
Historical information about the U.S. Department of Education and its forerunners is plentiful, but access to it is often difficult. The objective of this partially annotated bibliography was to compile references to this literature by categories that focus on specific facets of the Department of Education. Each category is divided into sections that contain references to: (1) articles and books; and (2) dissertations. The document also contains a brief history of this department's development. Materials are compiled under the categories of: (1) general works; (2) Alaska activities; (3) federal aid to education; (4) higher education; (5) minorities, women, and the handicapped; (6) the National Institute of Education; (7) miscellaneous programs and activities; (8) Henry Barnard, U.S. Commissioner of Education, 1867-1870; (9) John Eaton, U.S. Commissioner of Education, 1870-1886; (10) William T. Harris, U.S. Commissioner of Education, 1889-1906; and (11) other selected Commissioners of Education. (JHP)
A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE LITERATURE ON THE HISTORY OF THE U. S.
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND ITS FORERUNNERS

by

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Introduction

The debate surrounding the 1979 creation of the U.S. Department of Education sparked strong public interest in the federal education agency's historical role, and a decade later that interest persists. For those wishing to explore this topic, information on the agency's origins is plentiful. Unfortunately, however, access to that information is often difficult, since much of it is contained in unpublished theses and relatively obscure journal articles. Thus, it is the objective of this bibliography to compile the literature on this subject in the hope that it will be a useful tool for the acquisition of knowledge, of value to the professional scholar and lay person alike.

The works included in this bibliography are those which treat the federal education agency in a historical dimension, as opposed to contemporary analyses. Entries are arranged by category, with each category focusing on a different facet of the agency. In addition, annotations have been kept to a minimum and are used only when titles do not adequately describe the topic. Because dissertations are often difficult to obtain, they are listed separately from articles and books.

Brief History of the Department of Education and its Forerunners

Although the United States Constitution says nothing about education, many of the Nation's Founders—including George Washington and Thomas Jefferson—believed that the Federal government should promote schooling. However, except for a few mild steps to foster education in the states, there was no federal agency specifically concerned with this important issue until after the Civil War. In 1867, during the era of Reconstruction of the defeated South, Congress created a small, autonomous Department of Education headed by a Commissioner of Education. Henry Barnard, the most celebrated educator of the day and a long-time proponent of a federal education agency, was selected as the first U.S. Commissioner of Education.

Although given the name of "Department," the agency did not possess Cabinet-level status, and various problems within the new entity rapidly sparked Congressional dissatisfaction and led to a subsequent loss of autonomy. By 1869, the Department of Education was reconstituted as an agency within the Department of the Interior and was renamed the Office of Education. The federal education agency remained in the Department of the Interior for 70 years, although under different names. In 1870, it became the Bureau of Education; in 1929, it was named the Office of Education once again.
In 1939, the Office of Education was removed from the Department of the Interior and lodged in the newly-created Federal Security Agency. This agency, in turn, was upgraded to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) in 1953, with the Office of Education being one of its major components.

Until the 1950s, the federal education agency remained a small entity devoted primarily to the collection and dissemination of information. There was one major exception, however. From 1884 to 1931, it administered an Alaska program which not only operated schools in Alaska, but maintained programs to aid the overall well-being of the Alaskan native peoples.

Beginning in the 1950s, the Office of Education grew markedly. Congress enacted numerous programs to aid education in the states and assigned the administrative duties for those programs to the agency. Staffing figures reflect this vast expansion. While the Office employed 286 people in 1947, by 1960, that number had swelled to nearly 1,100, and by 1966 it exceeded 3,100. This dramatic growth led to various changes in the structure of the federal education agency.

Between 1966 and 1970, for example, the HEW hierarchy included an Assistant Secretary for Education, who advised the Secretary of HEW on education matters, but who had no authority over programs in the Office of Education. Then, in 1972, Congress created a new educational research agency, the National Institute of Education (NIE), which was separate from the Office of Education. These two units formed equal parts of a new Education Division of HEW that was headed by an Assistant Secretary for Education. In theory at least, the Assistant Secretary for Education became the nation's highest federal education official, with the Commissioner of Education continuing to head the Office of Education.

