The bibliography is limited to U.S. publications, to articles and books dealing with U.S. education, and of course to two-year colleges. Two-year colleges were found to include junior colleges, community colleges, vocational colleges, technical colleges, and municipal colleges. The first two categories are covered more completely than the latter three. Little attempt was made to annotate articles on international education, and few items pertain to the question of two-year institutions expanding into four-year schools or to the governance of the various types of two-year institutions. An attempt is made to provide an historical perspective by listing and annotating some "dated" works, especially books. In the case of the Junior College Journal, annotations appear for the most recent three years of articles, although other promising articles appear in the bibliography. The three year principle applies to most other journals, periodicals, and newsmagazines, except where an article seemed particularly relevant (because of its title or source).

The method for locating relevant entries followed this pattern. Several indexes, catalogs, and abstracts were searched. Relevant entries were then read, annotated (or skimmed and annotated), and searched for other bibliographical information (footnotes and bibliographies). The various sources of information help to explain the inconsistent and incomplete bibliographical citations in this bibliography. Occasionally, when entries could not be located in Cornell's or Ithaca College's library systems, the incomplete or inconsistent notations found in other sources were used, as the author rationalized that this information was better than none.
These items were used in locating information:

1. The Olin Library card catalog.
7. Social Sciences and Humanities Index (1949-1968).
12. Industrial and Labor Relations Catalog (Cornell).

The author neglected to use these other two conceivable sources of information:

1. Monthly Checklist of State Publications (reason - too laborious a job to use, because of poor indexing).

In most of these sources, the author looked under any heading that might yield an entry. Exceptions were made in the cases of the Education Index (junior colleges, technical education, business education, agricultural education, curriculum and AAJC were the headings searched) and the Readers Guide to Periodical Literature (junior college was the only heading that seemed to be relevant, with the exception of specific names of schools). In short, specific schools were not looked up in any of the sources.


This article is a discussion of the role of one urban community college, especially in regard to programs for ghetto students.


Bashaw, W. L. Effect of Community Junior Colleges on the Proportion of the Local Population Who Seek Higher Education. *Journal of Educational Research*, 58:327-9, March 1965. "This study compared Florida counties with and without new public community junior colleges as to the changes in the proportion of the population that attends college. It was shown that the location of a new public junior college in an area results in a significantly greater increase in the enrollment population ratios as compared to areas without public junior colleges."


These topics are touched upon: goals of junior colleges, lack of understanding by four-year colleges and secondary schools, problems and prospects. The role of "screening device" for higher education is one theme.
The compact in education might help to coordinate the role and function of the junior college with other educational units.

Bethel, L. L. Types of Junior Colleges. (In American Council on Education, American Junior Colleges. p. 3-9.)


Blake, L. J. Recent Legislation is Expected to Encourage Future Growth of Community Colleges. Junior College Journal, 38:22-23, April 1968. Montana legislation states that it is the duty of the state board of education to "establish the role of the two-year college in the state."


Mr. Blocker writes the first of twelve articles in this issue of NBEQ. His theme is the many different meanings a junior college can have for different prospective students. Eight points are made in reference to the future of two-year colleges.


The importance and role of two-year institutions are discussed in relation to the complete educational picture. One function of these schools is career guidance. Other functions are described, but the impact of this article is in the area of coordination and articulation between two-year institutions and people, careers, and other educational institutions.


Browning, R. Role of the Junior College in Higher Education. *College and University*, 35 No. 4:426-34. Summer 1960.

Campion, H. A. The purposes and stated functions of junior colleges are discussed. The California Master Plan is referred to in reporting structure, function, and co-ordination of colleges. Guidance, curriculum planning, and evaluation are described as junior college jobs.


Clarke, J. R. Proposal for a Teacher's Aide Training Program; A Two-Year Program in a Community Junior College Can Fill a Vital Social and Classroom Need. *Junior College Journal,* 36: 43-5, May 1966. This article describes a program for training teacher's aides in the junior colleges. It illustrates another useful function which can be met through a junior college curriculum.


Colvert, C. C. Expanding Role of the Junior College. Junior College Journal, 28:245-6, January 1958. Colvert senses that junior colleges must seek new goals and functions and discusses how they might do this by suggesting changes in program planning and students, plant, districts, finance, and guidance. A rather weak article, at least from the point of view of its title.


Community College. Nation, 185:82, August 31, 1957.


Community College's Unique Function. School and Society, 90: 368, November 3, 1962. Excerpts from a talk by E. J. Gleazer, Jr. as to how the junior college can harness through appropriate teaching and guidance - personnel resources of society that other conventional programs of higher education have virtually ignored are reported in this short article. However, some interesting future ideas for the role and function of the junior college are contained in this brief article.


The president of a junior college district in Missouri describes the comprehensive junior college in this article. This is a very good overview of the role, function, goal, educational aim, curricula, etc. of two-year education. Recommended.


Cox, M. College is for Everyone Cult. *Junior College Journal*, 37: 37-9, September 1966. The author questions the dubious role of junior colleges when they are designed with an "open-door", inviting one and all to study in their classrooms.


Dahir, James. Alliance for Higher Education: The Wisconsin Center System. *American County Government*, 32: 44-9, April 1967. The University of Wisconsin policy of decentralizing freshman-sophomore education in small centers which are cooperative ventures between the university and the local and city governments is discussed.

Dapper, Gloria. Spokesman for the Two-Year College. *Saturday Review*, 47: 55, December 19, 1964. The author comments on "Mr. Junior College", E. J. Gleazer, Jr. Since he and his cohorts write most of the articles on junior colleges, these insights and biographical sketches are worthwhile.


Davis, H. E. and J. F. Caffey. Planning a Dental Auxiliary Program. *Junior College Journal*, 37: 26-29, March 1967. This article discusses a St. Louis attempt to have dentists help plan a junior college curriculum that would produce people trained to aid them. A function was decided upon, and then the affected elements of the community helped the junior college design a program to meet the needs.

Mann Dean, C. T. Community College for Tomorrow. *American School Board Journal*, 150: 48-9, April 1965. A west coast educator discusses these topics in this essay: community college purposes, transfer function, vocational-technical function, and community service function. Community colleges provide democratization for higher education.


Dertthick, L. G. Expanding Role of the Junior College. *Junior College Journal, 28*: 185, December 1957. In this short essay, the former U. S. Commissioner of Education describes the decentralization of education and its consequences for junior colleges. The several different functions of junior colleges are briefly discussed.


Dunn, J. W., Peter Jowise, and Ralph Jentile. Our Faculty Participates in Policy Development. *Junior College Journal, 37*: 10-13, December-January 1966-67. This article cites an example of one faculty's participation in role and policy decisions of a junior college.


Eells, W. C. Junior College Doctoral Dissertations - Supplementary List. *Junior College Journal, 33*: 16-19, September 1962. This list supplements Professor Parker's list (which is incomplete). It is not annotated. Eells does mention the whereabouts of other earlier lists of this nature.


Emphasis. *Junior College Journal, 33*: 1, 2, May 1963. This is a review of three books - by Fields (1962), Thornton (1960), and Medsker (1960). The J.C.J. describes these books as theoretical and good.
This noted university educator briefly summarizes some advances in higher education. Junior colleges are mentioned in passing, yet a perspective for analyzing these schools is provided.


Fordyce, J. W. Significant Role in Teacher Education. Junior College Journal, 36: 13-17, April 1966. The author suggests that most future teachers will begin their higher education in junior colleges. The types of programs junior colleges might enter into are suggested. Associate degree programs and continuing education are discussed as aspects of this role in teacher education.

Mann Frasure, K. Future of the Community College. Education, 84: 555-6, May, 1964. Mr. Frasure asks and briefly answers various questions about the future of the community college. What functions, what role, are included.


Friedman, Norman L. Comprehensiveness and Higher Education: A Sociologist's View of Public Junior College Trends. AAUP Bulletin, 52: 417-23, December 1966. Friedman, a sociologist, discusses a number of topics: "comprehensiveness", "higher educationization", "state level planning", "district junior colleges", "faculty authority", and "the establishment and academic faculty." In general he is interested in the faculty and its relationship to the college. Yet he poses some interesting questions about role and functions. He also defines the junior college establishment, which is quite interesting.


