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Ohio, was at work upon Kentucky, and many came from a season at the feet of the Holbrooks to lead in the State's educational situation. He has now for forty years been an active member of the Kentucky Education Association. Twice he was its president, and for twenty years he was a director. The Association, meeting in Maysville in 1901, took formal notice of the State's educational situation in its resolution. The next meeting of the Association was held at Mammoth Cave, June, 1905. From its deliberations emerged the Kentucky Educational Improvement Commission. H. H. Cherry was one of the five members of the Commission's executive committee. The whirlwind campaign which followed was irresistible. Its full force broke upon the Legislature which convened January, 1906. One of the convincing exhibits placed before it was a resolution of the Southern Normal School. The name that came first was "J. Roemer." The Legislature's action is well known: it had at the time no known means to withstand a scroll a hundred feet long, and in January, 1907, the Southern Normal School made way for progress, stepped back into the archives, and then on has been known only to those who find its memory sweet and inspiring and to those whose records of past incorrigible situations.

The torch it surrendered was taken and lifted high by the Western Kentucky State Normal School, Henry Hardin Cherry, president.

That is any portrayal of the Normal School. That deserves effort elsewhere. But H. H. Cherry may not be presented except against the background of the institution which he has made in his own image. In degree, it would be identical.

In March, 1906, "The Hill" was purchased, and on February 4, 1911, it was occupied as Western's permanent home. The writer, alas, did not participate in the move; but he can well believe that President Cherry made a great pageant of it. There was a great breath of anticipation, a breath calculated to create a false sense of future glory. If he had been Wolfe at Quebec, H. H. Cherry never would have climbed that hill surreptitiously, by cover of night with trumpets mated and with no photograph taken. We'll go; we'll go; and down the hill he would have said. So he drew his technique of advance from the military pattern of Pickett at Gettysburg, sword lifted in high, plumes flying in the wind. In this case, however, the result was not as he wanted it. He set feverishly, almost furiously, to work to build "The Hill" physically, professionally, spiritually. Perhaps, the worst that can be said of "The Hill" is that life on it moves at the pace it has set. There is, perhaps, too little time for repose, too little time for clerestory deliberation, too little time to touch with one's own hands life's fundamentals, too little uninterrupted probing of the sources of knowledge. Only an inimitable optimist could have said, "Well, we'll go; we'll go; and down the hill." There were, of course, frustrations, dark moments which turned back the light of the torch which he carried and dimmed the outline of the future he envisioned. But not many such moments. Only an inimitable optimist could build an enduring institution. And he was building one.

In 1913 he conceived the idea of the Farmers' Chautauqua. The time was propitious for such an activity. Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey and Dr. Seamon A. Knapp were lifting their vibrant voices, wielding their dynamic pens, to make the world safe for the farmer. Congress was passing laws of far-reaching agricultural importance. So under Mr. Cherry's leadership the Chautauqua caught the public fancy and gained national fame.

Then came the war with its terrific and terrifying obligations. Colleges have never lacked in patriotism. Up to now we have never heard a single shot. Scholars have sounded the classrooms. It was so on the Hill during that electric spring of 1917. But a great bulk of Kentuckians were not immediately so responsive to their country's call. Men and money had to be mobilized. Morale had to be built up. Diversity had to be brought into unity. H. H. Cherry was made chairman of the Council of Kentuckians for Four Years and thereon.

The war wound to its close. Back to the campuses came the bronzed youths, a bit tired, a bit detached, restless. Gradually they found old routines, and life on the Hill returned to its conventional course.

The school was growing. Two buildings were entirely inadequate. The Legislature of 1920 authorized the first dormitory. But it wasn't enough. Somebody drilled a hole out in the country, and with the money raised in the 1907 campaign by young lawyers, speculators, speculators, wild-catters arrived en masse and took all the houses and rooms, and the students got wet when it rained. In this emergency H. H. Cherry convinced most village, rural Kentuckians to undertake a magnificent building project. In short, he started with a loan of $200,000 for the first building and $100,000 for the second. A building boom ensued which added a great deal to the educational spirit of the State. The building process thus continued.

The new dormitory was completed in 1923. It was then that the Hill became a place of something like order and discipline. From the time of its opening until the end of the war, the Hill was a place of order and discipline. It was a place of order and discipline.

The Hill was then a place of order and discipline. It was a place of order and discipline.
hand would just as well be deferred. It hasn’t a change thud and there. Even his dreams are not tranquil.

There is the marriage, which on April 11, 1896, gave him Bessie Payne as his life companion. After that the colors of the picture are steadier. And indeed “Art was given for that. God uses us to help each other so."

