

QNC Quarterly 1923 March Vol XXII #4  
(8 pages)

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# Central Normal College Quarterly

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## ENTRANCE DATES

Mid-Spring Opening .....  
.....April 17 to May 1, 1923

Summer Term Opening .....  
.....May 29 to June 12, 1923

Mid-Summer Opening.....July 10, 1923

For State Board rule as to entering late, see article "Entrance Days," on another page.

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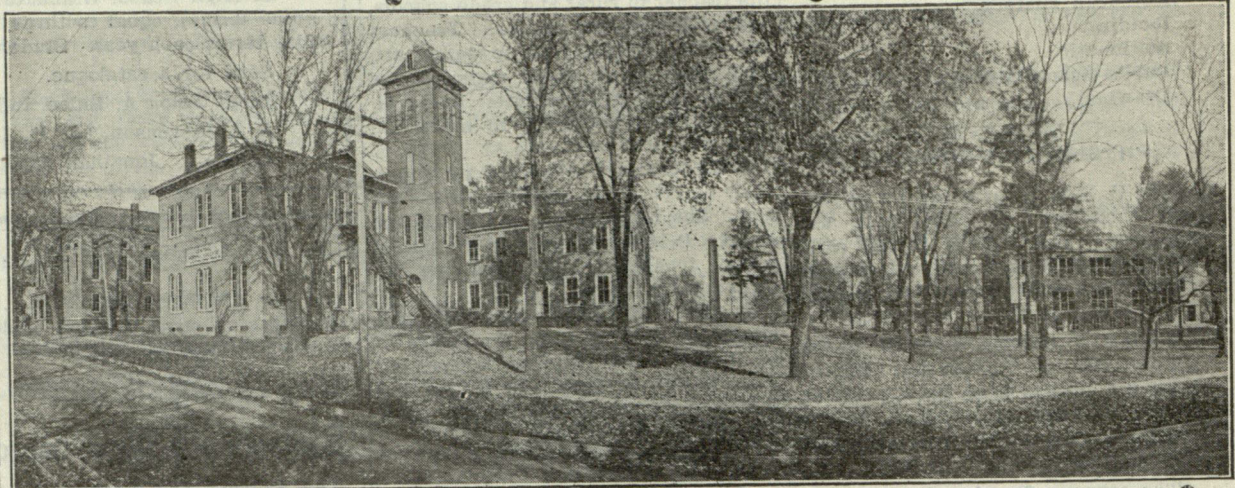
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BUILDINGS OF CENTRAL NORMAL COLLEGE, DANVILLE, INDIANA. AN INDIANA STANDARD NORMAL SCHOOL AND A COLLEGE.

MID-TERM OPENING .....For 18 Weeks' Work.....April 17, 1923.

SUMMER TERM OPENING .....For 12 Weeks' Work .....May 29, 1923.

MID-SUMMER OPENING .....For 6 Weeks' Work .....July 10, 1923.

Catalogue free.. Ask for it.

Jonathan Rigdon, President.

H. M. Whisler, Vice-President

C. A. Hargrave, Sec'y-Treas.

## Mid-Spring and Summer Classes

### A Wonderful List

There will be classes in almost all the subjects of all the courses throughout the 18 weeks, from April 17 to August 16. There surely will be a suitable program for any student.

There will be less difficulty in making programs this year, due to the fact that the student has less liberty in choosing subjects. The new courses are fixed by the State Board of Education, and must be taken as laid down, up to completion of two years' work.

The hours at which classes recite can not be announced in advance. We can best meet the wants of the school by arranging the classes only a few days before the term opens. Numerous changes are then necessary, to remove conflicts and provide for sectioning classes. The large classes will be divided to comply with the rules of the State Board.

#### Common Branch Subjects

There will be classes in all the common branches. For the various grades see the articles on Class A, Class B and Two-Year courses. President Rigdon teaches the Grammar classes. The ablest members of the faculty teach one or more of these classes. If one is deficient in his knowledge of the common branches, he is obliged to purchase all his future progress at an enormous cost.

#### High School Subjects

We usually are able to make programs for high school students, who are making up back work, or advance

credits, to be applied on courses in the public schools. A good number of young people come here for that purpose every summer. Write us what subjects you must have.

#### Subjects for Class A and Class B

See the article on another page for these subjects. They are all common branch or professional. There are classes in all of them every term.

#### Subjects for Two-Year Elementary Course

These are given on another page. The student has but little choice of subjects in this course this year. All the classes for the course will be organized.

#### Teachers' Professional Subjects

Child Psychology.  
General Psychology.  
Methods in Common Branches.  
Methods in High School Branches.  
Primary Methods.  
Methods for Commercial Subjects.  
Methods for Home Economics.  
Principles of Teaching.  
Educational Testing.  
Supervised Teaching.  
History of Education.

#### College Course Subjects

Solid Geometry.  
Trigonometry.  
College Algebra.  
Calculus.  
Physics (2 to 3 grades).  
Chemistry (2 to 3 grades).  
Botany.  
Zoology.

General Biology.  
Physiology and Hygiene.  
Early European History.  
Modern European History.  
Early American History.  
Recent American History.

#### Sociology.

Economics.  
Latin (2 or more grades).  
French (2 or more grades).  
English Grammar.  
Composition and Rhetoric.  
American Literature.  
English Literature.  
Bible Study.  
Reading and Speaking.

#### Home Economics Subjects

Cooking, I and II.  
Sewing, I and II.  
Care of Sick and Child Welfare.  
Feeding the Family.

#### Drawing and Art Subjects

Public School Drawing (a solid).  
Public School Drawing (a drill).  
History of Art.  
Art Appreciation.  
Private Lessons, any grade.

#### Commercial Subjects

Bookkeeping, 3 grades.  
Shorthand, 2 grades.  
Typewriting.  
Commercial Law.  
Penmanship.

#### Music Subjects

Public School Music, 3 grades (solid).  
Public School Music (drill).  
Music Appreciation.  
Music Conducting.  
Harmony.  
History of Music.  
Private Lessons in Voice, any grade.  
Private Lessons on Piano, any grade.  
Private Lessons on Violin, Clarinet, Saxophone or any other instrument of Band or Orchestra.

#### Courses in Athletics

Coach Cook will organize the following classes for the Mid-Spring and

#### Summer terms:

Physical Education for Men.  
Physical Education for Women.  
Basket Ball Coaching.  
Football Coaching.  
Track Coaching.  
Playground Supervision.

A student may enter a class in physical education and one of the others in addition to a regular program of studies.

A special fee of \$2 will be charged for each of the coaching classes. The general athletic fee admits to physical education and playground supervision classes.

#### Six Weeks' Courses

A limited number of six weeks' courses will be organized, this year, for three periods, as follows:

April 17 to May 24.  
May 29 to July 6.  
July 9 to Aug. 16.

These will give credit of two hours each, to apply on any courses, in which the subjects appear, except Class A and Class B. These credits are complete. The student will not be compelled to take six weeks more in the same subject in order to count them, but may do so and thus have four hours.

Courses of six weeks are for the sole purpose of enabling a student to make 18 weeks' credit during the summer, and to allow some city teachers who can not enter in time for 12 weeks not to lose the entire summer. A State Board rule requires such classes to be announced in advance. To comply with this rule, so as to offer courses of six weeks for the first one-half of the Mid-Spring term and the last one-half of the Summer term, we must also announce them for the intervening period of six weeks. The unit of credit is 12 weeks. A student can not take more than one six weeks' program in 18 weeks.

The six weeks' subjects are as follows:

Introduction to Education.  
Psychology.

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Principles of Teaching.  
 Special Methods.  
 Grammar.  
 Composition and Rhetoric.  
 Bible.  
 Sociology.  
 Economics.  
 American History.  
 European History.  
 Reading.  
 Arithmetic.  
 Public School Music.  
 Drawing.

#### PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY

The C. N. C. laboratories for physics and chemistry are new and well equipped. The courses offered cover all the work of the usual college A. B. course, and will prepare for teaching the subjects in the high schools.