Gauvey, R. E. Experimentation: Implications for Junior Colleges. _Junior College Journal._ 37: 10-11, October 1966. Gauvey discusses some specific areas for experimentation. Realism in terminal education is one. There is a discussion of colleges as dedicated to a process of education (as differentiated from education as a product). The role and function of experimental colleges might well change from traditional conceptions.

General Education in Community Junior Colleges. Florida State University, 1959.


Gleazer, E. J., Jr. AAJC Approach; Summer Community Services. _Junior College Journal._ 38:9, March 1966. In this article, Gleazer discusses how the resources of community colleges can be used such that the community college plays an active role in meeting the needs of disadvantaged youths during summer months. These recommendations are condensed from the report of the Presidents' Council on Youth Opportunity.

Gleazer, E. J., Jr. AAJC Approach - Faculty Development Project. _Junior College Journal._ 38:7, April 1968. This article is of interest, because it suggests some of the newer roles of the junior college (such as new community service programs). As the junior college changes, so does its role and the sources of its faculty (which help to mold its role).

Gleazer, E. J., Jr.  AAJC Approach, Toward Universal Higher Education.  
Junior College Journal, 37:7, November 1966.  This is a general discussion of the extent of the junior college movement in education.  It also discusses the plans of seven of the larger states.


Gleazer, E. J., Jr.  Concerns and Cautions for the Community College.  
Junior College Journal, 38:18-21, March 1968.  Gleazer maintains that the community college is still attempting to establish its identity.  Among the elements that he discusses concerning the above theme are: growth, local control, curriculum options, price, leadership, and institutional self-concept.  Where are they going and why, is his concern.


Mann, Gombar, W.  From Business School to a Modern Junior College.
E24 The article centers on the question of whether the philosophy or policies of the junior college are sound.  Curricula and objectives are dealt with.

Greiber, C. L.  Post High School Education:  The Vocational Viewpoint.  
Industrial Arts and Vocational Education.  40: 144-5+, April 1951.

Griffith, H.  Post Secondary Business Education in the Community College.  

Gross, S.  Community College: Michigan's Fastest Growing Whatchamacallit.  
American School and University, 36: 36-8, September 1963.

Guess, E. S.  Post Secondary Business Education in the Community College.  


Mann Haines, P. G., and J. Carmichael. Point of View About Program Development in the Community College. National Business Education Quarterly, 35:27-36, May 1967. This article describes a concept of program development that begins with institutional objectives and considers the needs of all students and the community. Curriculum evolves from this analysis. The article also mentions the various functions and programs that are developed.


Hallstrom, R. W. Three New Twists in Occupational Education. Junior College Journal, 38:46-48, November 1967. One function of the junior college is to disseminate occupational information. This is a discussion of one attempt to tackle this problem.


Harlacher, E. L. New Directions in Community Services. Junior College Journal, 38:12-17, March 1968. In this somewhat lengthy article, many dimensions of the impact of community colleges on communities are discussed. Harlacher's conclusion describes well the article's thesis: "Through imaginative programs of community services, community colleges are beginning to assume their natural role as a catalytic force—proving the leadership, coordination, and cooperation necessary to stimulate action programs by appropriate individuals and groups with the community. The reciprocal relationship between the community and the community college is such that the community college both reflects and effects changes in the structure of its community, and the life patterns of its residents.

"More and more, the community college is inserting into the life stream of its people forces that can change, revise, unify, and stimulate the individual, the organization, and ultimately, the tone of mind of the entire community."

Harper, William A. West Florida's New Two-year University. Junior College Journal, 37:13-15, September 1966. This is an example of a rather unique role for a two-year institution, since it is designed to offer the junior and senior college years to graduates of junior colleges.


Harris, N. C. Community College Technical Education. North Central Association Quarterly, 36 no. 4:328-39, Spring 1962. This article considers some characteristics of community college technical education programs. The need for technical education, educational programs, and the schools involved in technical education is discussed.


Havighurst, R. J. Social Change and the Community College. North Central Association Quarterly. 41:241-8, Winter 1967. Five contemporary social processes are mentioned. They operate in the closest interaction with our educational system, depending upon and transforming it. The five are: contraction of space and time, technological development and change in the labor force, urbanization and metropolitan development, world interdependence and cooperation, and social integration. Community colleges have functions in regard to most of these processes. Four main functions are: opportunity, efficiency, citizenship, and man-power. Each of these is discussed. Havighurst concludes this very interesting analysis of community colleges by saying that the American commitment to post-secondary education is realized primarily through junior colleges. The junior college must meet a variety of needs that other institutions cannot or will not meet.

Hechinger, F. M. Flowering of a Campus Hybrid; Two-year Community, or Junior Colleges. N. Y. Times Magazine, p. 36-7+, September 13, 1964. Film 288. Hechinger discusses the two-year college attempt to meet the rising need for training after high school. The major functions are focused upon. In general, the article is a good overview of junior colleges. As might be expected, most specific attention is given to California. Hechinger sees the national movement as a success, especially since junior colleges have preserved the open door concept of public education while shielding the state universities from such a policy.


Helland, P. C. Minnesota Turns to State Junior Colleges; the State's Junior College Board is now Planning Expansion of the New System of Two-year Colleges. Junior College Journal. 36:40-1, December 1965. This is a discussion of Minnesota's law, which answers the question of how to proceed with higher education in Minnesota. The answer--junior colleges.


Bar Hirsch, Werner Z. and Morton J. Marcus. Some Benefit-cost Considerations of Universal Junior College Education. *National Tax Journal*. 19:48-57, March 1966. This is an interesting article because it considers the functions and role of the junior colleges in relation to economic principals, such as supply and demand. Questions such as the type of advanced education in junior colleges are dealt with in this perspective.


Mann Hubbard, J. Junior College: Giant American, Giant Job. *CTA Journal*. 62:34-7, March 1966. California born, serious problems, a knowledge pool, the 'thyroidal' approach, and musts for junior colleges are the topics discussed. The various functions are mentioned. More attention is given to the guidance role of junior colleges.


Mann Hubbard, J. Junior College: Giant American, Giant Job. *CTA Journal*. 62:34-7, March 1966. California born, serious problems, a knowledge pool, the 'thyroidal' approach, and musts for junior colleges are the topics discussed. The various functions are mentioned. More attention is given to the guidance role of junior colleges.

Increase. *School and Society*. 94:360, 386, November 12, 1966. In a talk at Michigan State, E. J. Gleazer, Jr. described the growth of junior colleges, especially in seven of our largest states. The brief article does suggest explicitly and implicitly some functions and roles for junior colleges that are resulting from this growth.


It doesn't have to be a regular four-year college: junior colleges, technical institutes, vocational programs; would one of these be a smarter choice? *Changing Times.* 15:36-9. July 1961.


Jarvie, L. L. (ed.) *Two-year College. Journal of Higher Education.* (a) 33:391-3; October 1962, (b) 34:51-3; January 1963, (c) 32:2-4, April 1963. (a) The unique role of the two-year college is described. This short article concludes by maintaining that community colleges must continually strive to gain and keep public support. (b) The author discusses junior colleges and technical education, especially since they can open new vistas in this direction. He also overviews the structure of junior college education in several states, and remarks about the overall role of such education. (c) The major role of the community college public relations man is to interpret the role of such an institution for the public. The article discusses the various roles and how to convey them to the public.


Johnson, B. L. Junior College: Its Role and Its Future. Phi Delta Kappan. 38:182-7, February 1957. A noted authority presents evidence and informed opinion in support of the proposition that extending our system of junior colleges is a major practical step toward meeting the increased demand for higher education (ed) PDK. 38:182. He discusses three trends and describes six aspects of the future of the junior college.


Johnson, Byron Lamar. Starting a Community Junior College. AAJC. 1964, p. 77-83.


Johnson, B. L. (ed). Two-year College. Journal of Higher Education. (a) 35:402-4, October 1964; (b) 36:51-3, January 1965; (c) 36:228-30, April 1965. This is a discussion of Johnson's monograph on experimentation in junior colleges. It is short and presents some of the major points. (The report is annotated elsewhere.)

(b) Johnson reviews Grant Venn's work on vocational and technical education, falling back on his knowledge of junior colleges, in this article.

(c) This last article reviews institutional research as it is to be carried out in California junior colleges.

Johnson, B. L. (ed). Two-year College. Journal of Higher Education. (a) 37:409-10, October 1966; (b) 38:43-5, January 1967; (c) 38:229-31, April 1967. Johnson discusses the response to his finding of no experimental junior colleges. He now reports that there are some and describes them briefly in this report.

