RECORD
OF CURRENT EDUCATIONAL
PUBLICATIONS

COMPRISING PUBLICATIONS
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RECORD OF CURRENT EDUCATIONAL PUBLICATIONS
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NOTE
The following pages contain a classified and annotated list of current educational publications received by the library of the Bureau of Education during the third quarter of 1927, July to September, inclusive. The last preceding list in this series of records was issued as Bulletin, 1927, No. 25, and comprised publications received by the Bureau of Education to July 1, 1927. The item numbers run consecutively through the issues of the record during 1927, and at the end of the year an annual index will be published with references to these item numbers.

This office can not supply the publications listed in this bulletin, other than those expressly designated as publications of the Bureau of Education. Books, pamphlets, and periodicals here mentioned may ordinarily be obtained from their respective publishers, either directly or through a dealer, or, in the case of an association publication, from the secretary of the issuing organization. Many of them are available for consultation in various public and institutional libraries.

EDUCATIONAL HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY
"Contains various sections describing educational and cultural developments in the United States from the earliest settlements to the present."
CURRENT EDUCATIONAL PUBLICATIONS


In this biography Mrs. Morrow tells of the life of A. Bronson Alcott, of his tragic disappointments and of his wonderful intellectual and spiritual qualities as evidenced in his own letters and journals.


The stream of educational development in Western Europe from Homeric times to the sixteenth century of our era is followed in this book, which gives particular attention to those influences which have been most potent in shaping this development, and which are essential to explain current educational conditions.


CURRENT EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

GENERAL AND UNITED STATES


A study of denominational preferences, politics, membership in social clubs, education and professions based on information in Who's who.


Address of the president before the general session of the National education association, at Seattle, July 4, 1927.

The writer says that the American school system is the very pit of the melting pot, where the ancient foreign prejudices are melted out of the youth and the best that was brought and the best that is here are fused together. In conclusion he says that the chiefest concern of the growing republic is the having and holding of the right kind of a teacher in the schools of America.


Devotes 56 pages to the educational year in review, and to the new educational books. Presents the private schools critically and statistically described by states, and also in classified groups to meet special needs. Contains educational directories of associations, periodicals, dealers in equipment, etc., and a who's who in the private schools.


"Youth," says Mr. Hart, "seems to be under the peculiar illusion that schools exist for the sake of the students; that the public pays taxes with the kindly idea of giving students what they want; that philanthropists give their millions so that students may learn to do as they please! An idea that is without the slightest foundation of historical fact. On the contrary, education is the invention of adults and has always been employed to protect existing society against the radical and dangerous ideas of the younger generation."


1254. Iowa. Board of control of State institutions. Bulletin of State institutions. Contains a report of the quarterly conference of chief executive officers of State institutions and others with the Board of control, of State institutions, with papers and addresses and discussions thereon. Anamosa, Iowa, Men's reformatory press, 1926. 344 p. 8°. (Bulletin, vol. XXVIII, 1926)


This third annual volume in the series of yearbooks continues the accounts of the progress of education in England, France, Germany, and the United States, and also contains sections on education in 10 other countries. Part II presents a special consideration of the problems of secondary education as illustrated by the practices of England, Germany, and the United States.


The spirit and practice of the new education.
Contains papers delivered at the sixth annual meeting of the Progressive education association.


A brief report of the problems discussed at the Fourth International conference of the new education fellowship, held at Locarno, Switzerland, August 3 to 15, 1927.


Address before the general session of the National education association, at Seattle, Washington, July 4, 1927.


Discusses the "persistence in education of the mores and folkways which date from this outworn past."

FOREIGN COUNTRIES


Application of psychology to child problems. Describes experiments in schools of Vienna, Austria.
1265. Almada, Baldomera A. The educational progress of Mexico. Pan Pacific progress, 7: 92, August 1927.


Bibliography: p. 92-94.


This volume gives brief sketches of the history, geography, resources, characteristics of people, etc., of each of the Latin-American countries, including in most cases a concise account of the system of education.

1268. Fremy, A. The German vocational and continuation schools. Their post-war development, present status, and probable future. Industrial arts magazine, 16: 361-66; October 1927.

Translation is by William George Bruce.


1270. Hart, Joseph E. Light from the north; the Danish folk high schools; their meanings for America. New York, H. Holt and company (1926) xxi, 159 p. 16°.


Bibliography: p. 149-61.


