A member of the Manchester Public Libraries staff has compiled a selective, annotated bibliography on language laboratories, listing approximately 230 books and periodical articles, many of which are British publications considered accessible to British users. The sections are: (1) bibliographies, (2) general and comprehensive accounts describing aspects of laboratory use or serving as an introduction to the whole subject, (3) teaching methods in the laboratory, (4) the laboratory in industry and commerce, (5) descriptions of equipment and criteria for selection with a directory of manufacturers, (6) descriptions of course materials for laboratory use with a list of distributors, and (7) a directory of agencies, institutions, and organizations. The listings date from 1955 to 1965.
THE LANGUAGE LABORATORY: A BIBLIOGRAPHY
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PREFACE

The language laboratory, in various degrees of complexity, is over twenty years old, yet only recently has a great surge of interest been evident in Britain. The number of teachers, architects and administrators requiring information is increasing rapidly, but the information they seek may be in any one of hundreds of articles scattered in a wide range of periodicals.

Existing guides to this literature are generally small in extent and almost exclusively devoted to American material, much of it in periodicals difficult to obtain in this country.

The present bibliography has been compiled in an attempt to overcome the lack of a systematic, annotated guide including a significant quantity of British publications.

It is not intended to be a complete list and some deliberate exclusions have been made. Items discussing audio and visual aids without making precise reference to language laboratory techniques are an example. Writings on teaching machines are also excluded, as language laboratories are not teaching machines but teaching aids; nor does discussion of programmed learning normally include reference to language laboratories.

A large number of articles, particularly elementary descriptions, repeat information more adequately conveyed elsewhere and many such secondary sources have also been omitted. Beyond this, the omission of noteworthy material which the user might have expected to find is not deliberate and comments and suggestions for future editions will be welcomed.

Photographic copies of the items listed, within the terms of the Copyright Act, 1956, can usually be supplied. Prices per page are available on application.

D. I. COLLEY
City Librarian.
METHOD OF ARRANGEMENT

The bibliography is arranged in the following subject groups, within each of which books and periodical articles are listed alphabetically by author. There is an author index which refers to entries by means of their serial numbers.

(i) Bibliographies.
(ii) General and comprehensive accounts. Items which describe several aspects of laboratory method and use, or which are introductions to the whole subject.
(iii) Teaching methods in the laboratory.
(iv) The laboratory in industry and commerce.
(v) Equipment. A list of articles describing equipment and its selection, and a separate list of the names and addresses of manufacturers.
(vi) Materials for laboratory use. Articles describing course material and its use, and a list of distributors from whom courses may be obtained.
(vii) Agencies, institutions and organizations.

Some books and articles are equally suitable for two or more subject groups. These have been included in one of the suitable groups, with references to them from the others. References take the form of lists of serial numbers at the end of subject groups.

A sample entry, with the various parts explained, is given below:


An examination in relation to LL's and normal classroom facilities. Notes of useful addresses and of equipment.

KEY:

Serial number. Author, title.
Abbreviated title of periodical, volume 1, issue number 3, dated July 1962. Pages 72 to 77.
Bibliography listing 7 items. Library call number
Annotation includes the abbreviation LL, used throughout for language laboratory.
The presence of an asterisk in the place of the library call number indicates an item not yet received at the time of going to press.

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### PERIODICALS—KEY TO ABBREVIATED TITLES

Frequency of publication is indicated by the following abbreviations:

- **(W)** Weekly
- **(Bi-M)** Alternate months
- **(Bi-W)** Fortnightly
- **(Q)** Quarterly
- **(M)** Monthly
- **(Semi-A)** Half-yearly

Price is given per annum.

<table>
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<td>E.T.L. Newsletter</td>
<td>Electronic Teaching Laboratories newsletter. (ceased). Electronic Teaching Laboratories 952, Frederick Street, Hagerstown, Maryland.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Econ.</td>
<td>Economist. (W). 120s. 22, Ryder Street, St. James, London, S.W.1.</td>
<td></td>
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Gmn. Qnty. German quarterly. (Q). $7.50. American Assoc. of Teachers of German, 334, Huntington B. Crouse Hall, Syracuse University, Syracuse 10, New York, N. Y.


N. Vida Hisp. The new vida Hispánica. (3 per year). 10s. Assoc. of Teachers of Spanish and Portuguese. 87, Longley Road, Harrow, Middlesex.


S.M.P.T.E. Journal of the Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers. (M). $16.00.9 East 41st Street, New York, N.Y.
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF PERIODICALS

These periodicals, though not referred to in the bibliography, frequently contain articles on language laboratories.

Audio visual instruction. (9 per year). National Education Assoc., 1201, 16th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C.


Enseignement audio-visuel. (Q). S.E.V.P.E.N., 13, Rue de Four, Paris.