Kimball's College Physics is the general text in the subject. Special texts are used in heat, light, and electricity. Kimball is in general use in the best colleges and universities of the country.

The courses offered make two years in physics, and two and one-half years in chemistry. The library is well supplied with reference books. We invite students of these two sciences to come here for their work, with confidence that they will make rapid progress and be well pleased.

#### HIGH SCHOOL WORK

The Central Normal College maintains a high school course for two classes of persons. First, for those who left high school before graduating and are now beyond public school age. Finding that they must be graduates in order to enter upon a college course, or a professional course, they seek a college where the high school course can be completed. Second, for those who have fallen behind their classes in high school, due to illness or other cause, and desire to make enough credits during the summer to become regular on the opening of the public schools in September. We can not provide classes in all the subjects, but can usually make a suitable program. Consult your high school principal, ascertain what work will be accepted, and then write to us. Our desire is to be helpful to the educational public. Some high school principals send one or two students every summer.

#### DRAWING AND ART FOR THE SUMMER

Public school drawing is required in the Class A, Class B, and One-Year courses as a drill subject, and in the Two-Year Elementary course both as

a drill and a solid. To make the credit as a solid, the student must give the recitation period, and two hours, daily, in preparation. The instructor will assign the lessons and conduct the class on this basis.

The work will consist of all the various types of art that can be used by the teacher in rural and grade schools, and adapted to all grades. Teachers are to be taught how to teach art. They must know about materials, as well as plans of procedure. Every effort is being put forth to make the work practical.

Mrs. Strouse has served as supervisor of art in the public schools of a city. She is an artist, and a student of art. It is worth much to the public school teacher to be under her instruction for a time.

In the drill classes the work will consist of learning to do the things to be taught to the children, in learning materials to be used, and in learning methods of instruction. Outside preparation is not required.

#### Expenses in C. N. C.

Tuition and library fee, per term of three months, \$25.00. Board, per week, \$3.50. Room rent, per week, \$1.25 to \$1.50.

Tuition is the lowest possible that will enable us to pay the faculty members and other employees a living wage. It is the only source of income the College has. From tuition receipts all expenses must be paid. It is remarkable that so large an institution can be supported in that way. The above charge is not as much as many tax-supported institutions collect from their students in fees of various kinds. Our students soon save more than that on the decreased living expenses.

One is not compelled to board at a \$3.50 house, nor must he pay in advance for a term to secure this rate. He pays for one week at a time and is free to make a change at the end of any week. He can pay more if he chooses. The low-priced houses must stand upon merit. If they do not furnish satisfactory meals, they lose their patronage. The College has no financial interest in any boarding house. Some of our best students have not paid more than \$3.50 per week at any time during the present school year.

We ask you to compare expenses in the C. N. C. with those of any college you know. Make comparison of the three important items for a college year of 36 weeks. Here are the C. N. C. figures:

Tuition and library fee, 3 terms... \$ 75  
 Board, 36 weeks @ \$3.50 ..... 126

## The School of Law CENTRAL NORMAL COLLEGE

Danville, Indiana

A High School Graduate can complete the course in 108 weeks (nine terms), equal to three "college years." Law School in session four terms each year. Students begin at opening of any term.  
 Send for a catalogue.  
 Judge Solon A. Enloe, Indiana Appellate Court, Dean.  
 A. J. Stevenson, LL. D., Indiana University, Assistant Dean.  
 Address: Jonathan Rigdon, President.

Room rent, 36 weeks @ \$1.25... 45

Total for a college year.....\$246  
 Students in most Indiana colleges are paying two to four times that sum.

### Biology—A New Major

The College has arranged to offer a major in Biology. The courses are now outlined are:

- Biology—Troy Smith, Professor.**
- General Biology:** Laying the foundation for the study of the different forms of life.
  - Botany:** An elementary study of plants.
  - Zoology:** An elementary study of animals.
  - Physiology:** An elementary course in human anatomy and the natural functions of the different organs.
  - Bacteriology.**
  - Health and Hygiene:** The importance of health in life and education and the extent to which it depends upon the observance of hygienic laws.
  - Evolution:** What the hypothesis means, the classes of evidence and of objections, together with some consideration of its relation to morality and religion.
  - Heredity:** The fact of heredity; how it was conceived by Lamarck, Darwin, Weissmann and Mendel; what may be expected from heredity, and what from education; how heredity conditions education, and how education supplements heredity.
  - Eugenics:** What it means and upon what it is based; in what sense it is foolish and in what wise.
- Every one planning a liberal arts course should include one or two years of Biology. It is equally necessary for teachers taking a normal course, for all education is seeking to found itself upon Biology. This work is given by Prof. Troy Smith, A. B., of Indiana University, who has done graduation work in Columbia.

School officials will have a right to expect teachers to keep advancing. The teachers will want to do so. Few people desire to stand still, for that soon results in retrogression. As heretofore, teachers will strive to advance in the profession as rapidly as possible. This is what opens the way for beginning teachers in the rural schools.

The Central Normal College will have suitable classes for teachers of all grades, both the Mid-Spring and Summer terms. Many teachers can secure 18 weeks. Another 18 weeks in 1924 will make one year, enough to secure a higher grade of license. It would be wise not to miss a summer.

#### ENTRANCE DAYS—SPRING AND SUMMER, 1923

The rule of the State Board of Education must be observed by all Indiana schools. To violate the entrance rule would render the credits illegal. This rule is as follows:

"Entrance: Students should enter courses only on the first day of the term. Late entrance is permissible only when unavoidable by reason of the late closing of a school year, or sickness.

"In no case shall a student be permitted to enter a teachers' course after the tenth school day of the term. "Late entrance should be counted as absence and treated under the rule for absence."

We can admit students at any time for the office business course, the law course, private lessons in music, or a review, non-credit program.

Give attention to the following dates so that you will know when to come. Bear in mind that you are not entitled to enter ten days late, if it is possible for you to come earlier. A student is allowed but ten days' absence for sickness in a term of 12 weeks. If you use up all your ten days before you enter, you may have trouble later. One entering late counts the time from the opening of the term.

The Spring Term opens March 6, 1923. Last day of entrance on this term, March 19. One entering on this term may make 24 weeks' credit by the close of the school year.

The Mid-Spring Term opens April 17, 1923. Last day of entrance, April 30. One entering on this term may make 18 weeks' credit by the close of the school year.

The Summer Term opens May 29, 1923. Last day of entrance June 11. Mid-Summer Term opens July 10, 1923, for six weeks only. No late entrance.

#### GREGG SHORTHAND

Prof. H. M. Towell is the instructor of Shorthand. This is most fortunate for our students. He has taught the Gregg system to hundreds. He was formerly the head of the business department of the college. We can not now secure him for full time work, but are much pleased that he has consented to continue with the shorthand classes.

# ATHLETICS

## Our New Coach

Our students are all very enthusiastic over the prospects of physical education and athletics. In former years we have done the best we could to encourage athletics and have provided student instructors, but the time has now come when more attention must be given to the subject. As in the past, we shall continue to put the large emphasis upon the regular studies, but we shall do more than ever before to encourage athletics. In this connection we have secured as a regular member of the faculty and for the exclusive work of coaching, Mr. J. Russell Cook, who has made an enviable record in his chosen line of work.

Mr. Cook was a member of the Boswell high school basket ball, track and baseball teams. Senior year, won pole vault event in Indiana high school meet held at Earlham College. Won same event in National Interscholastic meet held at Chicago, establishing a new record of 11 feet 9 inches, which he held for two years.

Entered DePauw University in 1914. Was member of track, football and basket ball teams, winning the varsity letter in each sport. Was captain of freshman basket ball team, and in junior year was elected captain of the varsity track team. Sophomore year, established a new I. C. A. L. record in pole vault event, which he continues to hold.

In December of senior year enlisted in U. S. Naval Aviation Corps, and was stationed at Great Lakes naval training station as an officer and instructor in this branch of the service. Was a member of Great Lakes track team that won the Central A. A. U. meet two years in succession. Was

member of aviation school basket ball and football teams, the former of which played 34 games and lost only two during the season of 1918-19. Was mentioned for position of all-service forward by Chicago papers that season.