Three children stand in the picture, Josephine, Elizabeth, and Henry Hardin, Jr. And they touch it with that simple beauty which is God’s best invention in art’s entire range.

Standing there on College Heights he hears the breezes that drift in from the Barren River hills sing for him a threnody of a far-away day, a day of the patriarchs when a strong father and mother guided nine strong sons along the ways to strong manhood. Beneath and about the Hill is the city, his home since that winter day a half century ago. Gone the snow through which he came, but happily human institutions are more enduring than snow. His city! The marks of his hands are upon it, and his hopes have given it form. And on the Hill the commingling of many voices—the shoutings of the contest; the patient voices of teachers explaining; the rustle of leaves of books being turned as students commune with the great of all ages; music, now earthbound, now soaring to God. “This I created,” he might say; but he doesn’t. For the understanding of the institution he formed does not bring him arrogance but humility. Forty-two years! Five more years and he will have directed a college longer than any other American. An honorable goal! He goes to his office early. He can see the sun swing up above the Ogden campus. He is alone and the sounds of the city and the Hill are hushed. But the inner ear can hear the March of 42,000 students as they pass in review before him, voices clearer, steps firmer, and eyes brighter. Man’s better deeds die, revive, go to work in the world, and their harvests accumulate with the years. The footsteps of those marching thousands which he in fancy hears will echo upon the Hill as long as time lasts.

And this is the picture, red and purple with a touch of autumnal russet and gold. The picture gives no hint of tranquillity, for even with the sun swinging up above the Ogden campus and the forty-two thousand passing in review one gets the feeling that within he is seething with plans for another building, another program of expansion, another forty-two thousand.

WHO’S WHO IN WESTERN

JUDGE D. H. KINCHELOE

Doctor R. C. Woodward, M. D.

Superintendent of James M. Jackson Memorial Hospital, Miami, Florida
Alumnus Southern Normal School

Dr. Woodward was reared on a farm in southwest Georgia. He is now sixty-six years old. He worked on a farm and attended country school until he was nineteen years old. At the age of nineteen he had saved $150.00 and came to Bowling Green, Kentucky, to enter the Southern Normal School and Business College on January 5, 1887. He returned to his home the first of June. At jobs were scarce in those days he was unable to procure employment. He remained on the farm until he was twenty-two years old. He secured and taught a country school and at the close of the school term he was offered a job as bookkeeper for a buggy and wagon business in Valdosta, Georgia. He continued to teach and attend school alternately for a number of years, finally becoming co-principal of a high school at Adel, Georgia, remaining there for three years when he resigned to attend a Medical College.

He entered the Department of Medicine of the University of Georgia in the fall of 1896, graduating therefrom as an honor man, April 1, 1899, at the age of 31. He then returned to Adel, Georgia, where he formerly taught, and began the practice of medicine. Here he remained for twenty-two years. During this time he did post graduate
work at various clinics and built and operated the Adel Sanatorium in south Georgia. He operated this for fifteen years.

On locating in Adel he was elected a member and made chairman of the local Board of Education. He held this place continuously for twenty-one years. After becoming a member of the Board of Education he immediately began planning and working for a local public school system and made a strong fight for better educational facilities in the community, being instrumental in float-
ing a bond issue to erect an up-to-date brick school building, from which all his daughters later graduated. He took the leadership in the creation of a new county in that community which he later represented in the Georgia Legislature. He was appointed by the late Senator Hoke Smith, then Governor of Georgia, as a member of the Board of Trustees for the establishment of a college at Valdosta, known as the Georgia State Women's College, and was most active in its affairs as long as he remained in that State. This institution now ranks as one of the leading colleges for women in Georgia. After the crea-
tion of Cook County he succeeded in floating a bond issue of a quarter of a million dollars and built a paved road across the county, now a link of the national highway, being the first paved road to be built in any rural county in Georgia.

He was one of the organizers, a director and active first vice-president of the First National Bank of Adel, which position he held for ten years. Dr. Woodward moved to Miami, Florida, in 1921 and immediately established a thriving practice, which he maintained for ten years. He was then appointed to his present position, Superintendent of the Jackson Memorial Hospital, an institution of 350 beds. At various times he was president of his local medical society, president of the Eleventh District Medical Society comprising seventeen counties, and later president of the Dade County Medical Society, Miami, Florida. He is local surgeon for the Seaboard Airline Railway. He has five daughters, all of whom are grown and college graduated. He is a member of the Baptist Church, K. of P., Masons, and W. O. W.