ERRATA

page 21, item 148

C.E.D.A.M.E.L. now represented in Great Britain by the Marconi Company Ltd., Basildon, Essex.

page 26, item 216

Address now 15, boulevard Gouvion Saint-Cyr, Paris 17e.
THE LANGUAGE LABORATORY:
A BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

   * A reference list of 29 books and articles on LL's, with some items of interest under other headings.

   Audio visual section lists 57 items. Review in Mod. Lang. v.37, no.2, Mar. 1956. p.78. (405M6).

   A duplicated, un-annotated list of 21 books and 211 periodical articles. Several European periodicals are covered.

   * Lists books and articles on audio-visual aids of all kinds, under headings including method, materials, various educational levels, administration, research etc. Few items are devoted solely to LL's.

   Describes American literature on history, use and equipment.

   Includes 36 items on LL's, all American.

   q375.4 Mo7
   An extensive bibliography which includes 16 books and articles directly relating to LL's, but with items of interest under other headings.

   Lists articles in American periodicals.
8 SAWYER, J. O. Foreign language instruction. Rev.Ed.Res. v.34, no.2, Apr. 1964. 370.5 R1
A discussion of the American literature on language instruction, including LL's.
See also 18, 19, 23, 24, 25, 28A, 29, 30, 31, 36A, 37, 47, 65, 73, 78, 79, 80, 95, 121, 124, 193, 198.

GENERAL AND COMPREHENSIVE ACCOUNTS

Describes LL operation, noting types of equipment and applications in further education.
9 & SHAWCROSS, A. J. The language laboratory. Pitman, 12s. 6d. 1963. 72p. 375.4 Ad1
Covers equipment, use, teaching techniques, visual materials, LL staff, tape libraries, application to existing examinations, sample tape scripts. No index or bibilog. Reviews in Tech.Ed. v.6, no.1. Jan. 1964. p.32 (f378.996 Tel) and in Mod.Lang. v.45, no.2, Jun. 1964. p.84. (405 M6).

11 APPARATUS AND THE WORLD. America's language laboratories. TES. 15 May 1959. p.882. 370.5 T1
Outlines the LL method and its uses, the place of the teacher and type of material required.

Six contributors discuss their personal 'philosophies' of the LL, based on their own experiences of its use.

An outline description of LL's and course material available, with approximate costs.

A brief article considering the functions of the language centre and of the LL's forming an essential part of it.

15 DUTTON, BRIAN. The modern approach to language teaching. 
*N.Vida Hisp.* v.12, no.2, Summer 1964. p.17-19; and v.12, 
A concise description of the basic facilities provided in a LL, 
and of the techniques involved.

16 EICHHOLZ, ERICH. Function and equipment of a language laboratory. 
Though out of date in some respects, the article remains a clear, 
concise introduction to the LL.

17 FRIEDMANN, H. Language laboratories—some conceptions and 
f378.996 T1 
What LL can and cannot do, covering research, teacher training, 
installations, teaching material, students and administration.

f370.5 T1 
A discussion of LL problems, including incorporation of visual 
aids, drill difficulties, teacher training, future improvements.

19 HILTON, J. B. The language laboratory in school. Methuen, 
12s. 6d. 1964. bibliog.(19). 
375.4 Hil 
Describes courses available, their use, tape preparation, LL 
administration, maintenance, equipment etc.

20 —— The language laboratory in the grammar school. *Vis.Ed.* 
q371.335 V1 
Discusses the influence on teachers and pupils of the introduction 
of a LL into school.

21 HOGGE, H. W. The language laboratory: methods and materials. 
371.333 Hol 
A description of the complex installation at Indiana University, 
with mention of teaching materials used.

22 HOLTON, J. S., & others. Sound language teaching: the state of 
the art today. New York, Univ. Publ., $5.50. 1961. 250p. * 

23 HUTCHINSON, J. C. Modern foreign languages in high school: the 
85p. bibliog.(38). 
371.333 Hu1 
Intended to assist teachers in planning and obtaining maximum 
value from LL's. Covers equipment, operation, testing, teaching 
techniques, glossary of terminology in five languages.

24 JOHNSTONE, M. C., & SEELEY, C. C. Foreign language laboratories 
in schools and colleges. Washington, Office of Educ., 40c. 
1958. 86p. bibliog.(20). 
375.4 Un1 
A survey of the mechanical and electronic equipment available in 
LL's and the purposes, use and educational value of such installations. 
Covers administration, equipment, costs, materials and 
techniques.

7
A study of 2,000 students of French, some taught with aid of LL's, others not. When tested at various stages in reading comprehension, listening comprehension and speech production, those not using LL's achieved higher scores in all but speech production.

Four papers which discuss and reject the conclusion of the Keating Report.

Audio electronic devices, including LL, are examined as a challenge to the traditional role of the teacher.


A detailed study covering evolution of the phonetic approach and of the LL, equipment and techniques (with discussion of Michigan University LL's), development of exercises, use of film, future developments.