Was discharged from navy in April, 1919, and for three seasons played with the Boswell Commercial basket ball team, one of the strongest in the northern part of the state. Last year coached Rensselaer football team. Last winter coached St. Joseph College basket ball team.

## A New Gymnasium for Central Normal College

By the employment of an expert coach, the authorities of the college have started a movement to put the athletics of the institution on the usual college basis. Having a professional coach, and a magnificent athletic field, there remains but one thing wanting, and that is an ample gymnasium. It is the confident belief of every one here that the money can be raised and the building constructed by October, 1923.

It is not the intention to undertake to compete with the State Universities in a palatial building or extensive courses in athletics. All we need is a first-class basket ball floor, with commodious seating facilities, for physical education and for sports.

The fall term brought us sixty freshmen. Next year there will be twice that number, if the new gymnasium is ready. It is gratifying that we now have as many as sixty, inasmuch as the new four-year college course is now in its third year.

#### HOME ECONOMICS

Miss Minnie Kopf is the head of our department of Home Economics. She has her A. B. degree from Cornell College, Iowa, and has done graduate work in Columbia University and the University of Chicago. Miss Kopf is also a graduate of the National Kindergarten and Primary College in Chicago. She has taught five years in Iowa high schools and has spent four years in Porto Rico, teaching and doing social work. It would be very difficult to find one better prepared for work in her chosen line.

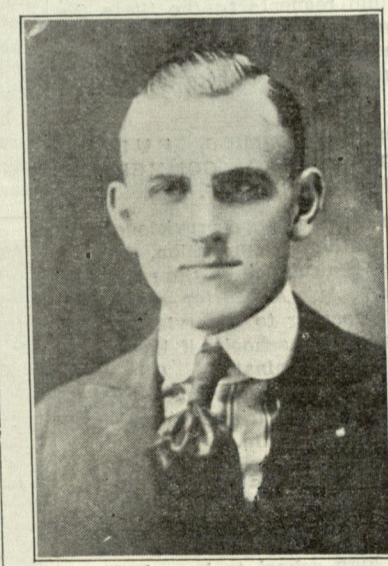
The equipment for cooking and sewing is ample for the work offered. The rooms are admirably located and are pleasant places to work. The courses are so arranged that much can be accomplished in a term.

There will be beginning and advanced classes in both cooking and sewing. The other classes will depend upon the needs of the students present. If there is sufficient demand there will be a class in methods of teaching home economics.

#### COMMENCEMENT OF 1923, JUNE 24 TO JUNE 28

The annual commencement now occurs at the middle of the fourth quarter, instead of at the end, as formerly was the custom. The program is as follows:

- Baccalaureate sermon, June 24.
- Class play, June 25.
- Recital of Department of Music, June 26.
- Alumni banquet, June 27.
- Graduating exercises, June 28.



J. R. COOK, Coach, Physical Education.

It seems reasonable that students may live more healthfully, and be more comfortable when scattered about town, often but two in a home. It is not unreasonable to believe that they will accomplish more in their school work. They are under less temptation to waste their time and engage in questionable pastimes.

## THE SCHOOL OF LAW

Closed 1917—Reopened September, 1922

Including 24 credits, or 96 hours, of Liberal Arts and 12 credits, or 48 hours, of Law, and meeting the requirements for admission to the bar of Indiana and other states.

The course is under the direction of President Rigdon. The liberal arts studies are taught by the heads of the respective departments, and the law studies by an able faculty of law teachers, every one of whom is a judge or a practicing lawyer, selected with reference to his special fitness for the subject he teaches.

All the studies enumerated below may be credited to the student on either a law course or a liberal arts course, but not on both.

The College has a small but excellent collection of law books for reference and supplementary reading and will see that the number constantly increases.

To enter the Law course, a student must have completed a commissioned high school course or its equivalent. The course includes three years' work (108 weeks), two in Liberal Arts and one in Law. It is strongly recommended that the student so distribute his Law studies that they cover the entire time of three years. The course leads to the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Any graduate of the course not wishing this degree, may, by doing an additional year of liberal arts work, be entitled to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Or, any liberal arts graduate with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, may, by earning 12 Law credits (provided that his liberal arts course has included no Law) be entitled also to the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

#### I. LAW STUDIES.

- Blackstone ..... 4 hours
- Contracts ..... 4 hours
- Torts ..... 4 hours
- Equity ..... 4 hours
- Real Property ..... 4 hours
- Sales ..... 4 hours
- Bills and Notes ..... 4 hours
- Agency ..... 4 hours
- Domestic Relations ..... 2 hours
- Bailments and Carriers ..... 2 hours
- Evidence ..... 4 hours
- Pleading, Common Law ..... 4 hours
- Pleading, Code ..... 4 hours

#### II. LIBERAL ARTS STUDIES.

- English ..... 32 hours
  - English I: Rhetoric and Composition (4 hours).
  - English III: English Literature (4 hours).
  - English VI: American Prose (4 hours).
  - English VIII: English Prose (4 hours).
  - English XI: The Drama and Shakespeare (4 hours).
  - English XII: Public Speaking (4 hours).
  - English XV: English Grammar (4 hours).
  - English XVIII or XIV: Bible (4 hours).
- History (American and English) ..... 12 hours
- Science (one year in Biology, Physics or Chemistry) ..... 12 hours
- Mathematics (one year) ..... 12 hours
- Sociology ..... 4 hours
- Economics ..... 4 hours
- Political Science ..... 4 hours
- Logic ..... 4 hours
- Psychology ..... 4 hours
- Ethics ..... 4 hours
- Philosophy ..... 4 hours

#### CENTRAL NORMAL COLLEGE LAW COURSE

Open to strong high school graduates on and after September, 1922. Address all communications to President Jonathan Rigdon, Danville, Indiana.

#### LAW FACULTY

S. A. ENLOE, Classic graduate of Central Normal College; Professor of Law, C. N. C., 1904 to 1917; Judge of Indiana Appellate Court since 1918; Dean of Law Department and Professor of Blackstone and Common Law Pleading.

A. J. STEVENSON, Central Normal College, 1912; Indiana State Normal School, 1913-1914; graduate of Indiana University School of Law; Professor of Law and Assistant Dean of Law Department.

EDGAR M. BLESSING, Indiana State Normal School, 1900; University of Michigan School of Law, 1904; member of Public Service Commission since June 1, 1921; Professor of Equity and Real Property.

JAMES L. CLARK, Professor of Law, Central Normal College, 1889 to 1895; Judge of Hendricks Circuit Court, 1906 to 1912; member of Indiana Public Service Commission, 1914 to 1918; Professor of Bills and Notes and Evidence.

## \$800 Minimum Salary for Indiana Teachers

BY THE LAW OF 1920

Indiana school officials must now pay \$800, or more, per year, to every teacher employed, regardless of experience or grade of license.

Many high school teachers receive \$150 to \$200 per month and there are not enough to supply the schools.

Teaching is the most attractive profession to high school graduates. You can begin earning the above wage, next September, by qualifying in the Central Normal College, where all expenses are reasonable. You can not teach unless qualified. Preparation must be in advance. There never was a more favorable time.

**SPECIAL NOTICE:** After Dec. 1, 1923, beginning teachers must be high school graduates and must have had 36 weeks' normal training. You can qualify in 12 weeks prior to Dec. 1. The Summer term will be the last opportunity under the present law. Don't overlook the LAST CHANCE!

March 1923

# How Qualify To Teach

## Entrance Requirements, Indiana Training Courses Explained.

### Courses Offered

The Indiana law requires a beginning teacher to be a graduate of a certified or a commissioned high school, and to take a twelve weeks' course of training in an accredited normal school. This training course is known as Class A. The school grants a Class A certificate on completion of the course. The next step is to secure license to teach, by passing the teacher's examination as given by the county superintendent. One can not teach without the license. The license can not be issued except to one who is a high school graduate and who holds a Class A certificate.