Dr. Woodward has made an outstanding success in life and his work and leadership are appreciated by all who know him. His motto is "Work".

RUEL A. JONES

Mr. R. A. Jones attended the Southern Normal School. He was educated for a dentist, but was always interested in mechanical contrivances. In a recent letter he says he thinks that Professor Alexander is the grandest man that ever lived.

Ruel A. Jones was born in Adair County, Kentucky, in 1874, near a plantation established by his great-great-grandfather a hundred years earlier. He studied under Professors J. R. Alexander, T. C. Cherry and H. H. Cherry in the Southern Normal School. He is the inventor and manufacturer of soap stamping machines, automatic carton loading and sealing machines, automatic counting and ticking machines for razor blades, folding machines, label machines and others which are marketed in all manufacturing countries in the world.

Mr. Jones is an inventor extraordinary and owner of a manufacturing company. He has invented, perfected and manufactured certain types of machines which in a comparatively short time have monopolized certain lines of industry. Their counterparts are not found elsewhere in the world. It is said that every razor blade in the world is wrapped by one of his machines which is manufactured at Covington, Kentucky. It is said that when you buy a new cake of soap the chances are about ten to one it was wrapped by a Jones machine. This is true with many other articles. These labor-saving devices have reduced the cost of hundreds of universally used household commodities and have thus benefited probably every civilized and semi-civilized person on earth. Plants for the manufacture of the inventions of R. A. Jones are located in Covington, Kentucky, and Peterborough, England.

MR. VICTOR V. BOATNER

Western Regional Director for the Federal Coordinator of Transportation, Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Victor V. Boatner, the subject of the sketch, was born on May 6, 1881, at Bethlehem, Mississippi, and obtained his education in the public schools of his native state; at Mississippi College, Clinton, Mississippi; and at Bowling Green, Kentucky. He has had a most interesting career, commencing at the bottom of the railroad ladder and struggling through many difficulties and trials to the high position he now occupies. His career has been such as now is an inspiration to the rank and file of railroad workers. His success convincingly demonstrates the fact that ultimate achievement is the reward of intelligent and enthusiastic endeavor.

In 1901 he began his railroad career with the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad, a subsidiary of the Illinois Central, in the capacity of station helper, in the town of Elizabeth, Mississippi. Applying himself diligently to his duties and seeking to learn everything that was to know not only about his job but about the other fellow's as well, his zeal and ambition were soon recognized, and in 1910 he was appointed a Chief Dispatcher. Here, also,
his duties were performed in a most satisfactory manner, and after one year he was promoted to Trainmaster, later being transferred to a larger division in the same capacity. On July 15, 1916, an ambition of long standing was realized in his meritorious promotion to the office of Superintendent of the New Orleans division at Vicksburg, Mississippi. Here was his first opportunity to demonstrate his transportation ability and that his job was well done is attested by the fact that he remained at Vicksburg for one year only and, on August 1, 1917, he was appointed Superintendent of the very important Memphis division of the Illinois Central Railroad.

In 1921, after the resignation of Mr. H. K. Pinkney as President of the Peoria & Pekin Union Railway, Mr. Markham, as President of one of the proprietary lines, was asked to suggest a successor who, in his judgment, could satisfactorily handle the very difficult problems confronting the executive head of that important terminal, and he nominated Mr. Boatner, who was elected June 1, 1921. Mr. Boatner made one of the longest jumps possible for a railroad man to make, when he went from the superintendency of the Memphis division of the Illinois Central to the presidency of the Peoria & Pekin Union. Normally, there are half a dozen or more positions intervening between a division superintendent's post and that of a railroad president, but Mr. Boatner handled these when he left the Illinois Central and established himself in Peoria. As a railroad president Mr. Boatner exhibited his real ability as an executive and the results obtained on his property during the eight years in which he directed its affairs brought the greatest satisfaction to all of the owning roads.

Realizing the road's possibilities, Mr. Boatner went to work to improve equipment and service. The aggressive spirit of the new executive inspired the older members of the organization, and things began to happen. He modernized the road's equipment, laid new, heavy rails over all its lines, and put the road on a basis where it was earning substantial returns. From the eight years' presidency of this great railway system, Mr. Boatner went in a similar capacity to the Chicago Great Western in 1929.

Mr. Boatner's program for himself on coming to the Great Western was the essence of simplicity and sound management. He sought, he said, shortly after assuming his new office, to give the operation of every Western employee in the task of bringing the service to its highest efficiency and bringing operating costs down to a minimum. Responsibility for his job and for making all decisions affecting it was placed on the shoulders of every employee. Men were judged by their ability to assume full responsibility and handle their work in a commendable fashion.