29 — Use of the language laboratory. in Research and techniques for the benefit of modern language teaching. Strasbourg, Council for Cultural Co-operation of the Council of Europe. 1964. p.49-66. bibliog.(7). 375.4 Co1
Discusses practical requirements in equipment, teaching principles, applied linguistics and techniques, vocabulary, lectures in the LL, phonetics and tests.

30 Libbish, B., ed. Advances in the teaching of modern languages. v.1. Pergamon Press, 30s. 1964. 175p. 375.4 Ad4
A collection of articles, including descriptions of the Voix et images course, LL developments in various countries and trends in audio visual teaching. Many articles have brief bibliogs.

Ideas for the best employment of the LL, including discussion of appropriate drills.

32 Lorge, S. W. Foreign language laboratories in secondary schools. New York, Board of Educ., Bureau of Audio-Visual Instruction, 131, Livingston Street, Brooklyn 1, N.Y. 1963. 4p. q373Ne1
Reports of two studies, the first to test the effectiveness of LL use in gaining speaking competence without loss of reading comprehension and written aspects of study; the second to compare the effectiveness of audio-active and audio-passive LL's, with the effects of daily and of weekly use.
375.4 Mc1
The installation and use of a LL at an American junior college.

q375.4 Co4
Papers on equipment, testing, preparation of materials, planning and operation.

q373 Ro4
Papers on equipment, LL design and teaching materials. Includes a catalogue of teaching materials grouped by language and giving publisher or distributor.

374.05 J1
Discusses the effects of teaching machines, LL and television in education, indicating the kinds of work which will be left to the teacher. Reprinted from *London Linguist*, Nov. 1963.

The committee's programme, designed to show how mechanical aids can supplement and enrich classroom teaching, was conveyed by means of demonstrations, which are described. The committee's basic principles regarding function and use of LL's are stated, with extensive bibliographical references.

Identifies and examines the major assumptions of the audio-lingual method, with many references to LL's.

375.4 Sa4
Describes the establishment of LL's in America since 1958, and some of the surveys carried out.

An experiment to compare progress of students taught with a LL and those without. LL students had better listening and speaking ability, and evidenced more ability to think in German.

q371.335 V1
Describes the Ferrograph installation at Ealing Technical College and its use with the CREDIF course. Reprinted in *Adult Ed.* v.34, no.5, Jan. 1962. p.249. (374.05 J1).
41 — Language laboratory equipment and modern language teaching. *Mod.Lang.* v.43, no.1, Mar. 1962. p.6-8. 405 M6
Describes the Ealing Technical College LL and comments on courses available and required.

Discusses points arising from operation of Ealing Technical College LL, mentioning problems of providing suitable teaching material.

A description of the typical American LL of 15-30 booths, console allowing up to 6 languages or stages simultaneously. Notes increasing use of magnetic disc.


Describes early development and discusses frequency range requirements.

Describes duties and responsibilities of a language laboratory director.

47 TURNER, J. D. Introduction to the language laboratory. Oxford Univ. Pr., 8s. 6d. 1965. 110p. bibliog. (184). 375.4 Tu4
A handbook for teachers, describing the LL, its use, materials and administration. Drill samples are given.

48 — Language laboratories: an investment for the future. *TES.* 9 Nov. 1962. p.595. f370.5 T1
A general description for those unfamiliar with the LL method. Comment in *TES* 16 Sep. 1962, p.646, mentioning sparsity of courses and number of pupils one teacher can monitor.

49 — Language laboratories in Great Britain 1965. Univ. of London Press, 7s. 6d. 3rd ed. 1965. 93p. 375.4 Tu1
In 3 parts—1—list of 244 existing LL's, alphabetical by town, 2—list of 16 proposed LL's, 3—list of manufacturers. Parts 1 and 2 give name of institution, person in charge, type of equipment, number of student places, purpose for which intended.

Describes typical LL facilities, including use of disc recorders. Particular mention is made of LL's in African countries.
50A UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMITTEE, & others. Audio-visual aids in higher scientific education: report of the Committee appointed in February 1963; by the University Grants Committee, Department of Education and Science, Scottish Education Department. H.M.S.O., 11s. 1965. 153p. On application

Five page chapter on LL use in U.K. and brief mention of use overseas. Recommends that modern language departments should cater for the LL needs of other departments, and that more investigation is needed into the suitability of various media in particular teaching situations.


The report of a survey by the National Committee for Audio-Visual Aids in Education to establish the position LL's are occupying in education and to encourage further use and advise intending users. Manufacturers supplied lists of completed installations and these users gave details of performance and faults. Teaching materials used are analysed.


On application

Suggested contents of introductory talks and early sessions.


Describes the Tuta-dicta LL at Thurrock Technical College and the uses to which it is being put.