(b) This is a report of a national junior college conference in Los Angeles (1966). The theme was system approaches to curriculum and instruction in the open door college. Johnson mentions the major theme of each conference speaker in this brief article.

(c) Johnson discusses and describes how ERIC will disseminate research through its junior college clearinghouse. Institutional research is especially sought.
Junior College and Technical Education. School and Society. 94:340, October 29, 1966. E. J. Gleazer, Jr., deplored the downgrading of college level technical and semi-professional education programs in a talk in St. Louis. Gleazer proposed how several different groups could come together to strengthen the function of technical education in college by planning better programs and improving the program's images.

March 1968.


October 19, 1963.

Junior College in the 1960's. School and Society. 91:297.

Junior College Journal. Recent writings; judging the new books. In most all issues of J.C.J.


Junior Colleges are Growing Up. College and University Business. 40:55-7. June 1966. In an interview, Edmund J. Gleazer, Jr., the director of AAJC, describes the place that the community college has found in the educational system. Role and function are both discussed. Junior colleges are seen as neither a substitute for a four-year college, nor as an extension of high school.


Kemp, William W. Junior College Development in California. California Quarterly of Secondary Education. 6:145-152. 1931. This article discusses the purpose and need of junior colleges in the early 1930's.


Kintzer, Frederick C. Board policy manuals in California public junior colleges. Junior College Leadership program, School of Education, University of California, Los Angeles. 1962, p. 41-3.


Kintzer, F. C. and others. What University and College Admissions Officers Should Know About Two-year Colleges. College and University. 42:459-78, Summer 1967. Bibliog. Kintzer discusses a number of worthy topics in an organized and well documented fashion. He presents the profile of the ideal junior college by describing the rationale for such organizations. From this he moves to nine propositions, and each is discussed. Examples of these are: open junior college, technical-vocational curricula, strong lower division programs, general education, serves the entire community, remedial courses offered, a teaching institution. This is a good article that presents a worthy overview of the various functions of the public community college. Institutional research is a rarely mentioned function that is discussed. The prime objective of the ideal community junior college must be quality programs for a diversified student body.

Knoell, D. M. New York Challenges Its Urban Colleges. Junior College Journal. 37:9-11, March 1967. This is a report of a state commission that states that urban schools (community colleges) should provide more services, especially for disadvantaged youth.


Knopf, Arthur C. Riverside's Programs for the Deaf. Junior College Journal. 38:44-46, October 1967. Riverside considers one of its functions providing occupational training for the deaf. Meeting community needs is the goal.


Koch, M. S. and P. M. Woolley. Established: A Curriculum to Train Urban Professional Assistants. *Junior College Journal*. 38:20-4, October 1967. This is more a discussion of how to plan a curriculum in a special area, but it does suggest that it is the junior colleges' role to (1) find areas where curricula are needed, and (2) design the curricula.

Koch, M. S., and P. M. Woolley. Opportunity for Community Colleges; two Baltimore junior colleges provide an excellent example of how to respond to local needs. *Junior College Journal*. 36:26-9, October 1965. The article describes a role for junior colleges; providing a means of raising the cultural level of the deprived citizen.


Kosaki, R. H. Hawaii plans for community colleges; the state's Community College Act of 1964 provides a framework that is unique. *Junior College Journal*. 36:5-7, November 1965. One of the future functions of Hawaiian community colleges will be occupational education. This article discusses the new law and suggests some other possible functions.

Koskuba, Margaret. Growth Pains for Associate Degree Nurse Educators. *Junior College Journal*. 37:34-36, May 1967. The role of junior colleges in the A.D.N. degree program are discussed in this article, as well as the problems of growth.

Krischak, Don. Aviation at Metropolitan Junior College. *Junior College Journal*. 38:46-52, February 1968. As an example of the junior colleges' attempt to define a role that meets both work and leisure needs of local residents, this Kansas City school offers a curriculum in professional pilot training.

Kuhlman, J. M. The Dilemma of the Junior College. *Junior College Journal*. 37:68-70, March 1967. The junior college faces a number of consuming publics with differing demands. This results from the newness of many of the institutions, but especially because of the number of roles junior colleges are expected to fill. The author supports this theme from discussions with fellow economics teachers at various junior colleges. He discusses some of the typical "role" problems or dilemmas of junior colleges.


Lynes, R. How Good are the Junior Colleges? *Harpers.* 233:53-60, November 1966. Mr. Lynes is standing away from junior colleges and discussing why they are growing so rapidly, what they do best, where they fail, and why they may revolutionize the college Establishment. He claims that junior colleges are still in the "Model 2" stage of development and is sarcastic and critical of most every aspect of these "schools", from their non-existent libraries to their terminal education programs.
that fail to place students in lines of work for which they are supposedly trained. This article is a must if one wants to have a perspective for evaluating the role and functions of the junior college.


Mr. McCollum discusses the community college philosophy and community college programs in agriculture. He sees technical training as the place for the community college to make its real impact.


Macy, John W., Jr. We Want Junior Federal Assistants. *Junior College Journal.* 37:7-10, February 1967. Mr. Macy discusses the role junior colleges can play in training federal assistants.

Mann Malsky, S. J. and others. A Two-year Radiological Institute. *Science Education.* 51:145-51, March 1967. This is a description of a two-year program offered in conjunction with Manhattan College. An overview is presented followed by discussions of curriculum, objectives, faculty, and rationale.

Martin, T. V. Changing Function of the Public Junior College in California. Journal of Higher Education. 29:707-6, December 1958. Martin attempts to discover whether the junior college is a suitable place to begin in the pursuit of a Bachelor's degree. His answer is yes, which is flattering from the point of view of a historical role of the junior college. A concise and scholarly article that narrows in on an interesting question historically. L11, 3863, 1967


Martorana, S. V. Progress and Plans in the Empire State; The Struggle for Recognition in New York is Over; Junior Colleges are Counted on to do a Job. Junior College Journal. 35:10-13, May 1965. This is a description of the plan for junior colleges in New York State. Trends, problems, programs, impact, functions, etc., are discussed.


Martorana, S. V. Reorganization in Higher Education. Journal of Higher Education. 27:471-47, December 1956. The growth of junior colleges demonstrates the changing scene in American higher education. The role and function of the junior college is seen in the perspective of the total educational scene. The article is general, and not real specific in its discussion of functions. L11, 3863, 1967

Martorana, S. V. and R. F. McHugh. State Legislation: 1962-64. Junior College Journal. 36:27-36, March 1966. This is a state by state summary of educational law in each state that affects junior colleges. A careful study of these legal trends gives one a glimpse of where junior colleges fit into the overall educational picture.

Mathies, Lorraine. The ERIC Clearinghouse for junior college information - an innovation in education (at UCLA). College and Research Libraries. 29:41-5, January 1968. "Information systems are now a reality in the field of education. The ERIC system is the first major attempt, based upon public funds to establish a nationwide network of information centers dealing with several disciplines in education. At the present time, the Clearinghouse for Junior College Information is the first center to represent a particular level of education. By concentrating first upon the acquisition and dissemination of locally-produced reports of institutional research in junior colleges, this clearinghouse seeks to fulfill its function as an agency designed to classify and distribute information to a specialized field." p. 41. Z671, C69


Medsker, L. L. Two-year College. *Teacher College Record.* 63:40-52, October 1961. One vital role of two-year colleges should be adult education. Some recent reports from various states and regions are cited and discussed. This is an excellent way to review these difficult to find reports. The literature is also considered in a discussion of the central role and function of the junior college. Problems are dealt with as they appeared as topics at various conferences on junior colleges. Basic mission, comprehensiveness, central issues, and other topics round out a well-balanced article. It is especially useful because of its attention to conference reports, state reports, etc., although citations (complete) are lacking.


Merlo, F. P. and B. Schwartz. Burgeoning Community College. *Saturday Review.* 47:50-47, December 19, 1964. In a discussion of higher education for all, Merlo talks of the commuter aspect of the community college and its relationship to local industry. Junior colleges have increased the goal of higher education to training adults of all ages for hundreds of professional and semi-professional occupations.

By examining the functions and structure of two-year education, Schwartz plays with the question of whether junior college education is really higher education. AP2, S255H

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Monagan, G. C., Jr. Recreation Supervision Curriculum for the Junior College. *Junior College Journal.* 38:30-14, May 1968. Monroe's program to train people for leadership in recreational areas is described. The purpose, development, and plan of the program are highlighted.