There are three exceptions to the above. A non-graduate may qualify for the Class A training course by passing the state examination for high school equivalency. One may take the Two-Year Elementary course and secure license without examination. One may take the one-year training course and secure a one-year certificate. The license can be issued on that, the same as on the Class A certificate.

#### The Class A Course

The State Board of Education, at the meeting in March, 1922, made radical changes in both Class A and Class B courses. The student must take the course exactly as specified by the above board and it must be in twelve weeks of continuous work.

- The subjects are as follows:
1. Rural School Instruction and Organization.
  2. Primary Methods.
  3. Reading.
  4. Arithmetic.
  5. Drawing, Music, Writing, Agriculture, one hour each per week.

The intention is for the above instruction to be based upon the Indiana adopted texts for the common schools, so that the beginning teacher will not only know the subject matter of these books, but how to present it to the children.

#### The Class B Course

One having secured the Class A certificate may take another twelve weeks' training. This is known as the Class B course. It may be taken before or after teaching the first school. It must be taken in twelve weeks of continuous attendance. The school grants a Class B certificate on completion of the course.

- The subjects for the Class B course are as follows:
1. Rural School Instruction and Management, two hours per week.
  2. Physiology and Hygiene, two hours per week.
  3. Language and Composition.
  4. Geography for fourth and fifth grades.
  5. U. S. History for fourth, fifth and sixth grades.
  6. Drawing, Music, Writing, Agriculture, one hour each per week.

#### The One-Year Course

One holding both the Class A and Class B certificates may take twelve weeks more of training and secure the one-year certificate.

The one-year certificate qualifies one to teach in a grade school connected with a high school, but does not relieve one from securing license by examination.

There are other ways of securing the one-year certificate, as shown in separate article printed below.

#### ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATE COURSE

The holder of this certificate is qualified, on securing proper license, to teach in elementary grades connected with a commissioned high school. It has Class B value for license purposes.

This certificate may be earned in five ways: (1) One year (36 weeks) of regular normal work. (2) Classes A and B, plus 12 weeks' additional normal training. (3) Classes A and B, plus ten semester hours of college work. (4) Class A and one year standard college work. (5) One year standard college work and Class B.

Almost all C. N. C. students will be under the first or the second plan. Those that begin this year will take the Class A course, the Class B course, and a third term, as follows:

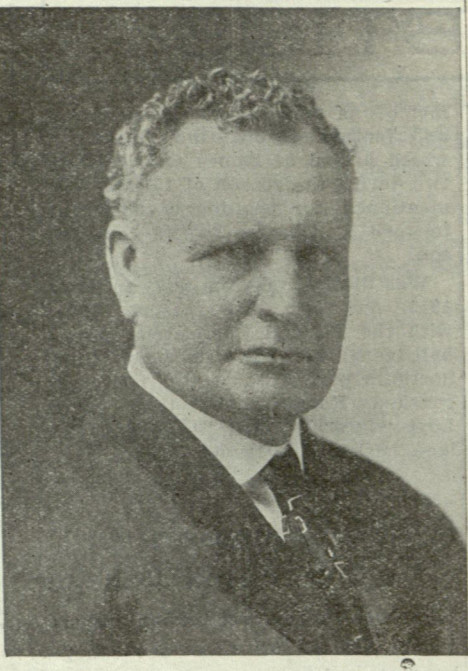
- Rural Community Civics.  
Geography, grades six and seven.  
U. S. History, grades seven and eight.  
Agriculture or Home Economics.  
The above four studies are recommended in the State Manual for the one-year certificate, but an English subject may be substituted for the fourth. Women may prefer the home economics. We will not organize a four-hour class in Agriculture, so that the men will choose Juvenile Literature, Bible Study, or some other English course.

#### TWO-YEAR ELEMENTARY COURSE

Graduates of this course receive a provisional certificate, without examination, equivalent to license, good for four years. After teaching two years a life license is granted, good in rural and graded schools. This is the shortest course that gives life license without examination. Graduation is necessary. It has Class C value for license purposes.

The State Manual of Instruction, applying to all Indiana normal schools, colleges and universities, gives the course as follows:

- (1) Professional subjects:  
Introduction to Education.  
Child Psychology.  
Principles of Teaching and Management.  
Special Methods in Elementary Subjects.  
Directed Observation and Supervised Teaching.  
(2) Teacher's courses in Elementary subjects:  
Reading.  
Language and Composition.  
Geography.  
Arithmetic.  
History.  
Music.  
Drawing.  
(3) General Academic courses:  
English, 12 hours.  
European and American History, 8 hours.  
General Psychology.



PRESIDENT RIGDON,  
Grammar.

- General Biology or Botany.  
Physiology and Hygiene.  
Sociology or Economics.  
(4) Electives, 12 hours.  
(5) Non-Prepared work:  
Writing, 3 hours.  
Drawing, 3 hours.  
Music, 3 hours.  
Use of Books and Libraries, one-half hour.  
Physical Education, 6 hours.

All above courses are four hours unless differently given. Foreign language, commercial subjects and practical arts courses can not be counted as electives. It will be noted that all the subjects of the one-year course are found in the above list. The one-year course makes the first year of the two-year course.

Schools must require graduates to take all the subjects named. Heretofore we could substitute college work for Group 2, but that can not now be done. This change will prevent some graduating this year who had expected to do so.

We desire our students to know that we do not have authority to make exceptions, but we will present all reasonable requests to the State Supervisor for his decision. If you can not check up your work from the above requirements, write to us about it.

#### HOME ECONOMICS, PUBLIC SCHOOL MUSIC, COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS AND ART.

These courses give a provisional certificate, without examination, for supervising the subjects in the rural and grade schools. A shorter course allows the teacher to supervise, in the rural and grade schools, if license be secured by examination. One with a two-year course may supervise in high school on securing the proper license by examination.

#### TWO-YEAR CERTIFICATE

The State Board of Education adopted a rule which requires a teacher in a high school to have had not less than two years' (72 weeks) college work. The college, in which the work was taken, issues a certificate. It is based on a two-year standard college course with at least 16 hours in education, not including supervised teaching and observation. The State Manual says: "It satisfies the minimum requirement for teaching in commissioned high schools and Junior high schools (with proper license.) Class B for license."

#### FOUR-YEAR PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE — AN A. B. COURSE.

Graduates of a four-year approved course will receive from the State Superintendent of Public Instruction a provisional certificate that will serve as a license to teach in the high schools of the state for four years. After teaching two years the graduate will be granted a life license. This license is good only in such subjects as satisfy the requirements for majors and related minors. It is recommended that the student qualify in two majors, or one major and two related minors, as explained below.

The course requires 192 hours of college credit, being the work of 12 terms. Of these 192 hours, not less than 36 hours must be in professional subjects.

The State Manual gives two lists of professional subjects, one for students who have taken the Two-Year Elementary course and the other for those who have not.

Those who are counting the two-year course will take the following additional professional subjects:

- Educational Psychology, 4 hours.  
Testing of Results in High Schools, 4 hours.  
History of Education (Modern period), 4 hours.  
Special Methods for High School, 4 hours.  
Supervised Teaching, 4 hours.

Since 20 hours of professional work already have been taken, the above will make a total of 40 hours.

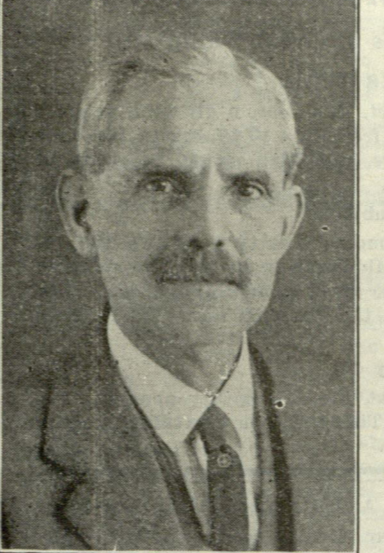
Those who have not completed the two-year course must take the following:

- Introduction to Education, 4 hours.  
Psychology, 8 hours.  
Principles of Teaching, 4 hours.  
History of Education (Modern period), 4 hours.  
Educational Measurements, 4 hours.  
Special Methods (major and minor), 4 hours.  
Supervised Teaching (major subjects), 8 hours.