TEACHING METHODS IN THE LABORATORY

54 ALHINC, JEAN. Audio-visual methods in use at the Besançon centre of applied linguistics. in Research and techniques for the benefit of modern language teaching. Strasbourg, Council for Cultural Co-operation of the Council of Europe. 1964. p.119-132. 375.4 Co1

Describes LL exercises used in teaching English to mature French students. At Besançon the LL is used to make students construct and practice a number of sentences connected with a problem previously described in class.


Pupils were taught in two streams, one with 20% class time in a LL, the other with none. Tests gave the LL stream greater marks in reading, vocabulary and grammar.


Discusses the work of the LL in the early stages of language learning, leading to confidence and fluency in a limited range.
57 CHAREST, G. T. The language laboratory and the human element in language teaching. *MLJ.* v.46, no.6, Oct. 1962. p.268. 375.4 Ch10

The author maintains that the LL is a chore for the teacher and that it is primarily for additional practice subsequent to understanding.


Maintains that LL are useful in teaching the mechanical skill of producing correct sounds, but not the mental skill of expressing ideas by means of those sounds. Reprinted from *MLJ.* v.45, no.1.


The LL can help give maximum practice in a given time. Students must be made to realize that drills are related to class work. Describes work suitable for LL’s.


For the first 3 weeks pupils should learn only 3 sentences of about 20 words each. The same sentences are used in many American schools and universities.

61 EAMES, HAZEL. Speaking with many tongues—a Bangor experiment. *TES.* 26 Jun. 1964. p.1763. 1f370.5 T1

Describes the reactions of 8/9 year olds and their teacher to French with a LL.

61A EDDY, F. D. Report of the Committee on teaching aids and techniques. in 1956 Northeast conference on the teaching of foreign languages: reports of the working committees. $2.50. 1956. 126p. Copies from MAT Program, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut. *

A report describing secondary school LL’s which have achieved particularly close integration of LL and class work. Covers allocation of time, housing, equipment and future developments.

62 FILIPOVIC, RUDOLF. Audio visual languages at the University of Zagreb: principles and methods. *IRAL.* v.2, no.1, Apr. 1964. p.53-62. 375.4 Fil

Concerns problem of students with little or no knowledge of the language in which they propose to specialise. Here this is overcome by application of the audio visual structural method.

63 FLEMING, G., & GRAUBERG, W. Learning a language: recent developments assessed. *TES.* 4 May 1962. p.876. 1f370.5 T1

An argument to justify the oral approach.

64 FOTOS, J. T. The Purdue Laboratory method in teaching beginning French courses. *MLJ.* v.39, no.3, Mar. 1955. p.141-3. q375.44 Fo1

A brief description of the installation and its use.


An examination in relation to LL and normal classroom facilities. Notes of useful addresses and of equipment.
66 GAUDIN, L. S. The language laboratory and advanced work. 
MLJ. v.46, no.2, Feb. 1962. p.79-81. 375.4 Ga4
The ways in which advanced students can be allowed to work 
independently in the LL, with control of materials and equipment.

67 GLEBOV, PETAR. An audio visual approach in Yugoslavia. 
Describes courses offered at the School for foreign languages in 
Zagreb.

1957. p.28-31. 375.4 Go4
Outlines a way in which LL facilities can be used to achieve better 
English among high school students.

69 GORDON, R. R. Integration of laboratory and classroom. MLJ. 
v.37, no.2, Feb. 1953. p.72-5. q375.4 Go1
Stresses the importance of co-ordination between LL and classwork, 
and the requirements of an integrated programme.

70 GOURÉVITCH, D-J. Laboratory techniques and teaching. Fr.Rev. 
v.33, Dec. 1959. p.166-70. 375.4 Go4
Discusses the LL as a supplement to the teacher, the value of 
audio-visual methods, integration with classroom work, suitable 
exercises and preparation of programmes.

71 GUBERINA, P. La méthode audio-visuelle structuro-globale et ses 
implications dans l'enseignement de la phonétique. SRAZ. 
11 Oct. 1961. p.3-20. 375.4 Gul
A detailed description, with consideration of the apparatus useful 
in applying the method.

72 GUÉNOT, JEAN. Audio-visual teaching of English to beginners: 
an educational experiment in the second year elementary 
class (age: 8 years). in Research and techniques for the benefit 
of modern language teaching. Strasbourg, Council for Cultural 
Co-operation of the Council of Europe. 1964. p.109-117. 375.4 Co1
The 42 lessons used, each consisting of a tape and film strip, and 
the use of class and LL are described.

73 —— Language laboratories and still pictures in modern language 
biblog. 379.2 Q1
Emphasis on levels of proficiency and the function of pictures.

74 HOGÉ, H. W. Testing in the language laboratory: a laboratory 
experiment in Spanish pronunciation. Hisp. v.42, no.1, Mar. 
1959. p.147-52. 461.5 Ho1
Report on a small scale experiment in implanting correct sound 
images.