Morgan, T. B. Case for the Junior College; Patri O'berg in Christian College, Columbia, Mo. Look. 24:26-8+, December 6, 1960.


Morissett, L. N. Educational Assessment and the Junior College. Junior College Journal. 37:12-14, March 1967. This article describes the proposed national assessment of education as it would effect the junior college.

Morrison, D. G. Place of the Community College. Journal of Higher Education. 32:462-3, November 1961. In a short, round table article, Morrison attempts to define the role of the community college. Both terminal and transfer education are discussed. The community college position in all of education is defined. L11, J863, 1967


NaberS, T. B. Role of the Junior College As It Relates to the Educational Needs of Industrial Technicians. School Science and Mathematics. 56:491-6, June 1956. Biblio. An industrialist discusses what junior colleges might do to help industry. His conclusions sum up his belief in local, technical training in junior colleges. L11, S3, S4


National advisory committee on the junior college. Junior Colleges: A Policy Statement. Education Digest. 30:39-42, March 1965. The article discusses the need for middle-level job education, especially in the junior college. Manpower and educational needs should be met. Training is one aspect of the junior college role. Mann, L11, E265
Neilan, E. P. Changing Education Scene; Community Colleges May Hold the Key to Future Economic Growth. Junior College Journal. 34:4-10, October 1963.

Nerden, J. T. New perspectives for vocational teachers; preparation of vocational and technical teachers for the comprehensive community colleges. American Vocational Journal. 41:21-2, May 1966. The article discusses how to meet the teacher needs of institutions with the "open door" philosophy. Mann, I.C.,1041, A51


Newsham, L. R. Iowa sets its course; a new law provides new guidelines for one of the oldest junior college states. Junior College Journal. 36:14-16, October 1965. A description of the types of programs to be offered in this new Iowa approach to junior colleges is discussed.


O'Connell, T. E. After High School; The Role of the Community College. New Republic. 152:17-20, J 30, 1965. This is a very good discussion, first of what a community college is, who it serves, and why its two major functions (transfer and terminal education), and then of how well it does its job. The "opposite of ivory towers" concept is described and is the junior college "teaching" faculty. This article adds balance to a discussion of junior colleges, since it is written by someone in education (at Berkeley), but removed from the junior college establishment. AP2, N558H


Pena, W. M. and L. V. Good. Architectural Programming. *Junior College Journal*. 38:34-37, October 1967. This article is referred to only because it maintains that each junior college has particular objectives goals and policies. Thus in architectural planning, the role and function of the school become the first problem in definition, if the school is to be built to support the decided upon needs.


Priest, B. J. On the threshold of greatness; despite great progress in gaining acceptance and support, some unsolved problems still face the junior college. Junior College Journal. 37:6-8, September 1966. Mr. Priest reviews the status of junior colleges and suggests some not answered questions and problems. Where are we, and where do we go from here?


Pyle, G. B. Community Colleges and General Education in a Free Society. Journal of General Education. 18:227-38, January 1967. The role community colleges play in fulfilling national goals is one theme of this article. Much time is spent describing the national goals in such a way so that community colleges can understand functions to be performed to fulfill these goals. Too narrow an education is frowned upon. In general, this article is somewhat removed from a real discussion of junior colleges in particular.


Reed, D. and H. S. Bonar. What Future Role for the Junior and Community College? NASP Bulletin. 43:69-74, April 1959. Mr. Reed discusses why junior colleges are so numerous and in doing so enumerates many of the functions junior colleges perform. He predicts a greater future role. Mr. Bonar sees junior colleges providing education for people who can't afford it anywhere else, but who are bright. It should be kept close to the people. Mann Ll, J95


Reynolds, J. W. Junior Colleges - Agencies for Community Education. *State and Government.* 76:161-6, June 1953. Recent expansion of junior colleges and a trend toward serving the needs of adults as well as youth. A theme of this article.

April 1960.

Richards, J. M., Jr., and others. Description of Junior Colleges. *Journal of Educational Psychology.* 57:207-24, August 1966. Factor analysis of junior college factors. The article describes a model aimed at attempting to use six factors to differentiate junior colleges. Junior colleges can be compared using this method.


Richardson, R. C., Jr. and P. A. Elsner. General Education for the Disadvantaged. *Junior College Journal.* 36:18-21, December 1965. This is a report of a special curriculum to aid disadvantaged students in situations where junior colleges have specifically stated one function as helping weak students, or where their role is defined by "open door" admission policy.

Richardson, R. C. Jr. Policy Formulation in the Two-year college: Renaissance or Revolution? *Junior College Journal.* 37:40-2, March 1967. The role of faculty in policy determination of junior colleges is the theme of this article. What involvement is critical, is also discussed.

Rislov, Sigurd. Community Colleges. *Atlantic.* 199:64-7, June 1957. Mr. Rislov was a Dean of a junior college in Washington (state) in the 1950's. He discusses the three major functions of two-year schools (transfer, terminal, and adult education). He also attempts to relate several variables (population, occupational trends, and social responsibility) to the future role of two-year schools. Furthermore, he analyzes costs and "equal opportunity" as these reflect on the two-year school's role. All in all, this is a good overview, with some interesting insights and types of analysis.


Rollins, P. E. and W. B. Appleson. Accent on a Cultural Commitment. Junior College Journal. 38:30, 31, October 1968. This is a perfect example of a school attempting to define its role as based on community needs.


Ross, N. University Influence in the Genesis and Growth of Junior Colleges in California. History of Education Quarterly. 3:143-52, September 1963. Bibliog. This is a well-documented, well-written, and concise historical treatment of junior colleges that traces the development of U. S. junior colleges to a number of German-trained university administrators who desired to remove undergraduate instruction from the university curriculum. The role of the junior college is seen in a historical perspective. L7, H671

Roueche, J. E. and D. M. Sims. Open-Door College or Open-Door Curriculum. Junior College Journal. 38:18, 19, February 1968. The authors contend that it is all well and good for two-year schools to define their role in terms of having an "open-door" admissions policy. However, one function of the schools should be to properly place students in courses of study where they can successfully "cut the mustard."


Salwick, S. F. Reasons for the Permanent Closing of Junior Colleges in the United States. Journal of Educational Research. 50:543-9, March 1957. This study isolated causes for closing junior colleges (i.e., of colleges now defunct). The lack of real planning and community need seem to be the major reasons, yet others are also suggested. L11, J855

Schenz, R. F. What Is Done for Low Ability Students? **Junior College Journal.*** 34:22-7, May 1964. This is a report based upon a national study of junior college courses and curriculums.

School for all Through the Age of Twenty. **Time.** 85:60-5, March 5, 1965. The article discloses the various functions, descriptions, purposes, and federal financing for junior colleges. It has its share of statistics, and is a good overview of the impact of the junior college on education. Ap2, T58+


Seitz, J. E. Community Oriented Curriculum. **School and Community.** 54:14, April 1968. This article describes the curricula of a two-year school in Missouri and how it meets the needs of the local area. Mann Lll, S38


Seitz, J. E. Toward Excellence in the Associate Degree Program. **Journal of Business Education.** 43:232-6, March 1968. Sound planning, meaningful curricula, good facilities and equipment, and a competent staff are topics discussed. Occupational education is becoming more firmly entrenched in the junior college movement. This article describes how the associate degree program can measure up to high academic standards, while offering needed occupational training. Mann, HF 1101, J 86

Selman, J. W. Agriculture in Community and Junior Colleges. **Agricultural Education Magazine.** 38:255+, May 1966. The author discusses the advantages of junior college programs and some of their problems. In doing such, he manages a few recommendations. Mann, S1, A23


Solomon, R. B. The Challenging Revolution in Higher Education. *Peabody Journal of Education*. 39:203-9, June 1962. This article shows junior college needs as compared to the rest of higher education. Yet, it is not very relevant to the topic: role and function. Mann Lll, P35


Steinberg, S. S. and E. O. Shatz. Junior Colleges and the New Careers Program. *Junior College Journal*. 38:12-17, February 1968. New Careers programs are aimed at recruiting, training, and educating the undereducated, unemployed, and underemployed for entry jobs in human service occupations. This article discusses the role of two-year colleges in the New Career program.