Deducting the above 36 hours from the total of 192, we have left 156 hours for liberal arts studies. We can illustrate how the subjects will be selected by assuming that the student selects two majors. One of these must be 36 hours, since in all colleges and universities a graduate of the A. B. course must have a major of three years (108 weeks). The other major



H. M. WHISLER,  
Education.



GEO. H. REIBOLD,  
English and History.

will meet requirements of the State Board of Education for certification (life license) purposes if of 30 hours. Deducting these 66 hours from 156 hours, we have left 90 hours that may be elected from the entire range of college course subjects.

If the student selects one major of 36 hours and two related minors of 15 hours each (all required for certification purposes), we have 66 hours to subtract from 156 hours, the same as before.

The State Manual sets forth the following requirements for majors:

A major in English may include Grammar, Composition, Rhetoric, English and American Literature.

A major in Mathematics may include Algebra, Geometry and Trigonometry.

A major in foreign language must be in one language.

A major in general science may include Physics, Chemistry, and either Botany, Biology, or Zoology.

A major in social science may include History, Political Science, and either Economics or Sociology.

A history major may include English, European and American history.

A science major can be made in Botany and Zoology.

Other majors are possible, but the above cover the general field of high school teaching.

In some cases, minors must be related to majors, as follows: For a major in English: public speaking and debating, dramatic art and expression Bible history and literature.

For a major in history: elementary economics, civics and political science, sociology or social science.

The graduate will not receive life license to teach more than three subjects. He can teach other subjects by securing license by examination.

#### REGULAR FOUR-YEAR A. B. COURSE

This is the usual college or university A. B. course. It does not meet the requirements for life license to teach. No professional work is required, but a reasonable amount may be included.

For this course a total of 192 hours of college credit must be made. Credits will be accepted from other schools, but a minimum of residence attendance of one year is required.

Graduates must have one major of 36 hours, and two minors of 24 hours each.

**Important Notice:** All graduates of courses of two years or more must have attended the C. N. C. for one year.

Students must not depend wholly upon college officials to see that their

courses are properly planned, but should give sufficient attention to the matter to know that they are keeping within bounds. It is easily possible to do four years of worthy college work and not be entitled to graduation. Check up your work, according to above requirements, and you will know where you stand. This is the rule in all colleges and universities. The student is responsible for his course.

Throughout this article the word "hour" means one hour per week for twelve weeks. This is the term hour. The C. N. C. is on the four-hour-four study basis. A student carries four studies, and may earn 16 hours per term.



J. H. NOBLYER,  
Physics and Chemistry.

#### MRS. E. E. OLCOTT TEACHES PRIMARY METHODS

The Indiana School Survey criticized school officials for not requiring beginning school teachers, and all rural teachers, to be better trained in primary methods. That criticism



MRS. E. E. OLCOTT,  
Primary Methods.

gave us the new Class A course. It applies less to teachers who took their Class A and Class B courses in the C. N. C. than to most others, due to Mrs. Olcott's work here for a quarter century. From the first she taught her students how to manage and instruct the small children. She has given special attention to the first grade. She has taught phonics, word building, paper cutting, sentence building by the use of cards, the use of pictures, story telling, and other well-established ways of giving the small children the right kind of a



ETHEL DAVIS,  
Latin and French.



MRS. J. R. COOK,  
Dean of Women.

start. Her students have not only known what to do, but how to do it, on the first day of school.

A county superintendent recently told us he found one of his beginning teachers with no knowledge of phonics. He expressed his utter disgust with a training school that would send out a teacher with no knowledge of what he considered an essential. An educator, who was engaged in the Indiana school survey, says he found a young teacher in a country school trying to teach without a program. All her schooling had been in a town



Mrs. MARY STROUSE  
Drawing and Art

school. She never had been in a country school house until she entered on the first day of her school. Her Class A training course had been of no help to her in organizing her school and in starting her classes. The County Superintendent had not yet visited her, so that she had been entirely without guidance in her important position. We mention these things to point out to prospective teachers that a Class A training course may be of much value or it may be of little value.

Mrs. Olcott has long been one of Indiana's foremost authorities in primary work. She was the first woman to be elected president of the State Teachers' Association, and the only woman to be appointed a member of the State Board of Education.

She can help you. Become a member of her class this summer.

#### Department of Languages

Miss Ethel Davis has taken up her work as head of the Department of Languages and is pleasing all her students. Miss Davis is genial and ambitious to be helpful. She is a tireless worker and exceedingly well prepared to render the College valuable services. Miss Davis graduated from Cornell University in 1909 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Since that time she has done more than two years of graduate work at Cornell, Harvard, Columbia, Pennsylvania State and Washington University. Miss Davis has had several years of successful teaching experience in both high schools and colleges. She is an excellent instructor and knows her Greek, Latin, German, French, Italian, Spanish and English.

#### MRS. MARY BURKS JOHNSON

Mrs. Mary Burks Johnson died at her home in Alhambra, Cal., Sunday, Jan. 21, 1923. She was a member of the College faculty the school year of 1891-'92, and again from 1894 to 1897. She was graduated from the Scientific course in 1889. Her husband, G. E. Johnson, died at Alhambra, Nov. 11, 1919. He was graduated from the Scientific course in 1890, and was a member of the faculty from 1892 to 1896. These were noble people and much admired and loved by several thousands of students and citizens of Danville.

#### CERTIFICATE FOR JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

There is a three-year course for teachers in Junior high schools, but no institution is accredited to give it. Junior high school teachers either teach on the two-year certificate, by securing the proper license on examination, or they complete the four-year course and thereby earn a provisional certificate, without examination.

#### The Dean of Women

We consider ourselves very fortunate in having Mrs. Louise L. Cook as our new dean of women. She is a graduate of DePauw University, 1919. She has a major in History and will occasionally give instruction in that subject. She has been an active Y. W. C. A. member and is passionately interested in the welfare of girls. She is friendly and helpful in her attitude and at once inspires confidence in all the young women who come in touch with her. We feel confident that if we could only arrange to have most of the mothers of Indiana become personally acquainted with Mrs. Cook, they would at once make plans to send their daughters to C. N. C.

# MUSIC DEPT.

## MUSIC SUPERVISION— A COURSE FOR TEACHERS

The Central Normal College offers effective, practical courses for music supervisors, and for teachers whose schools are not supplied with supervisors. You may have taken a course that was of little benefit to you, but it will be different here. To make this clear we must give information of Prof. Chas. E. Green, the instructor.

He is a member of the Music Supervisors' National Association, one of the largest organizations of teachers in our country. By invitation, he was on the program at the annual meeting of 1922 at Nashville, Tenn. He has been invited to appear again at the meeting of 1923, to be held in Cleveland, Ohio.

For the first three terms of this year his time has been divided between the College and the public schools of Hendricks county. This is the first year the county has had a supervisor. His success here shows what he individually can do as a supervisor, and what the teachers under his direction can do. We will allow others to testify.

The state high school inspector says: "The supervision and general direction is the best I have ever seen. The supervision is in great measure the source of the good pedagogy. Mr



MRS. FRED LUSCOMB,  
Piano.

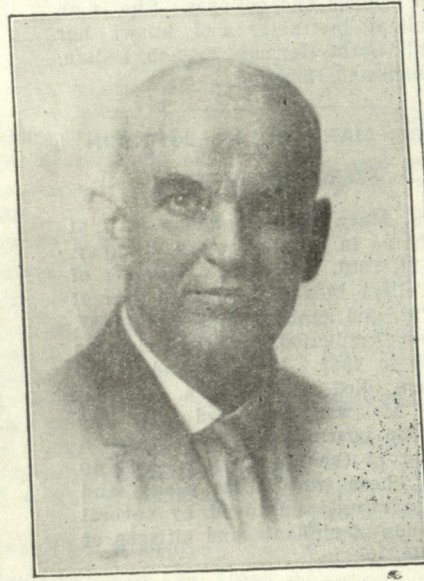
Green knows where he wants to go and has brought a through ticket. I have never seen but one situation, and that was in a city system, that approached the results already attained."