One of the lectures of the Harris foundation, 1926, published by the University of Chicago press.


The studies comprising this book aim primarily at illustrating the recent progress and present condition of English education by descriptions of the work done in a few definite fields.


Deals primarily with conditions in England.

An outline of the history of the National union of teachers, accounting for its origin, describing its organization and methods of work, and indicating something of its achievements.


INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS OF EDUCATION


Address before the Department of elementary school principals, Department of superintendence, National education association, Dallas, Texas, March 2, 1927.


EDUCATIONAL THEORY AND PRACTICE


The principal of Kensington School, Grand Rapids, Mich., tells of an experiment that is being conducted by the teachers of that school.


The writer discusses the dangerous tendency of carrying too far the educational formulae, which are good in themselves, but when carried too far are harmful.


The entire number is devoted to this subject.


Commencement address, June 11, 1927.

The writer says that the arteries of education are conditions which must be added to all learning and skill to make an educated man. He discusses five of these arteries: (1) Work, well done; (2) Play, well played; (3) People, well met; (4) Reading, well chosen; and (5) Reverence as a habit.

Says that education suffers in America from confusion of purpose. "For the most part our public enthusiasm for education has been uncreative, and the actual arrangement of subjects in our school programmes has been largely the result of tradition, harried here and there by the raw winds of pedagogical theory."


Tells of some ways in which the teachers of Mount Vernou, N. Y., are helped toward expressing and developing their personalities. Supt. Holmes says that in the final analysis it is the personality of the individual classroom teacher that counts for the most in the educative process.


Comments on the answer of President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia university, to this question.

1292. Public school messenger; Board of education, St. Louis, Mo. Vol. 25, nos. 1 and 2, September 1, 2, 1927. Supervision series, nos. 2 and 3.

No. 2. The supervision of classroom instruction, Part III. Case studies in good teaching, kindergarten and elementary grades, 117 p. No. 3. The supervision of classroom instruction, Part III. Case studies in good teaching, intermediate and high school grades, 72 p.


Dr. Reed presents in this volume a large amount of pertinent statistical information, which she interprets with the purpose of finding, if possible, what steps may best be taken to improve the efficiency of our educational system and to reduce to a minimum the human waste in education.


Extracts from an address before the general session of the National education association at Seattle, Wash., July 4, 1927.


One finds here a systematic account of Fichte's educational theory, an analysis of its biographical and historical setting, and a critical estimate of its value in Fichte's day and for all time, together with translations of his educational writings.

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY; CHILD STUDY


The purpose of this book is to acquaint parents in a practically helpful way, with findings of modern science that bear directly on successful child rearing.
CURRENT EDUCATIONAL PUBLICATIONS

1298. Foster, Josephine C. and Anderson, John E. . . . The young child and his parents; a study of one hundred cases. Minneapolis, Minn., University of Minnesota press, 1927. 190 p. 8". (University of Minnesota. The institute of child welfare. Monograph series, no. 1.)


This book was designed especially for the younger student. For that reason the authors have borne in mind the necessity for clearness. No disputed material is included. Only that side of psychology which, through experiment and observation, has a definite scientific basis for its various conclusions, is given.


"This paper presents a list of 23 descriptions of learning—generalizations which may be called laws of learning."


1304. Ward, James. Psychology applied to education; a series of lectures on the theory and practice of education, ed. by G. Dawes Hicks. Cambridge, At the University press, 1926. xiii, 188 p. 8º.


EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

1306. Counts, George S. The subject matter of the curriculum and sociology. Journal of educational sociology, 1: 11-17, September 1927.

"Disscuses the question "What is the role which sociology should play in the attack upon the curriculum?"


PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS


"The writer says that "a high I. Q. may be one of the necessary attributes of genius, but it is only one. There must be in addition that divine discontent ... that somewhat native faith in the efficacy of human effort ever and beyond the demands of one’s job, that ability to take directions and maintain enthusiasm, and many other things."

EDUCATIONAL TESTS AND MEASUREMENTS


Bibliography: p. 49-51.


1315. Latham, Ray. Analysis and report of the 1925-1926 testing program to the Board of education. Duluth, Minn. [Duluth, Minn., Board of education, 1926?] 63 p. graphs. 8°.


Bibliography: p. 34-35.


Bibliography: p. 48-45.

EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH

1320. Social science research council. Annual report of the chairman, 1926. Chicago, Ill., 1927. 23 p. 8°. (Charles E. Merriam, chairman, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.)


CURRENT EDUCATIONAL PUBLICATIONS


An address given before the California educational research association, May 14, 1927.

The writer sets forth some of the ways in which educational research falls short of being truly scientific in spirit and practice.

INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES


A committee report, 1926-1927.


The author finds from his study that there are no significant sex differences in general intelligence as measured by either group or individual examinations, except a somewhat greater tendency of the boys to make higher scores than the girls in the upper ranges of the group tests. In school accomplishment tests the girls show a generally higher achievement in all subjects with the exception of history, and possibly of arithmetic reasoning. An analysis of the data available leads to the conclusion that neither sex may be called more variable than the other.

SPECIAL METHODS OF INSTRUCTION AND ORGANIZATION

PROJECT METHOD

1826. Duncan, M. H. A Texas superintendent shows how to take the school to the home. Texas outlook, 11: 10-12, August 1927.

This article is in the nature of a letter from the superintendent of schools of Lubbock, Texas, to the citizenship of the Lubbock Independent School district, setting forth the aims of the problem-project method.

VISUAL INSTRUCTION


Describes the value of this type of machine.


In conclusion, the writer says that "because of visual education in our schools the results of our teaching will be more lasting and more firmly implanted in the minds of our pupils; our school curricula will be greatly enriched; the pupil mortality will be lessened; the number of repeaters will be considerably decreased, thus saving a system thousands of dollars annually; textbooks will last longer; the time of learning will be shortened and interest and effort on the part of the pupils will be stimulated to a high degree."

The author finds from his study that there are no significant sex differences in general intelligence as measured by either group or individual examinations, except a somewhat greater tendency of the boys to make higher scores than the girls in the upper ranges of the group tests. In school accomplishment tests the girls show a generally higher achievement in all subjects with the exception of history, and possibly of arithmetic reasoning. An analysis of the data available leads to the conclusion that neither sex may be called more variable than the other.

Pennsylvania’s experience in working out this type of visual education, which the writer considers one of the most important and valuable types of visual aids.


SPECIAL SUBJECTS OF CURRICULUM

READING


The author demonstrates the utility of a new method of teaching reading. The book describes the application of the new procedure to bright, average, and dull normal children, to pupils suffering many sorts of acquired reading difficulties; and to learners deficient in vision, hearing, motor control, speech, and in other capacities and mechanisms.


SPELLING


1341. Breed, Frederick S. How to teach spelling—I. Selecting the words to be taught. Normal instructor and primary plans, 36: 31, 82-83, October 1927.

The first of a series of articles which will discuss: The gradation of words, Methods of instruction, Measuring the results of instruction, and Handling cases of spelling disability.
A report of a spelling test given to some 1300 children in the Libby elementary school.

Bibliography is given on p. 116-18.

ENGLISH AND COMPOSITION

A vocabulary project worked out in Grade 8 A, in Harrison school, St. Paul, Minn.

A treatment of the problem of English which is valuable because the writer measures, makes diagnoses, and tabulates facts.

Suggestions for the study of American literature drawn from our literature of the last hundred years.


Bibliography of material from periodicals and books, p. 214-16.

A plan is suggested, in part, for ways and means to prevent failures in this subject.


ANCIENT CLASSICS


MODERN LANGUAGES

1354. Lutes, O. S. and Samuelson, Agnes. A method for rating the drill provisions in arithmetic textbooks with ratings for six arithmetic series. Iowa City, Ia., The College of education, University of Iowa [1926] 148 p. tables. 8°. (University of Iowa monographs in education [1st series, no. 3, March 1, 1926])


The leading problems of mathematics teaching recently considered are here set forth, also the conclusions generally reached and the questions needing further study. Various suggestions are also offered for improving the curriculum, the methods of instruction, and the testing of pupils; and for selecting objectives.


Mr. Weiner is Chairman of the department of mathematics, and Miss Grossman of the department of modern languages.


Paper read before the Division of chemical education of the American chemical society, at Richmond, Va., April 14, 1927.

Gives the results of a study undertaken for the purpose of determining the status and present tendencies of high-school science teaching in South Dakota, with a view to formulating certain suggestions.


The writer tells of the evening courses for chemists inaugurated last winter in Chicago.