Stern, B. H. What Happens to Rejected College Applicants? *Journal of Higher Education*. 33:367-74, October 1962. This is a description of the type of student who should be in a two-year Associate in Arts or Associate in Applied Science program. It analyzes the two-year institution's responsibility toward academically inferior students (to four-year college students), but to students who need some advanced education or training. Educate people to the limit of their possibilities. Lill, J363


Stinchcomb, J. D. Impact of the Junior College on Law Enforcement Education. *Junior College Journal*. 37:44-66, March 1967. The junior college offers a real potential to law enforcement agencies as a career development agent. The Junior college has a real role in police advancement.


Universal Community College Education. School and Society. 95:139-40, March 4, 1967. This excerpt from a seminar of junior college presidents speaks of the great scope of the junior college role. The article is quite short. Lll, S36+


Wardlaw, H. P. and J. G. Fox. What is Today's Role for the Junior or Community College? NASSP Bulletin. 42:85-8, April 1958. Mr. Wardlaw recommends good technical training in most all community colleges. Mr. Fox discusses a wider role for community colleges. Mann, Lll, N276

Warren, James R. Comprehensiveness May Depend on Public Relations. Junior College Journal. 38:24-25, April 1968. Warren defines the role of the junior college as being "every man's college." He cites examples of how to promote the curriculum so as to entice good enrollments in all fields. For him, a metropolitan community college must be comprehensive.

Wattenbarger, James L. Changing Patterns of Control: Local to State. *Junior College Journal*. 38:9-11, May 1968. Wattenbarger argues that a trend toward state, rather than local, control is infecting the Junior College movement. He argues that this damages two-year institutions in numerous ways and calls for a real delineation between state and local responsibilities. Role and function of the junior college become entwined in this debate over control.

Wattenbarger argues that a trend toward state, rather than local, control is infecting the Junior College movement. He argues that this damages two-year institutions in numerous ways and calls for a real delineation between state and local responsibilities. Role and function of the junior college become entwined in this debate over control.

What Educational Program is Needed for the 13th and 14th years? *NASSP Bulletin*. 41:242-4, April 1957.


Wilkinson, R. D. Discovery in the Bronx; the College Discovery Program Shows What Our Colleges Can Do for the Disadvantaged. *Junior College Journal*. 36:16-18, February 1966. This article describes an experimental program for disadvantaged students at a school that attempts to educate poorly prepared students.


Yeo, R. D. If I Could Create Cinderella Junior College. *Junior College Journal*. 38:28-31, February 1968. Mr. Yeo describes his model school and in so doing discusses its role and function, at least by implication.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Books, Government Publications (No author cited), Some Pamphlets</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Almarode, Richard L.</strong> <em>Guidelines for Hospitality Education in Junior Colleges.</em> (Washington: AAJC, ?). Biblog. &quot;This booklet identifies the educational needs of the hospitality industries, describes the role of the community college in this field, explores curriculums, etc.&quot; J.C.J. 38:84, March '68.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Bennett, G. Vernon.</strong> <em>Vocational Education of Junior College Grade.</em> (Warwick and York: University Research Monographs, No. 6, 242p. 1928). This document is essentially the author's 1925, Berkeley dissertation advocating 28 occupations for which junior colleges should furnish suitable preparation. The occupations recommended are based on need.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Bennett, Michael M.</strong> <em>A Study of Some Elements for Consideration in Establishing and Operating a Junior College.</em> (Ann Arbor: University Microfilms, 1955).</td>
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| **Blocker, Clyde E., Robert H. Plummer, and Richard C. Richardson Jr.** *The Two-year College; a Social Synthesis.* (Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1965). The authors present a critical analysis of the structure and functioning of the two-year college, and the role it plays in society and in higher education. They then develop a theoretical framework for the future development of the two-year college in its attempt to meet the social, educational, and economic needs of society. The book undertakes two major tasks: to show the relationship of the two-year school to the society which it serves, and to...
interject controversial issues into the treatment of the various aspects of the institution. Issues are raised and relationships challenged. Lengthy bibliographies follow each chapter.

Bogue, J. P. **Community College.** (New York: McGraw, 1950). Bogue has entire chapters on the role and functions of the community college. He also discusses the various types of community college education, the community college philosophy, and some critical problems facing community colleges in 1950. "Community" is used instead of "junior", because the former better describes the role of this peculiar type of institution. Service is the primary aspect of role. In brief, this book is somewhat dated and limited in perspective, but does explicitly discuss role and function.


Boss, R. D. and Roberta Anderson. **A Bibliography of the Community-Junior College.** (Astoria, Oregon: Clatsop College, 1964). 60 pgs. "Books, pamphlets, and bibliographic materials related to the junior college, plus magazine articles since 1955 with a supplementary list of often quoted articles published prior to 1955." *J.C.J.* 36-38, October, 1965. Although no annotations are provided, bibliographical sources (in books and magazines) are mentioned. The bibliography is quite extensive, and reaches into 1965. No attempt was made to compare Boss's bibliography with this one. Boss's bibliography was drawn together as a preparation for teaching a course on junior colleges. Because of popular demand, it was published.


**Biblio**

**Ld** Clark, Burton R. **The Open Door College: A Case Study.** (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1960). This is a sociological treatment of one junior college.

**S19** Clark, H. F. and H. S. Sloan. **Classrooms on Main Street.** (New York: Teachers College Press, 1966).

**G59** Cohen, A. H. and John Keil (Eds.). **The Junior College Curriculum.** (New York: Selected Academic Readings Division of Associated Educational Services Corporation, 1967?). Topical divisions for this continually up-dated and somewhat unique publication (because it is kept up to date...
without usual reprintings) are: "the j.c.: functions, facilities, students; the j.c. curriculum; goals and objectives; criteria and classification; tests and assessments;" etc. "The book itself is prefaced with reading lists to accompany each division." J.C.J.

Collins, Charles C. Junior College Student Personnel Programs: What They are and What They Should Be. (Washington: American Association of Junior Colleges, 1967). "A condensed and...popularized version of the report on Junior College student personnel programs: appraisal and development, a study initiated by the AAJC."

Community College Boards of Trustees: An Annotated Bibliography. (Seattle: The Center for Development of Community College Education; University of Washington, ? recent). "...this publication attempts to provide a guide to the literature available on the role of the community and junior college board of trustees." J.C.J. 38:51, Oct. '68.


Curriculum Programs in Action: Their Administration and Evaluation. (Center for Technological Education, S.F. State, and Center for Studies in Vocational and Technical Education, University of Wisconsin, ?). "This is the report of a conference devoted to description, demonstration, and evaluative discussions of innovative programs in vocational-technical education." J.C.J. 38:58, Feb. '68.


(Thesis - Catholic University). Sister Danese discusses the historical background of the junior college movement, the Catholic colleges, and then the two in synthesis. She deals with such topics as curriculum, purposes, patterns, functions and roles. She attempts answers to questions such as the raison d'etre of the present status of junior colleges and concerning how well they function. Her bibliography is varied and extensive; but not annotated.

Diekhoff, John S. Democracy's Colleges. (New York: Harper & Brothers, 1950). Short discussions of the various functions of the junior colleges are found intertwined in this volume that concerns itself basically with local education (community).

This is a model of Koos' comprehensive attempt to cover the junior college field. The book is divided into three parts: the development of the junior college, the organization and administration of the junior college, and the place of the junior college in American education. The subjects receive good historical treatments, but the book's age shows. Functions of junior colleges are discussed. Each chapter has references, and a short, but good, annotated bibliography concludes the book.


MANN Eskow, Seymour. *Barron's Guide to the Two-Year Colleges: all the facts about 859 Two-Year Colleges.* (Woodbury, New York: Barron's Educational Services, c. 1966). The guide explains the different functions of two year schools serve and what particular schools offer in the way of programs. It talks about who runs the schools. As an indirect source much information can be gleaned as to the role of the various schools and the movement as a whole.

Fields, Ralph R. *The Community College Movement.* (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1962). Fields emphasized that "in order to be a 'community' college an institution must be democratic through being accessible, it must be comprehensive in purpose, program, and range of students; it must be community-centered, both in service and support; it must be dedicated to life-long education rather than a short two-year period of attendance; and it must be adaptable." Diversification of programs leads to excellence. *J.C.J.*, 33:2 May 1963.