A former inspector of schools, hearing of the new work, journeyed to the county and spent an entire day in both consolidated and rural schools. He says: "I desire to say, without any reservation, that, taking it as a whole, the program now in progress in music teaching in Hendricks county probably is the best co-ordinated and the most vitally directed anywhere to be found in Indiana."

One of the high school superintendents says this: "There has been more constructive work done in the first three months than I have ever seen in a whole year. The results have been wonderful."

The County Superintendent has received enough commendations to fill this paper.

We will have all of Prof. Green's time the Summer term. Better teaching of Music is being demanded everywhere. You can please your patrons by being efficient in Music. Come to the C. N. C. this summer.



FRED LUSCOMB,  
Harmony, Violin, Etc.

## The School of Music CENTRAL NORMAL COLLEGE

CHAS. E. GREEN, Public School Music and Voice Lessons.  
FRED LUSCOMB, Harmony and All Small Instruments.  
MRS. JANE LUSCOMB, Piano.

Students will be received at any time for private lessons in voice or on instruments. Suitable work for students of any grade, from beginners to concert performers.

Students for Public School Music must enter at opening of a term. Expenses less than in other Schools of Music. Send for catalogue.

## Personals

Jas. P. Snodgrass and L. C. Wintnerheimler are attending I. U. this year.

Dewey Toon made us a pleasant call Dec. 27. He is teaching not far from Champaign, Ill.

J. O. Martin, Law '92, called on us Nov. 12. He has practiced in Cincinnati, O., for 29 years.

Louise Conner is teaching at Ventura, North Dakota. She will return for the summer term.

## Mid-Summer Term, July 10 to Aug. 16

Many Classes—Six Weeks of Great Value

### SIX-WEEK SUMMER TERM

The Central Normal College will conduct, this year, a six-week summer term, to be known as the Mid-Summer term, from July 10 to August 16. This will give an opportunity for grade teachers, and high school teachers, of towns and cities, to secure six-week courses.

### Wide Choice of Subjects

Some Summer term classes will be so conducted as to make two units of six weeks each. A student entering at the Mid-Summer opening may become a member of any of those classes. The list is given in another column. New classes will be organized in subjects not in the Summer term list, if there should be sufficient demand.

### No Crowding

Several hundred students, who enter at the Mid-Spring opening, will finish their work July 6 and leave Danville. This will insure excellent accommodations for all Mid-Summer term students.

Mae Tredway teaches in Ladoga, Ind., this year.

Clarence Lane, Sci. '21, is principal at Middletown, Ind.

Claude G. Lawler, Standard Normal '22, is principal at New Augusta, Ind.

Omar E. Musselman is teaching in Madison, Ind. He is much pleased with his position.

Laura McCracken, A. B. '16, is teacher of home economics and English in Vevay high school.

Mack Tucker, A. B. '14, is principal of the high school of Vevay, Ind. He made us a brief visit Dec. 27.

King W. Baker, Academic of 1904, writes us from Rumsey, Ky. He appears to be engaged in educational work.

Orville Rodman, Sci. '12, is now attending Phillips University, Enid, Okla. He taught in the Philippines for six years.

Jno. L. Morris, Sci. '14, is principal at Plevna, Mont. He now has his A. B. degree. His C. N. C. credits were accepted at full value by the University of Montana.

C. C. Bostick resigned as principal of the Danville grade school building to go into the clothing business in Danville. C. O. Williams succeeded him in the school.

Lieut. Paul D. Turner is now a member of the law firm of Friedman, Atherton, King & Turner, 30 State street, Boston, Mass. He was the commander of the C. N. C. S. A. T. C.

Geo. S. Blake, Bellmore, Indiana, called on us Jan. 31. He had not been in the office since 1888. He is a farmer. We enjoyed our talk with him, and want him to repeat his visit.

Ethel M. Arnold is teaching at Ida Grove, Iowa. She calls upon President Rigdon to solve her difficulties in grammar. That is a good plan, and one long followed by teachers and others.

Foster Lewis, Classic '12, is now selling school maps, atlases and globes in Indiana territory for Rand, McNally & Co. He called at the College recently. He was long a teacher in Minnesota.

S. W. Ballard, student from 1890 to 1894, intermittently, now lives in St. Louis. He taught for many years in Illinois. He now travels for a clothing company and makes Danville occasionally.

Dr. Sylvester Gwaltney, Scientific '83, died at Los Angeles about Jan. 1. He had practiced there for a long time. He had not married. His brother, Dr. J. S. Gwaltney, lives at San Pedro, Cal.

Mrs. Eva Harbison sent a box of dressed chickens to the College for Thanksgiving, one each for the following members of the faculty: Rigdon, Whisler, Hargrave, Reibold, Lugenbeel, Niswander. They were the best chickens that ever grew. No better appreciated gift ever came to this town.

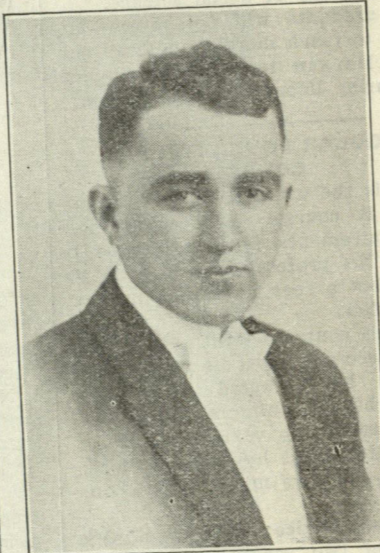
Dr. A. J. Kinnaman, long a member of our faculty, and president from 1903 to 1906, has resigned as dean of the State Normal School at Bowling Green, Ky. He remains a member of the faculty. There was never any real need of so great a teacher wearing himself out in routine office work.

A. J. Wilson, a student of long ago, is postmaster of Danville. He recently finished his second term as treasurer of Hendricks county. He was many years in the railway postal service. He is well prepared for the responsible duties of a postmaster in a large office.

Quotation from a letter from a county superintendent to President Rigdon: "Our teachers like your school, and it has done much to raise the standards of citizenship among our people. You may expect to receive an increased patronage, from year to year, from this part of the state."

E. E. Vanscoyoc, Classic '06, was recently granted a life license without examination to teach in high schools in Indiana. He has been engaged in high school work for some 25 years. The above was an honest tribute to his long service. He is now connected with the public schools of Lafayette.

Prof. E. A. Tuttle, who was our bandmaster and teacher of vocal music for ten years following 1888, now lives at 219 East Eleventh street, Hanford, Cal. We give his address, so that others may write to him. We hope they will have better success than we did in getting information of his family. He pretends to think that we don't all prize his friendship. He still is engaged in school work. How we would enjoy hearing him play one of his matchless cornet solos!



CHAS. E. GREEN,  
Public School Music.

# BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

## The Combined Business Course

The C. N. C. has long maintained three office business courses, one for bookkeepers, one for stenographers, and a third, which is a combination of the others. It is known as the Combined Business Course. It should be selected by those expecting to seek positions in city business houses. One may be able to secure a position as bookkeeper when there is no vacancy for a stenographer, and vice versa. Frequently the stenographer may have time to assist with the bookkeeping. In small offices one person may fill both positions.

This course includes all the bookkeeping of the bookkeeping course and all the shorthand and typewriting of the stenographer's course. All three subjects can be carried at the same time and under the same tuition. In many schools a separate charge is made for each, and each may be more than our rate for all three.

We are doing everything we can to make our courses practical. The graduates in the combined courses are successful in securing positions and in holding them.

This course can be started at the beginning of any term and completed in three terms.



MRS. LAURA C. NISWANDER,  
Bookkeeping.

rapher, and many of them a bookkeeper.

You can secure a business education in the C. N. C. at much less cost than in most schools. You may be interested in knowing that we now have three times as many in the office business course as a year ago.

We feel safe in predicting that by next September there will be a demand for office workers that can not be met.