Tabulates the results of a questionnaire sent to the high schools and colleges in the United States, giving information concerning enrollment, equipment, etc.
CURRENT EDUCATIONAL PUBLICATIONS

NATURE STUDY


GEOGRAPHY

1365. Branom, Frederick E. Maps and how to use them. Normal instructor and primary plans, 38: 47-94-95, September 1927.


SOCIAL STUDIES


A thesis in education presented to the faculty of the Graduate school in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of doctor of philosophy.


Recent developments in the various subjects are treated in this book as follows: Sociology, Charles A. Eliwood; Anthropology, Clark Wissler; Psychology contributory to social explanation, Robert H. Gault; Cultural geography, Carl O. Sauer; Economics, John M. Clark; Political science, Charles E. Merriam; History, Harvey E. Barnes.


The object of this book is to help students to round out and correlate their historical knowledge by intelligently directed study.

MUSIC


1382. Hughes, Royal D. Ideals in teacher training [Music] School music, 28: 4-6, September-October 1927.


ART EDUCATION


The present study is undertaken with a view to classifying and clarifying some of the historically outstanding statements of art objectives and to assembling chronologically these data.
CURRENT EDUCATIONAL PUBLICATIONS

A study outline for women's clubs.

To be continued.

DRAMATICS AND ELOCUTION


The authors have included twenty one-act plays in this anthology, the basis of selection having been the author's integrity as an artist, his skill in dramatic craftsmanship, and the fitness of the play for the classroom.


HANDWRITING


1895. Freeman, Frank N. A course of study in handwriting, for grades one, two and three. Business educator, 33: 19-21, 26, September 1927.

Gives weekly outlines for the first three months.

THRIFT

"There are four things that everyone should know how to do with money: earn, save, spend, and give."

JOURNALISM


The writer believes that school newspapers are a valuable aid in teaching English.

PRINTING

CURRENT EDUCATIONAL PUBLICATIONS


KINDERGARTEN AND PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION


The author considers the present status of institutions for early education, and the general lines of their development; also the particular contribution of the nursery school movement to the theory and practice of early education, in the light of a democratic philosophy.


Address before the Fourth International conference of the New education fellowship, Locarno, Switzerland, August 5, 1927.


The writer gives suggestions for manual arts projects in the primary grades.


ELEMENTARY EDUCATION


A discussion of the activities of the elementary school principal which deal with the improvement of classroom instruction.

CURRENT EDUCATIONAL PUBLICATIONS


(Lippincott's educational guides, ed. by William F. Russell)

Part one of this book, on methods and theory, gives underlying principles of teaching. Part two consists of methods and devices now effective.


"The authors have compiled the data, illustrations, and suggestions in this book in order to help teachers in the revision of traditional intermediate-grade practices and curricula. There is a great scarcity of literature on the subject, and an attempt is made to include in this volume answers to questions commonly asked by intelligent teachers in grades four, five, and six.


RURAL EDUCATION


"The investigation reported in this paper represents an attempt to secure data relative to the scientific interests of pupils enrolled in the ninth grade in small high schools and of adults living in small towns and in the country."


Throughout this book the author has attempted to interpret the activities of the small secondary school in terms of the pupil and the demands of life in a democratic form of society. He is professor of rural education in Cornell university.


Copies may be obtained by addressing H. N. Sherwood, State superintendent of schools, Room 227 State House, Indianapolis, Ind.


SECONDARY EDUCATION


Contents.—I. Introduction.—II. Eighth grade failures and high school eligibles.—III. The type of youth selected for high school attendance.—IV. The effect of high school experiences on youth enrolled.—V. Age-grade progress in the high school.—VI. Free high school privileges.—VII. Large and small high schools in urban and in rural systems.—VIII. Tentative conclusions.


A paper read at the Catholic educational association meeting, June 26, 1927.


This book has been written to take the place of the author's "Psychology of high-school subjects," which was published in 1915. "The title of the present book is intended to indicate that the scope of the treatment undertaken is broader than is the scope of the earlier book. The heart of this book is an outline of the mental processes which pupils exhibit in studying particular high-school subjects, but new general material has been incorporated which aims to extend the discussion to all phases of secondary education."


Presents the question of the "home-room" or "roll-room" system.


Six articles are included in the above report, which were prepared by a subcommittee of the National education association commission on the reorganization of secondary education, on the following subjects: Efficient administration and its relation to scientific methods; The supervision of teaching in junior and senior high school; Administration machinery for secondary education; The social organization and internal government of the high school; The high school principal; The high school as a community center.


