This annotated bibliography on creative dramatics is categorized as follows: For the Uninitiated Teacher, Other Books, and Articles. A total of 47 entries comprises the bibliography. (DB)
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CREATIVE DRAMATICS:
A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

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1970

FOR THE UNINITIATED TEACHER--


Basic philosophy and content for the course set out briefly and with detail.


Basic text complete in theory and techniques, application of principles. The use of creative imagination of the child, guidance and qualities for the leader.


Delightful updating of the original edition which has been the basic text for ten years. This book is by far the best in the field.


Ideas and details of practical experiences of drama with students. Suggestions for teachers to use while working with playmaking, improvisation, characterization, sensitivity, sound, rhythm, and imagination. Approaches creative dramatics from beginning exercises to episodes and scenes.

OTHER BOOKS--


Originally published in Great Britain. Discusses drama, mime, literature, and improvisation in creative dramatics. Begins basically with "play" acting and ends with teacher training in colleges.


Denotes the application of creative movement to develop freedom in playmaking. Preliminary techniques for creative dramatics.

*Supplemented by Lawana Trout, August 1971.

Detailed descriptions of creative dramatic activities direct from classroom experiences. This book is written from notes made up by the author after each of many sessions. One of the few books which explains in detail how to explore the world of creative drama. Comprehensive descriptions of techniques and methods, at all stages of work. Careful and detailed guidance for teachers new to creative dramatic activities in the classroom.


A Dartmouth Seminar Paper written by Douglas Barnes, University of Leeds. Contains articles on democracy and education, drama in English teaching, and a secondary school drama syllabus and a discussion of drama in the primary school.


Includes pantomime, procedures in the development of creative plays with examples provided.


Good model for exploring relationships between drama and writing, reading, and talking. Extensive description of one project with unstreamed class of 41 children. Tells how Homer's *Odyssey* became the stimulus for speaking, writing, painting, modeling, making individual study books, and other activities. Gives samples of children's writing and has photographs of them at work.


A discussion of principles of dramatic method. Chapters on values, improvisation, movement and mime, and playmaking. Ends with bibliography on sources of materials.

*Creative Dramatics,* a special bulletin of the Association for Childhood Education, 1961.


Good overview of British drama approaches from infant school through university level. Origin of book was a drama conference held at Clifton College, Bristol, England. Contributors treat specific themes: John Hodgson - literature and improvisation; Dorothy Heathcote - understanding drama; Veronica Sherborne - movement; John Hersee - the school play. Summaries of the discussions which followed the papers are given.


An excellent collection of articles about drama in Great Britain's schools: elementary, secondary, and College of Education. Examples and
materials for creative drama. Theory included and a bibliography.


Shows drama in the primary school as an extension of dramatic expression seen in play of young children. Specific suggestions for helping child through developing stages of drama. Help on selecting appropriate materials for these stages.


A bulletin on the interpretive language arts prepared by the former NCTE Committee on Interpretive Arts in the Elementary School. Chapters on choric interpretation, storytelling, creative dramatics, movement, rhythm, and suggestions for curriculum in oral interpretation.


Excellent source for ideas for improvising with and without a text.


Report of drama work carried out in North London Infants School. Topics include movement thinking, sensory awareness activities, body awareness, mime, and verbal drama improvisations.


Best available texts for drama grades 1-8. Teacher’s Book has detailed suggestions for drama experiments. Student’s Books are great for stimulating drama activities on a broad range of topics: Carnival (children’s games); Legend; Horizon; (adventure) and Routes (explorations).


Detailed and imaginative suggestions for secondary work in movement, speech, and playmaking.


Experiences in a Bermondsey primary school. Drama experiments with sound, words, poetry, and playmaking. Attempts to break through traditional subject barriers and use history and art, as well as movement and speech.


An anthology of poetry and stories for younger and older children.

Originally published in Great Britain. The unique use of creative
dramatics concepts in all phases of child development and educational
application.