## Now is the Time to Begin a Business Course

All the business experts agree that the United States has now safely passed through the period of adjustment of business made necessary by the World War disturbance, and that 1923 will be a year of unexampled expansion in all legitimate lines. We are entering upon a period of great prosperity. The big strikes are over, wages are largely adjusted on a reasonable basis, the farmers have harvested a bounteous crop and ended last year much better than they expected; freight rates have been reduced, but the railroads are again becoming profitable; needed remedial laws have been enacted by Congress and are now proving their worth. The resulting feeling of confidence is rapidly growing among all the people of the country.

It is at a time like this that a wise young man or young woman, desiring to secure a business position, enters a School of Business for the necessary training. If you delay your start until the demand for workers has reached its apex, all good places will be filled before you are ready. You can not expect a position to be held for you while you prepare. To be successful in life, one must make investment in himself. The longer the period of preparation, the more persistent the effort to become worthy, the more rapid the progress in one's chosen line of work.

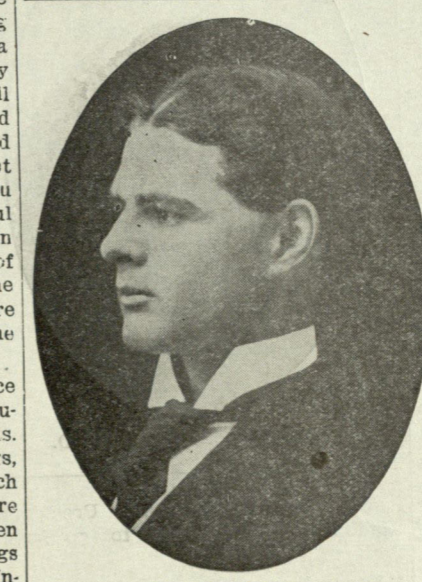
As an evidence of the confidence Indiana's capital has in the near future, we cite the city of Indianapolis. Three or four big office buildings, twelve and fourteen stories high, each with several hundred office rooms, are now being erected there. The men who are investing in these buildings rightly expect a large increase in Indianapolis business firms. Every firm will need at least one stenog-

## Office Course in Business

The C. N. C. provides bookkeeping and stenographic courses that meet the demands of office workers everywhere. The training of commercial teachers makes no change in the office courses. This work goes right on, forty-eight weeks each year, just as it has for forty years. Every year there are modifications made to adapt the course to modern needs.

Would it not be well to take your office course in a school that has official recognition in the state? Your course will be just as modern, just as practical, just as well adapted to the needs of business as you can secure anywhere.

We use the Twentieth Century system of bookkeeping and Gregg shorthand, the most widely taught systems in the United States. You can learn



H. M. TOWELL,  
Shorthand.

these systems here. What more could you do elsewhere, no matter what arguments may be presented to you, or what extravagant charges you pay?

Expenses are always reasonable in Danville. You will not be required to pay for a six months' course in advance, as in many business schools. You will pay one term at a time, and no more for a term of three months than some will charge you for one month.

Write to us. We will answer your questions, and help you to learn exactly what we have and what you can do here, in advance of your coming.

## The Money Side for Beginning Teachers

It is argued that the new law, requiring 36 weeks' training of beginning teachers, will make it impossible for many worthy high school graduates to prepare. This may be true for those easily discouraged. Others will see that the reward is greater, and makes full compensation.

Let us reason together. Five years ago few rural teachers received as much as \$430 for teaching their first schools. The cost of the required 12 weeks' training in the Central Normal College was about \$80. This left the teacher a balance of \$350 on the first year's work. At this time, and in the future, a rural teacher must, by law, be paid as much as \$800 for the first school. It will cost not more than \$300 to take the required three term's training in the Central Normal College. This leaves a balance of \$500 on the first year's work.

The above shows that, under the new laws, a rural teacher, at the close of the first school, will have \$150 more than could have been secured under the old laws.

The new plan brings a delay of one year, but the value of the schooling received will pay for the time, over and over. What we must fully realize is that the state is making it easier for teachers, not harder, as compared to the old plan. It is paying its prospective teachers to go to college more than it ever has done in the past.

## COLLEGE NOTES

The Physics class has an excellent wireless outfit. All the big broadcasting stations can be heard.

The new seating arrangement in the College gym has proven satisfactory. Twice as many can now be seated, and every one has a full view of the floor.

Prof. Luscomb devotes his spare time to composing and arranging music. He works for the foremost music publishers of the country. He is a master of melody.

A good number of winter students are driving to Danville every school day. Last summer, 35 to 50 cars were parked near the College every day. We expect a larger number next summer.

Miss Davis is presenting courses in Greek, Latin, French and Spanish. It has been a long time since we had classes in Greek. Forty years ago there was a full year of Greek in the Classic course.

Miss Helen Toon is in charge of the physical education class for girls. The first term she prepared an entertainment that was given in the chapel. Enough money was secured to buy a victrola for use in her work.

College people have a prominent part in the music of Danville churches. Prof. Green is choir master at the Presbyterian church, Mrs. Towell is organist at the M. E. church, and Mrs. Gaston at the Christian church.

Students for the spring and summer should remember that we now have a full-time instructor in biology. He presents courses in Physiology, General Biology, Botany and Zoology. You can study the natural sciences this year.

Many valuable reference books and maps have been added to the College library this year. The new books are especially rich in professional subjects and science, but there are also many for history, sociology, home economics, art and music.

Cook, Roblyer and Hargrave are the sportsmen of the faculty. They brought in plenty of rabbits during the hunting season. They are planning a fishing trip to the lakes when summer comes. President Rigdon has bought a gun and will be ready for the next hunting season.

The Fry Photo Company, of Kansas City, made a photograph of the students of the spring term of 1922, but has never sent the pictures that were bought by the students. College authorities are still trying to secure them, but it is difficult to locate a traveling photographer.

The C. N. C. basket ball team has been winning some games. More will be won next year. There will be plenty of applicants for the team next September. It was not known that we would have a full-time coach until after the fall term opened. The new gymnasium, as well as Coach Cook, will be an inducement to attend the C. N. C.

## PERSONALS

Leslie H. Hendrickson, law student of 1914, is now practicing, with offices in both Booneville and Folsomville, Indiana. He was a commissioned officer in the U. S. Army and served 14 months overseas.

Miss Rose Parker, Sci. of '85, has been visiting in Danville, her former home. She lives in Colorado. She taught in the public schools of Chicago, and was retired on pay a few years ago.

Ewing Baird was elected recorder of Hendricks county at the last election. He is now serving. His sister, Nancy, is also in the office. Both have attended the C. N. C. and are well known to many students.

Jno. C. Bigham did three years' work here some six years ago. He is now practicing medicine in Oldenburg, Indiana. He recently sent us a rare specimen for the zoology collection, which we much appreciate.

Floyd Davis, a student of last summer, was killed by a train when driving in his auto from his home to his school at Raccoon, Ind. The accident occurred near Greencastle. He had the Christmas treat for his school in the auto.

Arthur S. Chapman, Classic of '98, is now a D. D., and is pastor of the First M. E. Church of Paris, Ill., an organization of 1,100 members. After leaving us, he was two years in Boston university and attended other great schools.

Philip Zoercher, Lawyer of '91, has been reappointed by Governor McCray as a member of the State Board of Tax Commissioners. He is generally considered to be the best posted man on tax affairs in the state, and to be uniformly just in all cases.

One hundred and sixty members of the great Cadle tabernacle choir of Indianapolis gave a concert in the College chapel, Jan. 19.

March 1923

(8) March 1923

# NEW LICENSE LAW

## A NEW LICENSE SYSTEM FOR INDIANA TEACHERS

### EXAMINATION LAW IS REPEALED

New Law in Effect After December 1 of This Year.

The General Assembly has enacted a law which completely changes the system of granting licenses to teachers. The present plan of basing the license upon examination by county superintendents has been in use since 1873, but is now repealed.

The title to the bill is as follows: "A bill for an act vesting in the State Board of Education the licensing of all public school superintendents, supervisors, principals, teachers, attendance officers, and all other regular public school employees, defining the licensing powers of the State Board of Education, and repealing all laws and all parts of laws contrary thereto."