75 HUTCHINSON, J. C., & PUTNAM, ANNE. Excerpts from tentative 
language laboratory vocabulary in Spanish. Hisp. v.43, no.4, 
A short list of Spanish phrases relating to the use of LL equipment 
and materials, serving as examples for teachers who wish to use as 
little English as possible in the LL.

13
An article for teachers who wish to demonstrate the LL method in creating a case for the installation of a LL.

77 KIRCH, M. S. The role of the language laboratory. MLJ. v.47, no.6, Oct. 1963. p.256-60. 375.4 Ki1
Recommends that LL phonetic practice should be monitored by the teacher and classwork carefully integrated. The LL is of most use in beginners' courses.

A comparison of achievements of students in 60 and 30 booth LL's and of students with and without record-playback facilities. Finds no systematic difference.

Surveys the place of LL's in teaching; requirements and limitations.

Comments of teachers attending a course on use of the LL.


82 MATHIEU, G. Laboratory program in German at Pomona College. Gmn.Qtly. v.33, no.3, May 1960. p.240-5. 375.4 Ma1
Describes the 45 minute tape prepared by the teacher for each LL period, noting its contents at each term level.

83 —— One answer to advanced laboratory work. MLJ. v.44, no.8, Dec. 1960. p.352-4. 375.4 Ma7
A way in which commercially available language recordings can be adapted by the teacher for LL use.

84 MAYNES, J. O., Jr. An experiment to gauge the effectiveness of the audio-lingual method and the language lab. Hisp. v.45, no.2, May 1962. p.377-82. 375.4 Ma1
Two groups were taught for eighteen weeks, one in a LL. Tables show comparison of their progress.

85 MICHALSKI, André. Language laboratory and language learning. Hisp. v.45, no.1, Mar. 1962. p.175-7. 375.4 Mi4
Discusses the usefulness of the LL and the main ways in which it may be used.

86 MOORE, PATRICIA. A language laboratory experiment in the junior high school. MLJ. v.46, no.6, Oct. 1962. p.269-71. 375.4 Mo10
Describes the use of control and experimental groups to assess the value of a LL to a junior school.
An experiment with first year French students. Principles of LL drills are analysed.

q375.4 Mul
Analysis of responses to a questionnaire covering techniques most used, use of time in the LL, material used and its source, use of LL's at various grades and evaluation of their effect.

89 NEWMARK, P. Speaking foreign languages, 2, the audio visual method. Tech.Ed. v.2, no.8, Aug. 1960. p.18-19. f378.996 Tel

Briefly discusses tests and drills for the LL.

q375.4 Orl
Argues the value of the use of a phonetic approach in the LL.

q375.4 Pil
The function of the LL as an aid to aural/oral ability, a means of providing grammatical drills and a means of suiting a language course to the individual student.

q375.4 Pol
A study of the relationship of student effort and use of the LL to achievement.

Considers the problem of implanting concepts in the minds of students without excessive use of the mother tongue. The direct visual approach gives the teacher his lesson in unambiguous pictorial form.

375.4 Rec
Describes an intensive LL course for adults. Written work was completely excluded.

Describes a method based on lists of the most used French words, and relates it to LL use. Of particular interest to those using Harrap-Didier courses. Reviewed in Mod.Lang. v.44, no.3, Sep. 1964. p.124. (405 M6).

Describes use of the Voix et images method, and an adaptation of it for 8-11 year olds. Lengthy extracts from the course are given.


An experiment in teaching English to 8 year old French children using a Harrap-Didier course.


A comparison of the efficiency of the LL method and repetition in unison in teaching pronunciation.


Considers difficulty of providing in the LL filmstrips which will elicit the correct response and be unambiguous. Concludes that line drawings are best.


Suggests combination of teaching machines and LL to produce an efficient teaching system.


Urges a return to emphasis on reading in language instruction, claiming the aural/oral approach to be ineffective.

102 Valdman, Albert. Toward a redefinition of teacher role and teaching context in foreign language instruction. *MLJ.* v.48, no.5, May 1964. p.275-84. 375.4 Va1

Discusses the role of the teacher, the nature of the language learning process and the structure of the teaching environment.


Describes a course to teach elementary French in which students worked alone in the LL, paced by self tests. Includes examples of the programmed materials used.


Use of a CEDAMEL LL at the Leys School, Cambridge, with detailed account of the Voix et images course.

**THE LABORATORY IN INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE**

105 The City of Westminster College, Francis House, Francis Street, London S.W.1., operates LL courses for business men, normally of six weeks full time attendance. Some local technical colleges offer similar facilities.
A short description noting some of the main manufacturers.

107 FEDERATION OF BRITISH INDUSTRIES. Foreign language needs of industry: report of a working party. F.B.I., 2s. 1964. 80p.
On application
Touches on LL methods and their use to business interests, mentioning course material. Lists of local education authority courses indicate where LL tuition is provided.