Bibliography: p. 142-45.

1444. Studies of secondary school graduates in their mastery of certain fundamental processes; by Frank C. Touton, Karl K. Hellman, and Esther Jeffery Terry. Los Angeles, University of Southern California, 1927. 56 p. tables, diagrs. 8". (University of Southern California studies, second series, no. 1)

Contains: Part I. Achievements of California high-school seniors in reading comprehension, vocabulary, and spelling. Part II. A diagnostic study of certain mathematical abilities of a selected group of college entrants.


This book takes a middle ground between those who are interested in the development of the informal new-type examination, and those interested in the development of standardized tests. Its thesis is that a truly scientific use of measurements in the high school awaits the development of standardized tests in the high school subjects.


JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS


Discusses the junior high school as an institution, basis of admission, try-out period, why children leave home and school, mistakes of school officials, importance of individual coaching, and nature of the child.

The rapid growth of the junior high school movement during the past six years has added so much to experience and knowledge in the field that the author has been impelled to prepare this new edition of his book, which is more of an enlargement than a revision.


A paper read at the Catholic educational convention, June 29, 1927.
The aims and some of the problems of the junior high school.

A discussion of "good, constructive citizenship" for the schools.

The object of this study was to secure a measure of the relative achievement in academic subjects of nonjunior and junior high school pupils in Minneapolis, and to secure an evaluation of certain factors of reorganization in junior high schools as related to the peculiar function of securing better scholarship in academic subjects.

An answer to arguments offered against this type of high school organization.

According to Prof. James M. Glass, in his introduction to this volume, the authors have interpreted the administrative procedure of ability grouping in terms of its educational philosophy and have evaluated its outcomes in terms of pupil training. They consider ability grouping as a prerequisite condition to the full functioning of curriculum and classroom organization and administration.
TEACHER TRAINING


Deals with four ways of exploring the content of a learner's mind about a lesson and how these four ways of association should be taught in summer school to a class of teachers.


An opinion by the State high school inspector.


Rating sheets are given in outline.


Gives two scales for the rating of teachers.


Discusses two questions: (1) How much practice teaching time should students put in? (2) Should all apprentice teachers have the same amount of practice?


The score card is given, and the criteria used in weighing each item on the score card.


The 25 schools named in this list were selected as the most outstanding by 33 leaders in education, most of whom are said to be nationally known and all of whom have demonstrated a comprehensive knowledge of state teacher-training institutions.
CURRENT EDUCATIONAL PUBLICATIONS


The teachers' conferences "have their roots in the older teachers' institutes."


The writer uses the standard of the ability to hold a position as the standard of success in his study.


The writer thinks the time has come when every state in the Union should endeavor to make two years of training beyond graduation from high school the minimum requirement for the certification of its elementary teachers, and furthermore should look forward to making three years' training beyond high school the requirement in the not distant future.

TEACHERS' SALARIES AND PROFESSIONAL STATUS


Address delivered July 5, 1927, at the annual convention of the National education association, at Seattle, Wash.

The purpose of this article is to analyze the right and wrong ways for teachers to work with legislatures, and to outline a method of securing legislation worthy of approval.


Says that the colleges will secure no enduring relief from their existing embarrassments until the present loose standards of educational accomplishment, which would not be tolerated for a moment in commerce or industry, or even in college athletics, are replaced by rigorous ideals of solid achievement based on the prolonged intensive training of genuine ability.


In this list the names of the members of the faculty and the subjects in which the research is to be made, are given for the year 1927-1928. The awards are given for carrying on scholarly and scientific research.

   Discusses the deficiencies found among college students in ability to read and the need for special remedial instruction.

1490. Dean, Arthur Lyman. Historical sketch of the University of Hawaii; the commencement address delivered on June 7, 1926, at the University of Hawaii. [Honolulu] The University of Hawaii, 1927. 19 p. port., illus. 8°.

1491. Dickey, George L. Certain home conditions as a factor in the success or failure of college students. Texas outlook, 11: 12-13, September 1927.
   Discusses the chief usefulness of these facts in teaching parents that the main reason their sons and daughters do not survive in college competition are found at home, and not with the students and the college.—Author.