A few quotations from the law will give a general idea of its scope, and the effect on teachers: Section 6: "After Dec. 1, 1923, all licenses for superintendents, assistant superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers shall be issued and renewed only on the basis of credentials, showing the amount and kind of work actually completed in accredited or approved institutions. License for all other regular school employes may be issued on the basis of licenses issued by other properly authorized bodies or issued on examination or otherwise."

A part of Section 7: "No teacher's license, valid in the elementary school, shall be issued after Dec. 1, 1923, to any person, not previously holding an elementary license, valid in Indiana, who is not a graduate of a commissioned high school (four-year course) or the equivalent, and who has not had in addition at least one year (thirty-six weeks) of approved professional preparation related to teaching in the elementary school. No teacher's license valid in high school (Junior or Senior) shall be issued after Dec. 1, 1923, to any person not previously holding a high school license valid in Indiana, who is not a graduate of a commissioned high school or the equivalent, and who has not in addition at least three full years of standard or approved university, college, or normal school work, specializing in one or more of the regular or special high school branches and in the teaching of them."

Section 13: "All licenses of superintendents, assistant superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers in force Dec. 1, 1923, shall as soon thereafter as possible be exchanged for licenses of the kinds and grades and of such validity and duration as the licenses offered for exchange may have when equated on the basis of the standards for the kinds and grades of licenses herein authorized." This section further provides that "due consideration and credit shall be given for successful experience in Indiana prior to Dec. 1, 1923."

There is a provision that one who was teaching prior to August, 1908, and "served altogether not less than 15 years in the public schools of Indiana, or having entered the service after August, 1908, has served 15 years or more, such person, irrespective of his or her academic and professional

school preparation, shall be given a license good for the same kind of school work in which such person was engaged during the school year of 1922-'23, and the license so granted shall be a first grade license of its kind and valid for life."

For successful teaching experience of ten years or more, but less than 15 years, the applicant, "irrespective of his or her academic and professional school preparation," shall be given a license good for the same kind of school work, the license to be of second grade of its kind and may be made valid for life.

For experience of five years or more, but less than ten years, the license, under same conditions as above, will be of second grade and renewable.

We will now give a synopsis of the grades of licenses provided for in the law. All licenses are renewable for stated periods or for life. Those that are valid for two years or three years are renewable for periods of same length, unless the State Board decides to make them for life.

#### Superintendent's License

First grade—Valid for five years; renewable for life; qualification of five years of approved training.

Second grade—Three years, on four years of approved training.

Third grade—Two years, on three years' approved training. This license will be issued only to those in service Dec. 1, 1923.

Assistant Superintendents must hold superintendent's license, grade one or grade two.

#### Supervisor's License

First grade—Five years, renewable for life, on five years of approved training.

Second grade—Three years, on four years' approved training.

#### High School Principal's License

First grade—Five years, renewable for life, on five years' training.

Second grade—Three years on four years' training.

#### Elementary School Principal's License

First grade—Five years, renewable for life, on five years' training.

Second grade—Three years, on four years' training.

Third grade—Two years, on three years' training.

#### High School Teacher's License

First grade—Five years, renewable for life, on four years' training.

Second grade—Two years, on three years' training.

#### Special High School License

Two grades, same as above.

#### Junior High School License

First grade—Five years, renewable for life, on three years' training.

#### Elementary School License

Kindergarten—Five years, renewable for life, on two years' training.

Primary—First grade, same as Kindergarten; second grade, for two years, on one year's training.

Intermediate—First grade, same as kindergarten; second grade, two years, on one year's training.

Grammar grade—First grade, same as kindergarten; second grade, two years, on one year's training.

Rural school—First grade, same as

kindergarten; second grade, two years, on one year's training.

Special Elementary — Good for teaching or supervising special subjects; five years, renewable for life, on two years' training.

The quotations show that this law comes nearer to giving full justice to the old, experienced teachers than any law now in force. These teachers will no longer have to count off college work to make up a high school deficiency, nor will they be compelled to pass an examination for high school equivalency.

The high school graduates of 1923 will be the last that can teach the year following their graduation. All of the graduates of 1923, who desire to become teachers, and who have prospects of securing schools, will take the Class A course the summer term. This will make large summer terms for all the normal schools. There is nothing to be lost, in case they do not secure schools, since the Class A course forms the first term of the three-term course that will be required the following year.

The three-term requirement for beginning teachers will not be as radical a change as at first appears, since this amount of work has been necessary for graded schools in connection with a high school for two years. Also, about one-eighth of the counties of the state have made that requirement of beginning teachers in the one-room schools for this year.

High school seniors desiring to become teachers must not let the new law discourage them. Wages are so much better than they were five years ago that the young teacher will have more money after teaching one school than before. The difference in wages for the first year is much more than the cost of two additional terms in an economical normal school.

## PROF. LUGENBEEL DIES SUDDENLY

Prof. W. E. Lugenbeel died of heart failure, Tuesday evening, Feb. 13. He was alone in his room. A few minutes before he had told Mr. Roy Randolph, his landlord, that he was tired and would lie down. He was heard to fall, but appeared to have expired before occupants of adjoining rooms reached him.

He taught his classes in the forenoon, and at noon walked to the Col-



W. E. LUGENBEEL, Ph. D.

lege Inn for his dinner. President Rigdon persuaded him to go from there to his room.

Funeral exercises were held in the Chapel, Thursday forenoon. The ser-

mon was by Prof. Reibold. Rev. Longwell, Rev. Crystal and Rev. Mrs. Harold participated in the exercises. Prof. Green provided a quartette to sing. There were appropriate floral offerings from the faculty, the students, his church and others. The body was taken to Mitchell, Indiana, for interment. President Rigdon accompanied the relatives and spoke there at the exercises on Friday. His remarks at Chapel made a touching tribute to the wonderful loyalty of Prof. Lugenbeel to his friends.

Prof. Lugenbeel was 66 years old. He was born near Unionville, Md., and spent his youth there. It was when visiting in that state three years ago that he met with the accident that made it necessary to amputate his right leg. He never regained his former vigor. He was a graduate of the National Normal University of Lebanon, Ohio. Later he was granted the Ph. D. by Austin College. He was never married.

He had a wonderful teaching career of more than forty years. His principal positions were at Mitchell (Ind.) Normal School, Borden (Ind.) Institute, Austin College (Ill.), Winona College, Elkin's College (W. V.), and Central Normal College.

Prof. Lugenbeel was a tireless worker. He always wanted to do more than his share. He had friends everywhere. He won friends by being a friend. When he was in the hospital in Maryland he received letters from hundreds of former students in many states. They paid his hospital expenses.

The third annual catalogue of the Central Normal College, 1879, contains his name as teacher of surveying and engineering. Thirty-nine years later (1918) he returned to the college as teacher of Mathematics. He also taught history, literature, science and pedagogy, as occasion offered. He was competent in all. He was a valued and often-sought counselor for both faculty and students. He was interested in, and took an active part in, the affairs of community, state and church. His summers were devoted to institute work. He seldom took a vacation. He wanted to give service. In him we have lost an inspiring co-worker and a sympathetic friend.

## Students Must Know These Two Things

The Central Normal College operates under the "quarter system," that is, four terms of three months each, each school year.

The Central Normal College has adopted the four-hour-four-study plan, as recommended by the Indiana State Board of Education. Each student must carry four solids, and each of his four classes recites four days per week. In addition he may select one drill subject. The credit received is a full equivalent, but no more, of that made under any other system, for the same number of weeks. One of the four solids may be a common branch. All the common branch subjects, except arithmetic, give a credit on the College course. This is in accordance with a State Board ruling.

Benton Wilson, Cambridge City, Indiana, died Nov. 20, 1922. He was a student here 30 years ago, completing the Teacher's course in 1890. He did higher work after that. Two years ago he brought his family to the annual commencement. No more appreciative and pleasant visitor ever attended. He was the proprietor of the Standard Manufacturing Company, specializing on folding chairs. All with whom he was acquainted have lost a cherished friend.

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