Discusses the F.B.I. report Foreign languages in industry, citing instances of use of LL’s by firms.

Describes the usefulness of LL’s in business, noting some of the courses available.

On application
Considers ways of increasing efficiency of courses by use of LL.

Discusses ways in which the LL can be incorporated in industrial training programmes, and describes courses designed for industry at Thurrock Technical College.

112 LANGUAGE LABORATORY TO SOME PURPOSE. Engin. 19 Jul. 1963. p.89.
A brief description of the 8 booth Tutadicta LL installed by a firm of steelfounders.

Describes the use by employees of an engineering firm, of a LL installed at Worcester Technical College. A further account in Engin. 3 Jan. 1964. p.21. (f620.5 E9).

An account of the operation and use of the language centre of the Institute of Directors.

658.05 W01
Discusses application of LL’s to the language training of sales representatives and works managers.

f620.5 E9
Notes examples of use by firms.

See also 209.
EQUIPMENT

Descriptive accounts


120 BROWN, J. I. & ROBINSON, G. A. Language laboratories: a new approach. Tech.Ed. v.6, no.6, Jun. 1964. p.292. Approaches the subject on a minimum cost basis while not sacrificing the basic functions and suggests a portable LL.

121 COUNCIL OF CHIEF STATE SCHOOL OFFICERS. Purchase guide for programs in science, mathematics, modern foreign languages. Boston, Ginn, $3.95. 1959. 336p. bibliog.(14). Supplement 1961. 60p. bibliog.(28). The master list of equipment includes LL items, for each giving specifications required in equipment which is to perform its function satisfactorily. The list is non-proprietary. Text covers the use of LL's, equipment, materials, technical procedures in detail.


FRINK, O. Design for an audio electronic repeater. MLF. v.48, no.2, Feb. 1964. p. 78-82. 373.4 Fr4
With a repeater it is necessary to record each utterance only once. Thereafter it will repeat the words any desired number of times, with any length of pause.

The problems in designing consoles and booths. Diagrams and photographs are used.

A mobile LL built from standard equipment.

Detailed suggestions to assist in the effective planning, selection, installation and operation of LL’s. Includes a sample procurement specification.

A system based on battery powered recorders and students’ headsets incorporating transistorised receivers. The programme is transmitted from a master source, usually the teacher’s control, by way of a strip of pressure sensitive tape fixed round the walls of the room.

JONES, J. G. Teaching with tape. Focal Pr., 12s. 6d. 1962. 371.333 Jo1
Page 149 describes the adaptation of a tape recorder so that the student can listen to a master tape and record his responses on a separate track.

A brief statement of requirements in space, design, heating, lighting, acoustics etc.

Discusses poor LL equipment and recommends certain mechanical and electronic specifications.

Describes the 10 booth LL at Lambeth for training teachers.
Advice to the grammar school teacher on choosing a LL, noting major requirements.

Design considerations in planning a 16 booth LL, into which standard electrical equipment is to be fitted.

Advocates the incorporation of a pause lever in LL recorders, describing its advantages to teacher and student.


Describes use of cheap equipment to achieve some of the results of a full LL.

Describes a do-it-yourself 6 booth installation in which students can hear their own voices accurately and the teacher can address students collectively, walking round the group to hear them.

A description, with specification, of a LL of sophisticated design. Features include removable booth sides for better use of visual aids.

143 Sanchez, J. Regular notes on equipment published in *MLJ*.

A machine incorporating tape and film instruction, and claimed to have advantages over equipment normally used in LL. See also descriptive note in *Vis.Ed.*, Jun. 1963. p.5. q371.335 Vi.

Outlines the facilities afforded by various types of LL equipment, and describes the products of 26 American companies.

Results of an investigation of the durability of LL's, indicating which components are found most troublesome. Also printed in *Ed.D.*, v.28, Dec. 1962. p.42-3.
See also 21, 24, 28A, 29, 33, 34, 39, 40, 43, 45, 51, 61A, 106.
Manufacturers and distributors

146 AMPEX (GREAT BRITAIN) LTD., 72, Berkeley Ave., Reading, Berkshire.
   E65 recorder/player for use at the student position.

147 AVELEY ELECTRIC LTD., South Ockendon, Essex.

148 C.E.D.A.M.E.L. see R.C.A.

149 CONNEVANS (VICTORIA) LTD., Westminster Bank Chambers, Bridge Street, Leatherhead, Surrey.
   Complete LL’s, described in TES. 8 Jun. 1962, p.1185. (ff370.5 T1).

150 CYBERNETIC DEVELOPMENTS LTD., 111, Chertsey Road, Byfleet, Surrey.

151 CYBERVOX see CYBERNETIC DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

152 EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR VISUAL AIDS, National audio-visual aids centre, Paxton Place, Gipsy Hill, London S.E.27.
   Supplies two LL’s, a model for secondary schools and one for further education, the former designed so that the room containing it may also be used as a normal classroom. Uses Ferrograph equipment. See Vis.Ed. Jul. 1964. p.39-41. (q371.335 VI).