After an eminently successful administration as president of the Chicago Great Western Railroad for two years, he resigned from that office in July, 1931, and accepted the position as Director of the Gulf, Mobile and Northern Railroad and was engaged in making individual studies of various railroad systems for certain bond interests up until July 15, 1933, when he accepted the office of Western Regional Director for the Federal Coordinator of Transportation in his present position. The territory under his jurisdiction extends from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Coast and embraces nearly two-thirds of all the railroad mileage in the United States. The purpose of his organization is to act with the railroads in eliminating waste and preventable expense, and co-operating with the roads to work to the best possible methods of operation both from the standpoint of the railroads and the public.

Mr. Boatner is one of a group of men trained under Charles H. Markham, former president and chairman of the board of the Illinois Central System. Five of these men became railroad presidents, and the sixth was president of Sears, Roebuck & Company until his untimely death in 1929.

Mr. Boatner was the first of the group to be honored with a railroad presidency, in 1921, when he went to the Peoria & Pekin Union Railway. The others are: J. A. Baldwin, president of the Missouri Pacific System; Lawrence A. Downs, now president of the Illinois Central System and formerly president of the Central of Georgia Railway; John J. Pelley, now president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway and formerly president of the Central of Georgia Railway; and Albert E. Clift, president of the Central of Georgia Railway; and Charles M. Kittle, late president of Sears, Roebuck & Company.

J. B. HUTSON

Few of our former students have accomplished more than has J. B. Hutson, familiarly known to the students of twenty years ago as Johnny B. After securing his Life Certificate here, he attended the University of Kentucky, from which he received the B. S. degree in 1917. For the next six years he was employed by the College of Agriculture of the University of Kentucky and the United States Department of Agriculture. Since 1923 he has been in the employ of the Department of Agriculture as expert in tobacco growing and marketing. In 1925 he received the M. S. degree from the University of Wisconsin and five years later the Ph. D. degree from Columbia University. He spent nearly three years in Europe, from August, 1930, to May, 1933, in charge of a tobacco project, largely to determine the outlets for American-grown tobacco and to study causes of change in foreign markets for our tobacco. He was called home in May, 1933, to become Chief of the Tobacco Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. He is now engaged in adjustment problems and problems of marketing. A modest, reserved young man, always an eager student, he has reflected credit on the institutions from which he graduated and on his native county, Calloway, where as a boy he familiarized himself with the very farm product on which he now is such an authority. He has worked his way up to his present high position by honest toil and by sacrifices that only his closest friends know anything about.

WESTERN'S FORGOTTEN STUDENTS

By DR. A. L. CRABB

An Alumnus of Western—Now a Member of the Faculty of Peabody College

Every now and then there appears a phrase of such popular romantic appeal that the great common and uncommon people take it and by sheer repetition squeeze the juice out of it. For instance, "The Forgotten Man,"
Used properly that phrase connotes the father who bends his back to unceasing toil that his son may go to college, or the old practitioner who rides through stormy nights and over unspeakable roads that pneumonia may be frustrated or undaunted heroes of all kinds and places.

Well, I have something to say and one more use of the phrase will do no particular harm.

Western remembers its remembered men very delightfully. It remembers Napier, who in time rose to the deanship of a great college. It speaks with bright eyes and bated breath of another dean, W. S. Taylor, and Donovan is a college president. The freshmen have all been told the epic of his rise from the ranks. Or if those aforesaid freshmen yearn to become college professors, they hear another Aker story whose hero is Paul Chandler. Ph. D. D. Y. Dunn does not pass unhonored. The flood light fingers lovingly upon Walter Compton. It’s Dr. Joe Roemer this and Dr. Nelle Angel Smith that and Dr. Herbert ReBarker the other. Dr. J. D. Fails has this theory and Dr. Glenn Sullivan is busy at work upon his theory and Superintendent C. T. Cannon will henceforth Western has yet produced. She is very likely the best elementary supervisor in the state of Kentucky. She graduated in the class of 1909. She then taught for quite a while in the Training School. Later she went to a supervisory post in the elementary schools of Fort Thomas, where she has been for many years, quietly, indefatigably, wisely directing the procedures of elementary teachers. She has done that well, so well that despite this unobtrusiveness it has reached the pass section. This summer, as for several summers before, she is teaching in the University of Maine. Very likely she is not mentioned in the headlines of the publications of the university but still more likely she is putting a stamp upon the teaching which is done in the elementary grades in the state of Maine. She is that sort. And, in the summing up of values, one bit of superior teaching in a room in which young children gather is worth more than a dozen headlines or a dozen sharp focuses of the searchlight or a hundred cryings aloud from the house top. The quiet people are worth much more in this world than the noisy people, though in some ways the noisy ones do have certain value.