   Discusses the criticisms made by Prof. Ernst Cohen of the University of Utrecht, The Netherlands, in his address before the American Chemical Society, last September. Prof. Cohen said that our university students are "babied too much, have little initiative and are told everything in lectures. He thinks that many universities are suffering from too much in-breeding.

1493. Goodnow, Frank J. [President Goodnow's address on various changes in the educational administration of Johns Hopkins university] Johns Hopkins alumni magazine, 15: 374-81, June 1927.

   Antioch's "work and study" courses give students practical experience in their chosen vocations; institute described as "the bridge from the past with its cripples, to the future with its perfect men and women"; 600 students employed by 160 firms in fifteen states.

   An explanation of the revolutionary experiments in the field of higher education at Rollins college, Florida, by the recently elected president, Hamilton Holt, a former editor of the Independent.

   The diary of Frederick West Holland, of the class of 1831, kept during his freshman year just 100 years ago.
   To be continued.


Contains chapters devoted to the early plans for Girard college, grounds and buildings, religious education, vocational education, health service, etc.


Sets forth plans for making Rollins college, Winter Park, Fla., an ideal small college, with enrollment limited to 700 students.


A statement of the different objectives in the junior and the senior college is here given.

1499. Jones, Edward S. Testing and training the inferior freshman. Published under the direction of the Committee on publications, on the Roswell Park publication fund. Buffalo, The University [1927] p. 79-89. tables. 8°. (The University of Buffalo studies, vol. 5, no. 3, April 1927)

Describes an experiment in improving the scholarship of naturally weak students, and attempts to show that "a great deal can be done for the 'poor risks' from our high schools who attempt to enter college."


The writer shows first that the problems of the first two years of college are similar to the problems of the last two years of high school. He thinks that these problems common to each should be studied cooperatively in an effort toward their solution.


On cover: University of Iowa studies. 1st ser., no. 124, February 1, 1927.


A discussion of the influence of education upon the advancement of the human race.


A brief summary of the subjects discussed at the Institute for administrative officers of institutions of higher education, recently held at the University of Chicago, including who should go to college, freshmen week and orientation courses, coordination of the senior college with graduates and professional schools, improvement of college teaching, standards in higher education, etc.


A study based on a questionnaire sent out by the Committee on special studies of the North-central association, with tables of results given.

1500. Presbyterian college; Clinton, S. O. Survey commission. Report of the
Survey commission of the Presbyterian college of South Carolina, Clin-
ton, South Carolina. Clinton, S. O., Presbyterian college of South Caro-
lina, 1927. 146 p. 8°. (Quarterly bulletin, vol. XXV, no. 2)

1507. Reeves, James A. W. The survey course, its needs, significance, and
Discusses the field of college administration.

1508. Research adventures in university teaching. Eighteen investigations re-
garding college and university problems; by Sidney L. Pressey, Luella
Cole Pressey, Dean A. Worcester, O. Robert Chambers, Jessie Ferguson,
H. J. Arnold, John A. Seaton, Helen Corbett Martin. Bloomington, Ill.,
The problems investigated deal with study, curricular adjustment, emotional
and characterological development, previous preparation, and teaching.

1509. Rogers, David Camp. Scholastic aptitude at Smith College. Smith
In this paper Professor Rogers suggests various correlations between academic
grades and the intelligence tests given at Smith to college freshmen. The tests
show that the students who meet the requirements for admission to college at
early ages are, in the average, brighter than those who enter later and they do
better college work.

1510. Stewart, Joseph S., ed. Record of students entering Georgia colleges and
normal schools, 1926-1927. Athens, Ga., University of Georgia, 1927.
62 p. 8°. (Bulletin of the University of Georgia, vol. XXVII, no. 10,
August 1927)

1511. Stewart, Joseph S. and Pound, E. A. The university accrediting system.
Athens, Ga., University of Georgia, 1927. 16 p. 8°. (Bulletin of the
University of Georgia, vol. XXVII, no. 9, August 1927)

1512. Thompson, Clem O. and Russell, Dale. Some factors affecting the
scholastic success of teachers college freshmen. [Muncie, Ind., 1927]
cover-title, 32 p. incl. tables, diagrs. 8°. (Indiana. State normal
school. The Ball teachers college, Muncie, Ind. [Bulletin] vol. II,
no. 4, July 1927)

1513. Two notable experiments in college education. School, 39: 30-31, Sep-
tember 8, 1927.
Describes the experimental college of the University of Wisconsin, and the
North Carolina state university experiment in the college of liberal arts.