153 EKOTAPE see SYSTEMS ENGINEERING SERVICES LTD.

154 ELECTRONIC CLASSROOMS LTD., 197, Lower Richmond Road, Richmond, Surrey.

155 ELSTONE ELECTRONICS LTD., Edward Street, Templar Street, Leeds 2, Yorkshire.

156 FERROGRAPH see EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR VISUAL AIDS.

157 GORDON-LAYCOCK ELECTRONICS LTD., Birch House, Chipperfield, Hertfordshire. OPELEM equipment. See 19.

158 GRINDYPHONIC see INTERNATIONAL TUTOR MACHINES LTD.

159 C. E. HAMMOND AND CO. LTD., 90, High Street, Eton, Windsor, Berkshire.
   Revox LL. See 19.

160 HIGH DEFINITION TELEVISION LTD., St. Andrews Road, Cambridge.
   Reflectograph-Taper LL, without recorders at student position, simple controls instead. See 19.

161 INADCON LTD., Parliament House, Parliament Lane, Burnham, Slough, Bucks.
162 INTERNATIONAL TUTOR MACHINES, Ashford Road, Ashford, Middlesex.

163 LANGUAGE LABORATORIES, EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS WORLD LTD.,
   39, Church Road, Watford, Herts.
   A LL in which special emphasis is placed on student comfort, and designed by a member of the staff of Language Laboratories Ltd., is described in Vis.Ed. Apr. 1965. p.13-14. (q371.335 V1).

164 MAJORLAB see OSTLE ELECTRONICS.

165 MONITOR see SCRIVENER-SLT LTD.

166 O.P.E.L.E.M. see GOLDFON-LAYCOCK ELECTRONICS LTD.

167 OSTLE ELECTRONICS, Aspatria, Carlisle, Cumberland.
   Majorlab LL.

168 PETO SCOTT ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENTS LTD., Addlestone Road, Weybridge, Surrey.


170 R.C.A. GREAT BRITAIN LTD., Lincoln Way, Windmill Road, Sunbury-on-Thames, Middlesex.
   Also market CEDAMEL equipment, see Tech.Ed. v.5, no.5, May 1963. p.223 (f378.996 Tel), and Vis.Ed. v.6, no.7, Jul. 1964. p.39-41. (q371.335 V1).

171 RANK AUDIO VISUAL, Woodger Road, Shepherd's Bush, London W.12.

172 RELECTOGRAPH-TAPER see HIGH DEFINITION TELEVISION LTD.

173 REVOX see C. E. HAMMOND AND CO. LTD.

174 RHEEM CALIFONE see INADCON LTD.

175 SANDERS (ELECTRONICS) LTD., Gunnels Wood Road, Stevenage, Hertfordshire.

176 SCRIVENER-SLT LTD., 43-45, Queen's Road, Bristol 8.
   Monitor LL's and C.L.T pattern drills. See 19.

177 SHIPTON AUTOMATION LTD., 64-78, Kingsway, London, W.C.2

178 SOLOPHON SYSTEM. Invented by Professor H. A. Freeman, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario.
   A portable mouthpiece device which will repeat immediately what the student says. A console enables the teacher to listen in undetected. See Mod.Lang. v.44, no.2, Jun. 1964. p.45. (405 M6).

22
179 **SONY** see TELLUX LTD.

180 **SOUND COVERAGE LTD.**, Decibel House, Wellington Town Road, East Grinstead, Sussex. Manufacture a tape deck suitable for LL use, and a range of standard products for use in sound systems.


182 **TANDBERG** see ELSTONE ELECTRONICS LTD.

183 **TELEFUNKEN** see WELMEC CORPORATION LTD.

184 **TELLUX LTD.**, Avenue Works, Gallows Corner, Colchester Road, Romford, Essex. Sony equipment.

185 **TOMATIS ELECTRONIC EAR** see INADCON.

186 **VICTORIA LL** see CONNEVANS (VICTORIA) LTD.


**MATERIALS FOR LABORATORY USE**

*Descriptive accounts*


Outlines a programme for a 50 minute LL period and discusses the material available in each of the recommended categories.


The value of the LL depends on re-evaluation of courses based on performance of non-LL trained students, and on integration with class work.


Points to the danger of devising courses to fit equipment.


The experiment involved the use of drill instructors, supervised pattern practice and group repetition as well as the more conventional adjuncts of the LL.

Papers on structural drill, evaluation of techniques, current textbooks and materials, testing, and the LL in high school. Reference is made to the textbooks and materials in the teaching of German, Spanish, Russian and Italian.

193 Kellermann, Marcelle. Two experiments on language teaching in primary schools in Leeds. Nuffield Found. 7s. 6d. 1964. 77p.