OR PAT SMITH.

Pat never graduated. He had a pretty difficult struggle getting as far as he did, and there were a good many subjects demanded of whose value he was not particularly convinced. And he was always, and in 1906 and ’99 and ’10 he was an artist. He furnished most of the illustrations used in the first two years of The Elevator, for instance, and some of them were good. After he left school, he studied art here and there after the immemorial fashion of artists, part of it being at Corcoran School of Art in Washington, then some more in some school of art in Chicago, and so on. Finally he became chief artist of Bush, Krebs and Company, Louisville’s foremost engravers. Then when the United States Soil Company was organized, he became chief artist for it, which position he held with distinction until cellophane foil the ambitions of tinfoil. Then he started over again in his own art office, and at presenting writing he is staging a rather notable comeback. Now Pat never appealed to the people who make up headlines, and consequence of his virtues have been told of him very loudly; but he is as loyal a Westerner as the school has ever had. He is a gentleman of fine quality and an artist of rather exquisite sensitivity. And after all, headlines are usually most inartistic.

OR DEWITT MARTIN.

DeWitt was due to graduate in 1910, but he couldn’t quite make it, nor in 1911, nor in 1912. He had to “take up laundry” and that took up most of his time. But in 1913 he finished his course. He then taught at Water Valley and various other places. He was never an outstanding teacher, but his smile was bright and his heart was right. In 1924 he went into business in Mt. Vernon, Indiana. Later he shifted to Evansville. He died there January 17, 1934. He was moderately successful in business, but he left the record of a clean life and of one who had dealt justly with his fellow men.

These are but a few to honor whom Western honors itself. It might be a good policy to forget the remembered people a bit so that we might have more time to remember the forgotten ones.

NEWS ITEMS

The famous drama, “Green Pastures,” which is one of the most celebrated stage offerings of the last decade, played in Van Meter Auditorium on the evening of November 19 under the auspices of the Bowling Green Kiwanis Club. A splendid audience turned out to see the performance.

Western State Teachers College has been assigned the evening of December 7 to offer its donation to the series of radio broadcasts being presented by Peabody College. A large number of teachers colleges in the South are participating in the series.

Rena Belle Angle and Stanley Kozarski were elected editor-in-chief and business manager, respectively, of the 1935 Talisman at the regular meeting of the Senior Class on November 1. The remainder of the staff will be selected in the near future.

The College Chorus, under the direction of Professor D. W. Richards, had its organization meeting on October 15. The following officers were elected: Dual Rudolph, president; Elizabeth Taylor, vice-president; and Mary Martha Delmar, secretary and treasurer.

Honorable Glover H. Cary, congressman from the second Kentucky district, delivered an address to the student body at the chapel exercises in Van Meter Hall on Thursday, November 1. He was introduced by Mr. Sterrett Cuthbertson of Bowling Green.
A CLASS THAT GRADUATED FIFTY YEARS AGO

Western Kentucky Teachers College is the culmination of several institutions. Not the least or latest of these was Glasgow Normal School, which in the summer of 1884, with no little tumult, went from Glasgow, Kentucky, to Bowling Green. The Scientific Class of that year, sixteen in number, went with the faculty to Bowling Green for part of their graduating activities and were received in open carriages and by a brass band as guests of the city of Bowling Green. This was the beginning of the Southern Normal School and Business College.

Third row: Lizzie Young, Stella Thompson, J. L. Chandler, Lela Tolle, Fanny Owsley.
Fourth row: Lizzie Adams, Mary Purcell.

The above picture shows the entire class which graduated fifty years ago, with the exception of two. The picture was made at the time the class graduated.

First row, left to right: I. N. Alvis, J. Porter Craddock.

Among the remarkable things about the members of this class, all but two of whom are shown in the picture, is that seven of the sixteen are known to be living and all but one of these are actively engaged in some service. Those known to be living are: Mrs. Wallace Tharp, Miss Frances Bohannon, Miss Fannie Owsley, T. J. McBeath, J. Mark McBeath, W. C. Roaten, E. E. Owsley and Mrs. E. E. Owsley. Those known to have gone into the unknown are: W. L. Eagleton, Miss Stella Thompson and G. Porter Craddock. Not accounted for after this half century are: I. N. Alvis, Miss Lizzie Young, J. L. Chandler, Miss Lizzie Adams and Miss Anna Gardner.