1515. Waples, Douglas. The definition of teaching problems on the college
level. Educational administration and supervision, 13: 891-98, Sep-
tember 1927.
Paper read at the Philadelphia meeting of the American association for the
advancement of science, Section Q, College instruction, December 30, 1926.

1516. Weidemann, Charles C. and Wood, Ben D. Survey of college examina-
tions. New York city, Bureau of publications, Teachers college, Colum-
bia university, 1926. 80 p. 8°.

Abstract of an address delivered by President Williams at the yearly meeting of Friends, Wilmington, Ohio, August 20, 1927.


JUNIOR COLLEGES

1620. American association of junior colleges. Seventh annual meeting...Jackson, Miss., November 29-30, 1926. 84 p. 8°. (Donk S. Campbell, secretary-treasurer, Conway, Ark.)


"A study of a movement which is coming into formidable attack from various sources."

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND EDUCATION


The bill for a Department of education "bar appeared in Congress under various names during the past several sessions and has been vigorously opposed by the National Catholic welfare conference."

SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION


1525. Counts, George S. The social composition of boards of education; a study 
in the social control of public education. Chicago, Ill., The University 
of Chicago, 1927. ix, 100 p. tables. 8°. (Supplementary educational 
monographs, pub. in conjunction with the School review and the Ele-
mentary school journal, no. 33, July 1927)

Data collected from a large number of public boards of education in the 
United States—district, county, city, State, college and university—are 
interpreted in this monograph. The study shows that the representation of labor is 
very small in the city and State boards, and altogether nonexistent in college and 
university boards. The writer suggests adoption of a plan by which all 
classes in the community may be given a voice in school management.

1526. Engelhardt, N. L. and Engelhardt, Fred. Public school business admin-
istration. New York, Bureau of publications, Teachers college, Colum-

1527. Garlin, R. E. Giving publicity to city school surveys. School and society, 
26: 277-80, August 27, 1927.

Gives the results of a questionnaire sent to cities where surveys of school 
systems have been made, in order to ascertain the methods used to inform the 
public of the findings of the survey committees.

1528. Grill, G. W. School business official an educator. American educational 

Says relation between superintendent and business manager is co-operative; 
the business manager is an educator first, also an interpreter of expenditures.

1529. Hamtramck, Mich. Board of education. Housing the children. A com-
unity-project. Hamtramck, Board of education, 1926. 128 p. illus. 
8°. (Hamtramck public schools. Research series, no. 1)

A survey of the housing conditions and school plant needs of Hamtramck, 
Mich.

1530. ——— The public school code of the Hamtramck, Mich-
8°. (Hamtramck public schools. Research series, no. 2)

This study is divided into two parts: part I contains a series of chapters 
expressing the policies of the Board of Education; part II contains the means 
of procedure whereby these policies may be made effective.

1531. Iowa State teachers' association. A uniform child accounting system for 
the State of Iowa. Preliminary report of the Committee on child ac-
counting submitted to the Educational council of the Iowa State teach-
ers' association, 1927. Des Moines, Iowa State teachers' association, 
1927. 54 p. diagrs. tables. 8°.

Mr. Harry A. Greene was chairman of the committee.

1532. Knowles, Rita. Woman's service on the board of education. American 
school board journal, 75: 44, 154, July 1927.

An address before the National association of public school business officials, 

1533. Richardson, E. S. More efficient administrative school machinery. Ameri-
can school board journal, 75: 41-43, September 1927.

A paper read at the conference of schoolmen at A. & M. college, College Sta-
tion, Texas, July, 1927.

1534. Schrammel, Henry E. The organization of state departments of educa-
8°. (Ohio state university studies. Bureau of educational research 
monographs, no. 6)

CURRENT EDUCATIONAL PUBLICATIONS


In conclusion, the author says that "the purpose of this article has been to suggest the extent to which the courts might be relied upon to sustain rules designed to restrict the immigration of students."


Designed as a systematic treatment for school officials and teachers, of those questions of law which present themselves most frequently in their professional work. It also aims to serve as the basis of instruction in school law in normal schools and teachers colleges, and as a general work of legal reference.

EDUCATIONAL FINANCE


Discusses the fairness of school reports, especially, showing in what way the returns may not show the exact expenditures for education.