Fletcher, Gerrit H. *A study of the concepts of the community college held by selected Michigan educators.* (Ann Arbor, Michigan: University Microfilms, 1958).

Mann Fowler, Margaret Rosamond. *A Study of the Functions and Curriculum of the Junior College as Indicated by Current Literature.* (Ithaca, 1946). This study analyzes the functions of the junior college at the end of the Second War. It studies the curriculum offerings and predicts future trends. Information comes from eleven journals and several classic junior college books. A historical sketch is presented. In general, the author calls for general junior college curriculums. The bibliography is good (except for age), and shows extensive use of pamphlets and periodicals.

He talks of the junior college equalizing opportunity (educational), and then discusses six historical case studies which orient one to six separate junior colleges - their roles and functions as seen in their development. He then traces four factors common to the six founding situations and suggests five general observations on establishing junior colleges. His major concern is how to start a school; his bibliography is in two sections and not too extensive.


Gleazer, E. J., Jr. (ed.) American Junior Colleges (7th edition). (Washington: American Council on Education, 1967). Curricula for 750 junior colleges in the U.S. are discussed as well as a number of other topics. The seven editions also have annotated bibliographies. This is a major reference work in the field, and can be used to draw inferences about the role and function of two-year institutions.


Graney, M.R. The Technical Institute (New York: Center for Applied Research, 1964). "Discussion of the technical institute, first by definition, then in terms of the needs for technicians, and then by type of institution (private, public, division of university, etc.). Curriculum content is treated in some detail. Faculty characteristics and organization, and the technical institute student are also discussed." J.C.J. 38:39, Sept. '65.


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MANN Gray, William Scott (ed.) The Junior College Curriculum. (Chicago, Illinois: The University of Chicago Press, 1929). Biblio - "An annotated and selected bibliography of junior-colleges curriculum, compiled by L. Belle Voegelein": p. 244-258. The various authors discuss curriculum, and how to adapt it to junior colleges. Koos, Wood, Bobbit, Judd, etc. write the chapters. Much of the book deals with particular courses, but the first few chapters give an
overall treatment of the subject. The bibliography is annotated, but not too relevant.

Marlacher, E. L. Effective Junior College Programs of Community Services: Rationale, Guidelines, Practices. (Los Angeles: School of Education, University of California, ? recent). This report covers a nationwide study of community service programs. The objectives of community service programs and the requirements for successful ones are discussed.


Hillway, Tyrus. The American Two-Year College. (New York: Harper, 1958). Hillway discusses the nature, development, goals and types of education of the two year college. The junior college is defined with a historical perspective, and various functions of the animal are discussed. This is a general study of no particular consequence. A fair, standard bibliography follows.


Ingwall, Paul Elmer. The present status of the program of study in publicly-supported junior colleges in the U.S. (Ann Arbor: University Microfilms, 1957).
Innovation: The American Junior College. (Palo Alto: Science Research Associates, Inc., ?). This report includes several papers on experimental and ideal junior colleges by top people in the field. It is assumed that by implication, inference, or in a straightforward manner that the role and function of these educational utopias are discussed.

Johnson, B. L. General Education in Action. (Washington: American Council on Education, 1957). This is a report of the California study of general education. The book deals with objectives, especially in terms of classroom procedures. The progress of California in junior college education is reported. In the concluding chapters functions are described, especially in the reports recommendations.


Pamphlet Johnson, B. L. State Junior Colleges: How Can They Function Efficiently? (Atlanta: Southern Regional Education Board, 1965) 32 pp. 'Two papers presently B. LaFjar Johnson at a 1965 S.R.E.B. seminar are included - 'The Junior College: An Analysis of Trends,' and 'State Controlled Junior Colleges: Values, Problems, and Proposals' - plus Professor Johnson's summary of the seminar discussions.' J.C.J. 36-50 May 1966. Most of the discussion, and the summary, deals with junior colleges and local control. As such, role and function are mentioned.

Johnson, B. L. Starting a Community Junior College. (Washington: American Association of Junior Colleges, 1964). This small handbook is a guide to beginning junior colleges. As such, it discusses various functions, curricula and community services. Implicitly a point of view on role is considered, as the nature of the institution is described.

Johnson, B. L. Joyal, Arnold Edward. Factors related to the establishment and maintenance of junior colleges, with the special reference to California. (Berkeley, California: University of California Press, 1932).

This thesis deals with cost, and not really with questions such as why have junior colleges, what should be their roles, functions, etc.

Junior College Conference. Program and proceedings, 1959 - (Tallahassee: ?).

Journal Junior College Journal, 1930. (Indexed from 1955, annotated from September 1965). Most all issues have something of interest in regard to the role and function of the junior college.

-7-
Junior Colleges and Specialized Schools and Colleges. (Boston, Mass.: Sargent, 1959).


Kinsinger, R. E. and Muriel Ratner. Technicians for the Health Field: A Community College Health Study Program. (New York City: Community College Health Careers Project, 1965). This study describes curricula in the health related fields, especially as related to this N.Y.C. project.


Koos, L. V. The Junior College. (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota, 1924 - in two volumes). This is a classic description of the junior college movement as gathered through seventy visits to different ongoing institutions. He discusses the scope and aspirations of the institution he discusses as one offering two years of strictly college-type curricula. In essence, he discusses the term junior college, the institutions' historical development, the California system, and then some future crystal-ball.
movement, the educational functions of the junior college, the forces of reorganization in higher education, overlap between high school and college, and instituting the junior college plan. His bibliography is an extensive 1924 one.

Mann Koos, Leonard V. The Junior College Movement. (Boston: Ginn & Co., 1925). In part, this is an early study of the progress of vocational-terminal curriculums in junior colleges. It is a less technical presentation in summary form of the author's 1924 book.


McDowell, F. M. The Junior College. (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Bureau of Education Bulletin, No. 35, 1919). In part, this is an early study of the progress of vocational-terminal curriculums in junior colleges. In larger measure, it is the first comprehensive study of the junior college movement treating the history, influence, status, and accreditation of approximately one hundred junior colleges. The bibliography has over 75 titles. It was Dr. McDowell's dissertation (Iowa).


Martorana, S. V. and Hunter, P. F. (ed.) Administering the Community College in a Changing World. (Buffalo: UCEA and School of Education, State University of New York at Buffalo, 1966). One of the purposes of the seminar that this book is based on was to explore new thinking and knowledge necessary for an understanding of the role of the two-year college in a changing world. External factors are considered. Articles are by several knowledgeable individuals, with the one by Martorana of most relevance.


Means, Louis E. *Health, physical education, and recreation in California junior colleges, a study of programs, services and facilities.* (Sacramento, 1960).


Medsker offers a series of interesting arguments, some of which are: counseling students is important if junior colleges are to meet their potential role, terminal programs are necessary, and they have a democratic function to educate all who wish to enter.

J.C.J. 33:1 May 1963

Functions of the junior college are numerous which calls for much responsibility for planning and implementing programs. Standards of excellence must be promoted and maintained.


O’Connell, Thomas E. Community Colleges: A President’s View. (Champaign: University of Illinois Press, 1968). "This book takes a ‘searching look at the rapid growth, present state, and future role of the "new" community college...." Author O’Connell, President of Berkshire Community College, Massachusetts, evaluates the strengths and weaknesses of the two-year college in the context of our present educational system. He argues that 'Berkshire is strongest where Berkeley is weakest; thus emphasizing the intense need for flexible post-high school educational institutions. In the author’s own words, the book represents "a credo, a statement of belief in this newest kind of college." J.C.J. 38:36 - May 1968.


Padfield, William T. A bibliography of selected publications related to junior college education. (Sacramento: 1965).

Parker, Franklin, and Anne Bailey with W. K. Ogilvie. The Junior and Community College: a bibliography of doctoral dissertations, 1918-1963. (Washington: American Association of Junior Colleges, 1965). "Doctoral dissertations concerning the junior college are listed under fourteen subject headings with an additional author index. Also included are selected dates on the history of the American junior college and a listing of bibliographic references." J.C.J. 36:38, October 1965. History, philosophy, and function is one of the fourteen subject headings. The bibliography is not annotated.


Price, Hugh G. California Public Junior Colleges. (Sacramento: 1958)
Probes: A Search for Uniqueness of the Community College. (Houston: Investigation 14, Caudill Rowlett Scott, ? recent). "Report of a seminar sponsored by the architectural firm of Caudill Rowlett Scott in which ten of us spent eleven hours at the task. This socio-drama allowed us to characterize many different kinds of people who will go to community colleges, and to discover what they believe the colleges should be like. We probed for generic quality." J.C.J. 38:48, Sept. 1967.