Available data on some of these during the fifty years since that eventful summer together with some individual pictures to show how they have stood the wear and tear may be found in the following:

With a penchant for doing things differently E. E. Owsley started out by being born in Mammoth Cave Hotel in 1861. His early education was secured here, there, and everywhere, including three years of hard labor (without sentence) on a farm in extreme Western Kentucky. In 1882 he entered the Glasgow Normal School where he completed a business course and also the Scientific Course, graduating with the class of 1884. He began teaching in the Daviess County schools in the fall of 1884; and, in 1886 and again in 1887, he with W. A. Hester, principal of the Owensboro High School, conducted a summer nor-
Incorporated the Messenger Job Printing Company, also incorporated the Progress Printing Company of which organization he is still president and manager.

Despite the exacting duties of a manufacturing business involving many details, Mr. Owsley has found time for many activities in church, civic, and club life, including more than dual duties in church for forty-five years. Mrs. Owsley has also taken an active part in Bible work, mission work, literary clubs in her city, and numerous charitable activities. She is a director of the Mary Kendall Home. During the past twenty-five years Mr. Owsley has served in the following capacities: more than twenty-five years an active member of the Investigators Club, seventeen years director and two years as president of the Lions Club, fourteen years a member of the Owensboro Board of Education, director and president of the Gospel Center Mission, besides many minor "goat feather" activities.

JAMES MARCUS McBEATH

Mr. McBeath was born at Monticello, Kentucky, in 1885, and received his early education in the public schools of Glasgow, Kentucky. Subsequently (1884) he graduated from the Scientific Class of the Glasgow Normal School. At the age of twenty-one he went to Mississippi to live and a few years later was admitted to the Mississippi Bar.

Always interested in public affairs, the value of his services was recognized in 1912 by his election as chairman of the State Democratic Committee. In 1916 he became a member of the Democratic National Committee. Among the most conspicuous services he rendered his adopted state may be mentioned the part he played as County Superintendent of Education, Chairman of the State Highway Commission, Director of the Mississippi-Alabama Fair Association, and Trustee of the East Mississippi State Hospital. Fraternally Mr. McBeath was a Mason and a member of various Scottish Rites Bodies. He was one of the founders of the Christian Church in Meridian and served as deacon and trustee of the congregation.

In April, 1891, he married Mary Caroline Collins of Collinsville, Mississippi. Their daughter, Camille, is now Mrs. Orville E. Clark of Meridian.

MISS FRANCES BOHANNON

Miss Frances Bohannon, preeminently the musical member of the Class of 1884, Glasgow Normal School, is a native of Barren County, Kentucky, and had been a resident of Glasgow for several years prior to graduation. She studied under eminent piano and voice instructors in Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Terre Haute and has been an accompanist for a number of artists in both these branches of music.

Appearing early in concert work, both piano and voice, she went easily into imparting her accomplishments to others, teaching both subjects in Liberty College, Glasgow; Chicago, Ill.; Clinton College, Clinton, Ky.; and Bessie Tilt College, Forsythe, Ga. Along with her teaching she served as organist at Washington Avenue Presbyterian Church and St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Terre Haute, Ind., and did extensive summer studying. In addition she found time for considerable lecture work and in 1908 went to Tennessee College, Murfreesboro, Tenn., as teacher of Piano, Theory, History of Music and Chorus Training. There she is still engaged and with such appreciation that on the organizing of a music club in that city in 1924 it was given the name of The Frances Bohannon Music Club.

MISS FANNIE A. OWSEY

Miss Fannie A. Owsley, a resident of Glasgow and a member of the Class of 1884, removed to Owensboro, Ky., that same autumn. Three years later she became identified with the Daviess County, Ky., schools where she served continuously till 1901, then for three years she taught in Miles City, Montana.

Returning to Daviess County she again took teaching in the suburbs of Owensboro and assisted in grading the county schools. After five years of successful work here she was elected to teach in the Owensboro City Schools. In 1922 she was promoted to the position of principal of Longfellow Elementary School which position she is now occupying.
THEOPHILUS JONES McBEATH

Theophilus Jones McBeath was born in Wayne County, Kentucky, in August, 1858, receiving his early education in public schools and a home school taught by his father, later attending a private school taught by his brother, Tom McBeath, in Albany, Kentucky. In September, 1853, he entered Glasgow Normal School and was graduated in July, 1884. The following fall he was elected principal of Tompkinsville Academy and was assisted by his classmate, Miss Fannie Bohannon. He later taught at Middleburg, Kentucky, and Corinth, Kentucky, and in 1880 he became head of the mathematics department at Daleville, Mississippi. The following year he was elected principal of the Winston Normal School at Plattsburg, Mississippi, but later resigned to accept the principalship of the Hawthorne High School, Hawthorne, Florida. Until 1930 he was actively engaged in teaching in his adopted state. During the World War he was head of the mathematics department of the Florida Military Academy at Jacksonville. In 1930 he retired after fifty years of teaching. He now resides at Fort Meade, Florida.