Spolin, Viola. *Improvisation for the Theater*. Evanston: Northwestern University

Background discussion of drama and theater. Workshop approach to
creative drama with over 200 games for students of all ages.

Walker, Pamela. *Seven Steps to Creative Dramatics*. New York: Hill and Wang,
1957.

The development of child drama and play production initiated through
creative dramatic procedures.

Ward, Winifred. *Stories to Dramatize*. Anchorage, Ky.: Children's Theatre Press,
1952.

Collection of stories graded to age and interest levels with suggested
techniques for presentation and dramatization.

ARTICLES--

Bertram, Jean DeSales. "Creative Dramatics in the School," *Elementary English*,
XXXV (December 1958), 515-518.

Consists of reports to a survey seeking the extent to which creative
dramatics was used in elementary classrooms in Florida and Wisconsin.
Describes creative experiences at first grade level.

XXXVI (December 1959), 565-567.

Sees the teacher as the initiator of creative drama in the classroom at
all levels. Considers this type of activity well worth the time involved,
for it gives every child the chance to create spontaneously as he performs.
Attempts to dispel the many fears that teachers may have for such a
seemingly unstructured activity.

Burnett, Beatrice. "Traveling Salesman of English: Dramatic Activities in the
Classroom," *English Journal*, 46 (February 1957), 81-83.

Model teacher in inservice program guides dramatic activities in eighth
and ninth grade productions.

English*, XXXIV (October 1957), 394-396, 424.

Gives the importance of dramatic interpretation and values of using it in
the classroom. This experience is usually neglected because of lack of
time and failure of the teacher to see the value resulting from such
situations.

I (December 1949), 105-106.
A report on a creative dramatics demonstration for the Annual Children's Theatre Conference and the results.


Discusses relationship of creative dramatics to educational goals and the total development in the light of: 1. self-understanding, 2. relation to environment, 3. extension of living experience. Urges use of creative dramatics as a means of allowing the students to express themselves freely and creatively; attempts to clarify this often misunderstood approach.


Categorizes 53 books from which stories can be chosen for dramatization.


Discusses uses of various types of mime: charades, fables, proverbs. A few basic ideas for classroom teachers.


Seven steps of creative dramatics. Case illustrated. Teacher's role and selection of materials.


Describes a project in New Haven which gives experiences in children's theatre to children of low-income families.


Reports a collection of material suitable for use in elementary classroom creative dramatics.


Discusses choice of material for creative dramatics in terms of suitability, preference by children in relationship to selections by adults, and quality for successful playing.


Enumerates the following advantages of class dramatization of textbook and library book passages and poetry: (1) improvement in oral and written language, (2) improvement in oral and silent reading, (3) vocabulary enrichment, (4) development of an interest in good literature,
(5) improvement of diction, and (6) skill in using quotation marks. Dramatization may serve to generate interest in choral speaking and creative writing.


Describes the British system of education, where the children are taught in stages of development as shown by their progress rather than the progress of the textbook, via creative drama involving writing, taping, grammar usage, and critical evaluations.


Promotes creative dramatics as an important activity for the development of the elementary school child.


Tells of Portia Boynton's Creative Workshop at Drake University. She used five senses as a basis for acting: What do I see? What do I hear? What do I taste? What do I touch? What do I smell?


Discusses many techniques for storytelling and its growth into creative drama activities.


Defines creative dramatics in terms of teacher's need. Discusses multiple approaches and motivation, understanding of the child through creative experience.


Tells of a program in creative arts, and gives the philosophy of the program director, at the Children's Center for Creative Arts at Adelphi College.


Methods of using creative dramatics illustrated by an example of "The Emperor's New Clothes." Evaluation techniques and devices for motivation.


Urges creative dramatics as a norm of developing purposeful living and promoting self-initiated activity. Author stresses the importance of training for the teacher in this activity.