In 1979, Congress, spurred on primarily by the efforts of President Jimmy Carter and by the National Education Association, created a Department of Education. Comprised primarily of HEW's former Education Division, the new agency was headed by a Secretary of Education and became part of the President's Cabinet. Its doors officially opened on May 4, 1980.

During the 1980 election, abolition of the nascent Department was a much-cited plank in the Republican Party's platform. Still, the Reagan Administration made only mild efforts to achieve this goal during its early years, and ultimately came to accept the Department's existence. Indeed, President Reagan's second Secretary of Education, William J. Bennett, gained the national spotlight for himself and the Department with his promotion of academic excellence.
I. General Works

A. Articles and Books


B. Dissertations


II. Alaska Activities

In 1885, the Bureau of Education was assigned the task of not only operating schools in Alaska but also insuring the overall health and economic well-being of the Alaskan native peoples. Due to the urging of Sheldon Jackson, the Bureau's General Agent in Alaska, the Bureau of Education introduced reindeer herding to the Eskimo in the early 1890s, which flourished for almost half a century. Overall, the Alaskan program in the 1910s and 1920s comprised around 2/3 of total Bureau of Education staff and expenditures. The reindeer program was transferred to the Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1929 and the rest of the Alaska program was moved over there in 1931.

A. Articles and Books


B. Dissertations


III. Federal Aid to Education

A. Articles and Books

Chubb, John E. "Excessive Regulation: The Case of Federal Aid to Education." *Political Science Quarterly* 100:2 (Summer 1985), pp. 287-311.


B. Dissertations


IV. Higher Education

A. Articles and Books


B. Dissertations


V. Minorities, Women, and the Handicapped

A. Articles and Books


Thernstrom, Abigail M. "E Pluribus Plura: Congress and Bilingual Education." Public Interest 60 (Summer 1980), pp. 3-22.

B. Dissertations


VI. National Institute of Education

The National Institute of Education (NIE) was created by Congress in 1972 as an education research agency separate from the Office of Education. NIE and the Office of Education were both part of a new Education Division of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. NIE was headed by a Director. When Congress created the Department of Education in 1979, it placed NIE in one of the new department's major offices, the Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI). NIE still retained considerable autonomy, however. NIE was dissolved in 1985. Its programs were distributed throughout OERI, with most becoming part of a new Office of Research.

A. Articles and Books


An analytic history of dissemination at NIE.
B. Dissertations


VII. Miscellaneous Programs and Activities

A. Articles and Books


Gilbert, James B. "Anthropometrics in the U.S. Bureau of Education: The Case of Arthur MacDonald's 'Laboratory'." History of Education Quarterly 17:2 (Summer 1977), pp. 169-95. Research in late 1800's which purported to find a link between physical appearance and criminality, insanity, and poverty.


B. Dissertations


Hinga, James Donald. "America's Overseas Dependents Schools: A Profile of Politics in Education." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Michigan, 1986. 243 pp. Discusses why these schools were not transferred to the Department of Education as had been called for by the 1979 Department of Education Act.


VIII. Henry Barnard, U.S. Commissioner of Education, 1867-1870

A. Articles and Books


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B. Dissertations


IX. John Eaton, U.S. Commissioner of Education, 1870-1886

A. Articles and Books


B. Dissertations

X. William T. Harris, U.S. Commissioner of Education, 1889-1906

A. Articles and Books


Kinzer, John R. A Study of the Educational Philosophy of William Torrey Harris with Reference to the Education of Teachers. Nashville, Tn.: George Peabody College for Teachers, 1940. 5 pp.


B. Dissertations


Harris introduced the kindergarten in American public schools.
XI. Other Commissioners of Education

A. Articles and Books


B. Dissertations