Mr. McBeath was first married to a collegemate, Miss Virginia Chism, of Glasgow, who died in Mississippi in 1882. A daughter of this union is Mrs. Mary McBeath Weeks, Miami, Florida. A second marriage was that to Miss Selma Tavel of Quitman, Georgia, in 1894. They have one daughter, Mrs. C. M. Chauncey, St. Petersburg, Florida.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL ROATEN

Mr. Roatent was born in Wayne County, Kentucky, in 1861, where he secured the rudiments of an education. He served for two years as “Printer’s Devil” in the office of the “Hart County Democrat” at Horse Cave, Kentucky. He taught in the elementary schools of the state for two years and at intervals attended the Glasgow Normal School until his graduation in 1884. In the Normal under T. F. McBeath, as the exemplified the principles of Independent Normalism in the little old Glasgow Normal School, he learned the meaning of “Altruism” and secured the inspiration for life’s work. He believed and has tried to put into practice the principles of the Christian religion as formulated by the Christian Church; the fundamentals of Democracy as taught by Thomas Jefferson; and the doctrine of “Social Justice” as enunciated by Jesus Christ in the Golden Rule and elaborated by Franklin D. Roosevelt. He then went to Texas, where he taught, also taught in Mississippi, and later removed to Louisiana, where he served as high school principal until 1921. Since that time he has taught mathematics in the high school of his adopted state, having given himself advanced preparation in many universities and college summer schools. He has served as assistant principal in DeRidder High School, has taught during summer schools in Louisiana colleges and for the past four years has been principal of the Oakdale High School. Twice during his career he has engaged in newspaper work, each time having been subjected to a disastrous fire. In 1890 he married Miss Mollie Reed of Mississippi and one child, a son, was the result of this union.

Avocation—writing for papers and boosting community betterment projects.

Favorite authors—Dickens, Lowell, and Mark Twain.

WILLIAM LEMUEL EAGLETON

Mr. William Lemuel Eagleton was born in Woodbury, Tennessee, in 1869. After completing the common school course in his native state he entered the Glasgow Normal School and graduated in 1884. Before leaving Tennessee he was married to Miss Mattie Saunders, who with their five children survives him.

He started the practice of law in Kansas, later moving to Texas, where he remained until 1883. At that time he moved to Muskogee, Oklahoma, and thence to Pawnee in that state, where he resided until 1911. From this date until the time of his death in July, 1926, he resided in Norman and continuously practiced his profession. In 1926 he became district judge, in which capacity he served for the rest of his life.

Judge Eagleton spent much time in church, Masonic and political activities. He was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., Grand Master A. F. and A. M., Grand Patron O. E. S., Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, thrice Illustrious Grand Master of the Grand Council Royal and Select Masons, Grand Companions of the Order of the Secret Monitor, Knights Templar, Puissant Sovereign of St. Omer Chapter of the Red Cross of Constantine and was crowned Inspector of General (Honorary) Thirty-three Degree Scottish Rites Masons. Presiding at the first Democratic Convention after Oklahoma’s statehood, he was for many years a leader in the councils of the party. A speaker of unusual attainments, he was in much demand throughout the state.
MRS. WALLACE THARP

Mrs. Wallace Tharp (Miss Mary Camilla Purcell) of the class of 1884, Glasgow Normal School, is the daughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. S. T. Purcell of Glasgow, Kentucky. She was the wife of the late Dr. Wallace Tharp, who had long and successful pastorates in Versailles, Kentucky; Augusta, Georgia; Crawfordville, Indiana, and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Their three children and two grandchildren, Wallace Tharp, Jr., and daughter, Mary Beth, of Philadelphia; Philip A. Tharp and his daughter, Mary Ann of Jackson, Mississippi; and Camilla Purcell Tharp, Mrs. Clyde Brooks of New Orleans, survive.

Mrs. Tharp has had a busy, active life, carrying her full share of club, social and church work. She has been especially distinguished for her outstanding ability as an advanced teacher of the Bible and as a public speaker in club and church work. Mrs. Tharp now lives in New Orleans with her daughter and son-in-law, Dr. and Mrs. Clyde Brooks.