Proctor, William Martin (ed.) The Junior College, Its Organization and Administration. (Stanford University, California: Stanford University Press, 1927). A symposium volume of fourteen chapters, ten by California junior college executives, and the rest by Stanford people. It presents the development, status, and problems of the principal types of California junior colleges. An annotated bibliography of almost 100 titles is included. One chapter specifically discusses the functions of the junior college.


Mann Reynolds, James W. The Junior College. (New York: Center for Applied Research in Education, 1965). Different types (pub. & private) and different terms (junior and community college) are discussed. The educational purposes of junior colleges, the various curriculums of junior colleges, the place of junior colleges in higher education (including an historical sketch) and the prospects for change in regard to place, role and functions are some of the major chapters of the book. This is a concise, well-written, general description of the many facets of junior colleges in the mid-sixties. Half the book is relevant to "role and function." The bibliography is short, standard and consists only of books.


Mann Seashore, C. E. The Junior College Movement. (New York: Holt, 1940). Origins, aims, and hazards of the junior college movement are discussed at the outset, followed by a look at California, public and private schools and the liberal arts college. Different factors are discussed as giving impetus to the movement and as functions of the schools.

Seay, M. F. and F. M. Crawford. The Community School and Community Self Improvement. (Lansing, Michigan: C. L. Taylor, Superintendent to Public Instruction, 1954). The ideal community for community college service is one "in which there are numerous communities and subcommunities with natural and compelling interrelationship..." (p. 144) The role of the community college is to weld these communities together through a program of community services.


Mann Sexson, J. A. and J. W. Harbeson. New American College. (New York: Harper, 1946). This is basically a study of four-year junior colleges, but does compare and contrast these to two-year institutions.


Starrak, James Abel and Raymond M. Hughes. *The Community College in the United States.* (Ames: Iowa State College Press, 1954). A revision of their 1948 book. This book discusses educational needs in the post-high school area; basic standards for community colleges, and plan for the development of a system of community colleges, using Iowa as a model. The role of the college is not highlighted except indirectly. Some functions are mentioned. The bibliography is quite short (c. 25) and dated. The book is a revision of a 1948 one.

Starrak, James Abel and Raymond M. Hughes. *The New Junior College: The Next Step in Free Public Education.* (Ames, Iowa: State College Press, 1948). The authors discuss the need for post-high school education; current attempts to meet those needs (types of educational institutions and their contributions) and some proposed principles and standards. In short, the vocational function is stressed. A decent bibliography follows.


Stoddard, George Dinsmore. *Tertiary Education.* (Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1944). This is a lecture on the role of junior colleges in the area of terminal education. Plans for junior colleges, curricula, functions, and other topics are discussed.

Stoops, J. A. (ed.) *The Community College in Higher Education.* (Bethlehem, Pennsylvania: School of Education, Lehigh University, 1965). A report of the Conference on the Role of the Community College in Higher Education. Four papers are included as well as summaries and discussions. The papers deal with the community college: programs, purposes, place, and teachers.


Thornton, J. W. *The Community Junior College.* (2nd ed.) (New York: Wiley and Sons, 1966). One of the major functions of the community college is community service. "...the scope and adequacy of these services determine whether or not the college merits the title of community junior college...." p. 66. This text covers many areas of interest: history and philosophy, the elements of the curriculum, the community college task, the emerging issues, accepted j.c. purposes, etc. The junior college is "an indigenous American educational institution developed to perform needed functions, some
of which are shared by the high schools or by the colleges, and some of which are its own unshared responsibilities. This book gets to the heart of the question of role and functions, as it discusses several types of curriculum, the differing purposes, and the various types of junior colleges. There is a 215 item bibliography, but it is not annotated.


Venn, Grant. Man, Education, and Work; Postsecondary Technical and Vocational Education. (Washington: American Council on Education, 1964). "The two-year colleges in America, if they are to assume their proper and effective role in the educational system of the nation, should make vocational and technical education programs a major part of their mission and a fundamental institutional objective." from the book.

Mann, Phebe. *Terminal Education in the Junior College*. Prepared for the Administrative Committee of the Commission on Terminal Education of the American Association of Junior Colleges. (New York and London: Harper and Brothers, 1947). The book discusses the philosophy and development of terminal education and then describes procedures for setting up and evaluating terminal education programs. The bibliography is short, but annotated. The role and function of providing terminal education in the junior college is discussed at the outset.


Weitzel, Henry Irving. *The Curriculum Classification of Junior College Students*. (Pasadena, California: Book Store, Pasadena Junior College, 1940). This is a dissertation study that surveyed junior college curricula, proposed a curriculum (comprehensive) and then found this curriculum adopted at Pasadena Junior College. Various functions of the College can be gleaned from its curriculum.

Mann Whitney, Frederick L. *The Junior College in America*. (Greeley, Colorado: Colorado Teachers College Education Series No. 5, 1928). This is an early study of the progress of vocational-terminal curriculums in junior colleges. It is also a fact-finding study of the status of the junior college movement in 1927-28. It deals with the development, objectives, laws, standards, curriculum, costs, and criteria for organization.

Wilson, Logan (ed.) *Emerging Patterns in American Higher Education*. (Washington: American Council on Higher Education, 1965). A high powered group of individuals have written essays on a number of interesting topic areas dealing with higher education. One article is especially relevant to junior colleges, although several others bear somewhat on the question of how junior colleges fit into state and overall plans for education. Leland Medsker discussed the junior colleges as evolving institutions, and explained their new and old functions. The article is short, but worth attention.


**Council for Financial Aid to Education. The Two-Year College; Its Place in American Higher Education. March 1957.**

Kansas Legislative Council. Committee on Education. Community Junior Colleges: a report relating to the role, function, organization, financing, and supervision of junior colleges, on proposal No. 2, October 1964.


Note:

J.C.J. is now indexed by subject.

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See J.C.J. 38:52, April 1968

Note:

Articles in J.C.J. (38:17-26, November 1967) discuss the role and function of ERIC in helping researchers investigating junior colleges.

Film:

AAJC and the Sears Roebuck Foundation are now preparing a motion picture on the role of the community junior college. See: J.C.J. 38:44, May 1968.
Adams, D. A. An Analysis of Roles of the Community College in Continuing Education in Conjunction With Other Organizations Which Provide Education for Adults. 262 pp. Florida. XXVIII, 1258-A.
The major problem of this study was continuing education role conflict and role congruency between the community college and other community organizations. Roles of community colleges in this regard and roles of other educational agencies are synthesized. Continuing education and community services, while considered important by a number of respected junior college respondents, do not have the general top priority of college transfer and vocational-technical education. Several panels of different makeups did the priority ratings.

This is a case study that analyzes how well a community college in California meets the vocational and training needs of the community which it serves. The general conclusion was that needs were met well, but that there was room for improvement.

The problem studied was the adequacy of the vocational and technical training programs in the junior colleges of Iowa. The need for vocational technical education, the role of the junior college in this regard, and the subsequent curriculum are discussed. Most respondents thought that the junior colleges were not providing training opportunities that fit the needs of technical, skilled, and semi-skilled workers. Several recommendations are an attempt to remedy this situation.

Junior college is uniquely equipped to absorb the growing college population and must serve all who seek college education in a community. A number of other functions of junior colleges are enumerated. The new and vital role for the junior college is to become all-encompassing and to serve as a link between secondary schools and universities. It must also be dedicated to strengthening the economic, social, political, and family life in the community.

Clarke, J. R. A Curriculum Design for Disadvantaged Community College Students. 158 pp. Florida. XXVII, 1216-A.
The community college, because of its special purpose to meet the post-high school needs of the community, and because of its "open-door" admission policy, should be especially concerned with disadvantaged students. This study attempts to develop a curriculum to meet the identifiable needs of the disadvantaged student in the community junior college.
Cohen, W. F. The Community Service Programs in California Junior Colleges. 24 pp. Southern California. XXVII, 3609-A.
Community service programs should be a major function of the community college. Based on data collected by questionnaire, this study makes various recommendations as to how to develop guidelines and criteria for the evaluation and conduct of programs of community service.