Of interest in describing the use of Tavor aids French course, but a LL was not used.


Section "The language laboratory", p.173-193, includes extensive examples of the preparation of transcript, and student activity in the LL.


Describes an intensive Russian course for graduate teachers, comprising LL preparation lesson, LL lesson, comprehension and grammar lessons and tutorial.


Observations on the production and use of teaching materials in the LL.


Shows the influence of structural analysis on the writing of LL pattern drills.


An outline of the requirements of a course for adults using LL equipment.

198 Spicer, A. & others. Audio-visual French courses for primary schools: an annotated bibliography. Nuffield Found., 8s. 6d. 1965. 70p. bibliography. Foreign languages teaching materials project. Reports & occasional papers, 3. 372.65 Nu1

Lists courses in the library of the French Teaching Information Centre, for each giving content, method, text used and general comment.

See also 21, 28A, 34, 44, 60, 65, 71, 72, 73, 75, 95A, 103, 104.
Publishers and distributors

199 ADAM, J. B. Pattern drills in French. Basic series tapes. Pitman, £60; book only £1. 68 structure pattern drills on 20 reels of tape, with printed text. (Book only) 445 Ad1

200 CREDIF COURSES see HARRAP AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS.

201 ELECTRONIC TEACHING LABORATORIES, INC., P.O. Box 376, Hagerstown, Maryland, U.S.A. Market a wide range of tapes, prices on application.

202 ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA LTD., Temac Division, Portland House, Stag Place, London, S.W.1. LL courses in French phonetics, German and Spanish (Castilian and Latin American).

202A EUROPEAN SCHOOLBOOKS LTD., 100, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1. Publish an audio visual course in German, suitable for LL use, incorporating reply spaces on the tape.


203 HARRAP AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS, 182, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Distribute the CREDIF “Voix et images” course, (see 30, 65, 96, 104), and Harrap-Didier courses for LL use, (see 97).


205 HOLT, RINEHART AND WINSTON, 34/36, Beech Street, London E.C.1. Tapes with reply spaces are available, and tapes for free duplication by schools which purchase “in reasonable quantity” the books for use with the tapes.

205A OVERY, R. P. Pattern drills in Russian : basic series. Pitman. Book only 12s. 6d. 1965. 491.75 Ov1 60 structure pattern drills on 20 reels of tape, with printed text.

206 RANK AUDIO-VISUAL, Woodger Road, Shepherds Bush, London W.12. Courses at various levels.

207 SCRIVENER-SLT LTD., 43/5, Queen’s Road, Bristol 8. Pattern drills in French, Spanish, German and Russian, on 36 to 50 reels each.

208 TAVOR AIDS see HART-DAVIS AUDIO LINGUAL MATERIALS.


AGENCIES, INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS

For a regularly revised list of useful British and foreign addresses see 126

211 Association for Programmed Learning, 6a, Winchester Road, London N.W.3. Publish a quarterly journal, a bi-monthly newsletter, organize conferences and an information service for members.

212 Audio-Visual Center, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana.

213 Audio-Visual Instructional Materials Center, Wayne State University, Detroit 2, Michigan.


216 Centre d'Etude et de Distribution des Appareils et de Matériel de l'Enseignement Linguistique, 12, Rue de l'Etoile, Paris XVIIe (CEDAMEL). LL equipment from the Centre is marketed by R.C.A. (Great Britain) Ltd. See 170.


218 Educational Media Research Information Service, Center for documentation and communication, Western Reserve University, 2040, Adelbert Road, Cleveland 6, Ohio. Established in 1961 with government funds as a result of the Report "Feasibility study regarding the establishment of an educational media research information service", 1960 by M. F. Tauber and O. L. Lilley, Columbia University School of Library Service.
219 LANGUAGE LABORATORIES, EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS WORLD LTD.,
39, Church Road, Watford, Herts.
Offer a comprehensive advisory service on LL planning from the
architect stage onwards. Prices on application.

220 MATERIALS CENTER, MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION, 4, Washington
Place, New York, N.Y.10003.
A centre from which many of the American items listed in the
bibliography may be ordered.

221 NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS IN EDUCATION,
33, Queen Anne Street, London W.1.
To represent on a national basis educational opinion on audio-
visual aids in England and Wales. Financed by voluntary sub-
scriptions from local education authorities, part of which money
goes to the Educational Foundation for Visual Aids. Run courses
on modern methods in language teaching.

222 NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION, Department of Audio-visual
instruction, 1201, Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

223 NUSSFIELD FOREIGN LANGUAGES TEACHING MATERIALS PROJECT,
The University, 5, Lyddon Terrace, Leeds.
Produces an audio-visual experimental French course.

224 PUBLICATIONS OF THE LANGUAGE LABORATORY, University of
Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
A series of publications, details of which may be obtained from the
address given.
## Author Index

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