NEWS FROM COLLEGE HEIGHTS

The Kentucky Library is being extensively used by students doing research work on their theses.

Western's band and orchestra have been greatly augmented. The band, consisting of one hundred pieces, is the largest in the history of the school. The orchestra now includes sixty. The band and orchestra are under the direction of Dr. R. D. Perry.

The applied music in charge of Professor F. J. Strain is now located in the Stone House previously occupied by Mrs. Travelstead. The building has been renovated and now provides adequate facilities for this work. The crowded condition under which the department has had to function heretofore has now been remedied to some extent.

The football coaching school held last summer was in every way an eminently successful one. Arrangements are being made to hold similar schools each summer in the future. In addition to this, special instruction will be given in basketball tactics. Leading coaches will be in attendance and give instruction in basketball.

The new tennis courts bordering on the railroad will be the finest to be found in the State.

The College Heights Foundation Directors held their annual meeting on October 1 and the following directors were re-elected: W. T. Hines, O. G. Byrn, Mrs. H. R. Matthews, and Senator W. M. Logan. H. H. Seward was elected Treasurer and Will B. Hill representative.

The College Heights Foundation has been in operation for eleven years and during this time it has rendered a service of far-reaching importance to young men and womanhood in the state. The Foundation has made 4,100 loans amounting to $150,000.

There are now in Western 194 students pursuing courses of study with a view of entering other professions than teaching. We give a list showing the different fields of activity which they plan to enter: Medicine, 32; law, 42; engineering, 40; dentistry, 15; architecture, 4; banking, 2; and the ministry, 9.

Since the organization of the Graduate School in 1931, fifty-three men and women have been awarded the M. A. degree. All but three of these are engaged in some kind of employment, principally education. They are holding positions as principals, superintendents, college teachers, high school teachers, educational advisors, homemakers, etc.

J. R. Gorman, senior of Western, has been appointed by President Cherry as head postmaster of the College Heights Station. His assistants are Russell Ireland and J. Frank Rohrer.

The 1934 Freshman Football Team of Western went through the season undefeated. The team defeated Centre Collee 28-6; Tennessee Tech. 47-6; Middle Tennessee Teachers College, 15-0; and Murray, 20-6.

The first dramatic offering of the Western College Players was given on Thursday evening, November 13. The play, "Miss Lulu Bett," was under the direction of Mr. J. Reid Sterrett, Jr.

Dr. Judson R. Griffin of the Geography Department sponsored a tour to "My Old Kentucky Home" at Bardstown and the Lincoln Memorial at Hodgenville on Saturday, November 10.

Approximately 35 students made the trip. They left Bowling Green at 7 o'clock in the morning and returned early in the evening. Local trucks were used for transportation.

THE LOG CABIN

The picturesque log cabin which is to occupy the site of the former tennis courts which have been removed to the Russellville Road, will be built of genuine solid yellow poplar beams in a forest about ten miles from Bowling Green and now seasoning on the grounds of the Kentucky Building. The style will conform to the old traditions with its "shake" roof, spacious rooms, generous size fireplaces with hearthstone and chimney of old weathered stone taken from a ruined cabin in Allen County. Material to be used in the construction of the log house is being purchased by the College Heights Foundation, and the labor will be paid for by the federal government. It will have its proper setting of red and white dogwoods, sassafras, hickory, redbud, cedars, persimmons and pawpaws, and will be further tied into the surrounding landscape with plantings of old fashioned shrubs such as lilacs, snowballs, burning-bush, flowering almond, and sweet-shrub which will beautify the banks of the natural stream running along the side of the old-time garden already in existence.

An old stone stile-block, ash hopper, wash-kettle, rain barrel and well-sweep will give atmosphere and in the background there will be a planting of Indian peach trees, harvest and June apples and perhaps a small herb garden such as the early settlers used for their home remedies. All of this is well under way and will be an assured accomplishment in the very near future.
Scenes on College Heights in Winter

Winter Vies With Other Seasons in Beautifying Western’s Campus

An enchanting view of the Administration Building.

Left: Winter presents a picture of matchless beauty here.

A lawn of white.

Two winter views of the Ogden Campus.
Beauty Spots On the Campus

Students spend many “pleasant” hours here with their studies between classes.

Right: Lovely Iris.

Perennial and variegated plants do much to beautify the campus.

Weigela.

Left: A veritable sea of daisies and iris.

Handsome Peonies.