The proposed curricula is based on bio-socio-psychological characteristics of eighteen to twenty-two year olds. A list of criteria of importance is a derivative of this study.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the emerging role of the community (junior) college developed within the framework of comprehensive plans for post-high school education. An attempt is made to 1) clarify the role of the emerging institution, 2) interpret the assumptions, objectives and functions, 3) assist in resolving the problems of identity, 4) provide information and guidance for comprehensive planning, and 5) establish a conceptual framework for the development of new and existing institutions. Historical development of junior colleges, a survey of the states that determines patterns of higher education, and an analysis and interpretation of the role of the community college as found in state comprehensive plans make up the three parts of this study. State plans are very important in determining the role of the junior college.

This study examines the forces that shaped the New York State Institutes of 1946, using a historical perspective. The needs of the time are delineated, then three designs for post-secondary institutions that meet these needs are studied in detail: the terminally-oriented junior college, the technical institute, and the community institute.

Fitzgerald, J. S., Jr. Faculty Views of the California Public Junior College. 300 pp. University of Southern California, XX, 3349.
Views were elicited concerning the purposes, administration, instruction, curriculum, and students of junior colleges. Most teachers agree with the literature and legislation on the basic role of the junior college, although they often favor a slight "closing of the door." They want separate general curriculums for transfer and non-transfer students. Policy and curriculum questions are matters in which the faculty want a larger voice.

Various groups in junior colleges stated their views on the purposes of junior colleges. The most important single function was thought to be the college transfer program, while most respondents held the view that the junior college should be a comprehensive institution.
Goddard, M. L.  The Potential Role of the Junior College in Education for Business. 346 pp. Indiana University. XXIV, 140.
The study was concerned with the nature, scope, depth, and desired end results of junior college education for business. Emerging trends in junior colleges were traced from 1924 to 1962 (business). The local populace has much to say about the type of business program offered. The future role in business education will be comprehensive in nature, including terminal education and preparatory education.

The study organizes information about the origin and development of Florida's junior colleges. Historical method is used.

The research attempts to identify the objectives of programs of community service and to determine the critical requirements of effective programs of community services. The Critical Incident Technique is used. Thus the study lists objectives of community service programs, and attempts to show how these objectives are reached.

James, E. A. The Role of Women's Private Junior Colleges. 312 pp. Columbia University, XXIV, 1938.
The study attempts to identify the role of public junior colleges, now and what the role will need to be in the future. The characteristics of these schools are listed and size, curriculum, etc. recommendations are offered for the future.

The author attempts to examine and analyze the founding, growth, and development of the public two-year college movement in Iowa (a comprehensive survey of the nation-wide development of junior-community colleges is included), with particular emphasis on trends in curriculum, instruction, administration, and the historical role of important state agencies and institutions. All types of written materials were used as data sources. The report is divided into five chronological periods.

This project identifies a curriculum for preparing teacher-assistants for pre-kindergarten classes. It does not dwell on the question of whether this should be a junior college function - it assumes such.

An important characteristic of the community college is the breadth of its purpose; it has many educational goals. The goal of this study is to show how to arrive at curriculum based on student needs.

Do the characteristics in the training and personal experiences of faculty members contribute to the acceptance of the stated role of Mississippi public junior colleges? Goals and purposes of junior colleges were presented in questionnaire form, and subjects were asked to relate how well they accept such. Standard demographic variables were used to analyze the highest and lowest agreement groups.


This study evaluates the effects on students in the world of work of the junior college, and by inference the roles the colleges attempt to play. Many different roles or functions are evaluated in terms of how well the students do after graduation.


This study compares the concepts held by Catholic educators on the status, role, curriculums and programs, services, faculty and support of junior colleges with the views held by authorities in the field. The images generally agree.


Issues were found in various printed sources on the junior college and a checklist was devised to determine views on the issues in several areas including programs and purposes. A comprehensive program and "open-door" policy were favored. Purposes of junior colleges were ranked with transfer, technical-vocational education, guidance, general education, community programs in that order at the top. Adult education in the junior college was opposed, as was the comprehensive nature of the program, when further views were expressed. (Sure does sound contradictory!)


The study examines the relationship of two-year schools to four-year schools in the U.S. The role of junior colleges is discussed. Policy statements of the state were analyzed, and from these, information of relevance to junior college functions and planning were isolated. The problems of higher education, along with social, political, economic, technological and scientific forces are operating to define and determine the role of junior colleges. Junior college programs vary, and no one set of criteria is valid for establishing junior colleges. However, the state plan is an important guideline.

The purpose of this study was to design an instrument to determine how well a public junior college is serving its community. The instrument was designed, field tested, and found capable of identifying the areas of strength and weakness of junior colleges, including the areas of philosophy, curriculum, and instruction.

Reid, A. E., Jr. A History of the California Public Junior College Movement. 746 pp. University of Southern California. XXVII, 375-A. Trends in the history of California the junior college movement from its inception through the 1961 Master-Plan are traced historically. Junior colleges emerge in response to local needs; as a result the educational program changes from time to time.

Robertson, M. R. A Comparative Analysis of the General Education Programs in Church Related Colleges and Public Junior Colleges of California. 235 pp. University of Southern California. XXVIII, 61-A. From this study one can glean what most public junior colleges assume to be their role in regard to what values are taught, what overall purposes are sought, and what type of programs are developed. If one is interested, comparisons with church-related schools are available.

Segner, K. B., III. A History of the Community College Movement in North Carolina, 1927-1963. 165 pp. University of North Carolina. XXVII, 3703-A. Primary source material is used to trace the development of North Carolina's community colleges. As colleges become more numerous, the state mandates certain functions for public institutions to perform.

Selman, O. M. A Study of Curricula for Existing and Proposed Junior Colleges in Utah. 304 pp. Brigham Young University. XXVII, 364-A. The study surveys existing junior college curricula, assesses future needs, and recommends guidelines for curricular programs. Junior colleges are accepted as being community-centered institutions, with comprehensive purposes and varied curricular offerings, serving all youth and adults in the community. Meeting community needs is usually one role of Utah junior colleges.

Shay, T. M. A Study of Terminal-Program Students Who Transferred in 1961 from Public Two-Year Colleges in the State of New York. 711 pp. Berkeley. XXVII, 3638-A. One role of junior colleges is to "terminate" education. Another is to prepare students to "transfer". This study discussed what happened when the first role (terminate) became ("transfer"), as far as some students were concerned.

Spencer, J. S. Criteria for the Establishment and Operation of a Statewide System of Comprehensive Regional Junior Colleges. 220 pp. University of Illinois, XXVII, 2042-A. The study discusses some of the criteria that would result in a statewide system of comprehensive junior colleges. These criteria give a glimpse of the role that the colleges should play and the functions that they should perform.
Tunnell, J. W. Faculty Involvement in Policy Formulation in the Public Junior College. 136 pp. Texas Tech. XXIV, 5157. This study deals with the extent of faculty involvement in policy and curriculum decisions (as well as in others). However, the extent of involvement in policy and curriculum decisions is perceived as greater by administrators than by teachers.

Yeo, R. D. A Comparison Between Curricular Judgments Made By College Officials and Educational Theorists for a New Community College's Technical-Vocational Program. 224 pp. Stanford University. XXVI, 6573. This study attempts to answer a simple question based on the assumption that the community college purpose is to meet the needs of the community it serves. Is it necessary to develop the curriculum with detailed research as to what is needed? Does a non-research based curriculum not serve the needs of the community? In one case study, the parts of the curriculum (either omitted or offered for no good reason) that differed from what research indicated was needed, prevailed frequently. Although programs sought to serve needs, they thus failed often to do so. Often personal biases of administrators were responsible for this discrepancy between what was needed and what was offered. Curriculum should be based on research.

Vorhies, R. M. Status and Role of the Non-Transfer Agricultural Education Program in California Junior Colleges. 190 pp. University of Missouri. XXVI, 806. The purpose of the study was to determine the past, present, and future role of the junior college in providing non-transfer agricultural education in California. It is a descriptive, historical study. More effort, and thus a larger role, was found to go to transfer, than non-transfer programs.

Weynand, J. F. The Role of Public Junior Colleges in Texas As Viewed by Presidents and Board Members. 204 pp. University of Texas. XXIV, 2343. Questionnaires disclosed that there was no single, all-inclusive or unifying role of the public junior colleges in Texas. Ten broad role features based on the consensus of responses were delineated.