1540. Smith, Harry F., comp. Financing education in Lawrence; a financial report for Lawrence, Kansas. [Lawrence? Kans.], 1927. 81 p. ind. tables, diagr. 8".


A discussion based on the bonded school debt of Arizona.


The author is director of research, California taxpayers' association, Los Angeles, Calif. He analyses the present situation and concludes that public education is costing too much—not that it is, as yet, consuming a dangerously large amount of our total income, but that it can be secured for less by eliminating waste in money, time, and energy.

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT


This booklet is the result of a year's intensive study of failures.


This yearbook brings together the results of an extensive co-operative study of the materials for teaching reading in Grade IV, and the reports of a number of experiments in supervision in the elementary and high schools.

1546. Elmer, Maud V. The supervisor's day at the school. Journal of educational method, 7: 11-16, September-October 1927.

To be concluded.


A “point-by-point analysis” is given by the writer, which is “searching, unemotional, and as necessary as the diagnosis which a sick man ought to have.”

Subject: The child and his teacher.

Philadelphia. Board of public education. Division of educational research and results. Analysis of promotion rates, including subject promotions in junior high schools, term ending January 31, 1927. 51 p. tables, diags. 8°. (Bulletin no. 44, May, 1927)
A study of the situation in Philadelphia regarding the advancement of pupils from grade to grade.

The Grade-leader plan is the name given to a personal friendly type of elementary supervision in Lebanon, Pa.

Bibliography: p. 92-94.

The author discusses the school waste caused by truancy, tardiness, sub-normal children, frequent change of school, etc.

Written by a member of the revision committee. The third article in a series of discussions on the Chicago curriculum revision, indicating the present stage of the work and providing suggestions for teachers in their practical testing of the courses of study in the classroom.


The purpose of this volume is, first, to point out certain economic demands on the changing curricula; second, to discuss the more acceptable curriculum studies in this field; and, third, to relate how the economic activities are establishing themselves in the program of the American school.


The purpose of this article is to illustrate the significance of the present needs of the child and his future needs as an adult with reference to one subject, spelling, and with special reference to each of two grades, grade one and grade two.


Prepared under the direction of S. J. Slauson, superintendent of schools.


The writer discusses the confusion which exists in regard to school subjects and the call for an integrating force to synthesize or to hold together the curriculum.


For a background to his discussion of present-day curriculum problems, the author begins by tracing the origin and development of secondary school curricula from primitive times to the present, thus revealing some principles of curriculum construction which apparently have always operated.

EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES


The writer discusses the use of extra-curricular activities in the training for social behavior.


The main purpose of the author is to present programs of activities. Material representing all types and sizes of schools in all parts of the country, has been gathered over a period of years and the most significant of this is presented.


Discusses the legitimate activities in which the pupil participates in high school, but for which he receives no credit toward the credits required for graduation.
SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT


A revision of Circular no. 158, entitled "Representative Illinois high school buildings" issued in 1921. The buildings shown have been erected during the period 1920–1927.


A compilation which attempts to select and organize some of the scattered information about school materials, supplies, and equipment, and to place this in an educational setting, which includes the principles of selection and use and discussion of sources, care, and method.


HEALTH EDUCATION AND SUPERVISION


A paper prepared from an address given before the Child health institute held at the Woman's city club, Chicago.


Work in the first grade is discussed.


Experiments at the University of Oregon.


An address by the supervisor of buildings in the State Department of public instruction, Wisconsin, before the National association of public school business officials.

The writer believes that school officials should be informed about elementary theories of air movement and ventilation problems.


MENTAL HYGIENE


A previous study was made in the January and February, 1924, issues of this journal.

This investigation was made possible by a grant from the Commonwealth fund.


Discusses the counselling of college students in mental health, and the work of psychiatrists to that end.


This book is divided into four parts, as follows: Pt. I, A systematic view of the forces that determine personality; Pt. II, Inheritance and development of traits; Pt. III, The mental hygiene of adult life; and Pt. IV, The mental hygiene of childhood and adolescence.


PHYSICAL TRAINING


The writer discusses the dangers in football as the American college game, and then suggests a sane scheme for college athletics.


Dr. Williams gives in this volume those methods which he himself has practiced in the development of individuals.


Bibliography, p. 377-90.

PLAY AND RECREATION

1600. [The service of municipal recreation systems to America shown through pictures] Playground, 21: 346-59, October 1927. illus.

This number is devoted to the subject as given above, and illustrates with views taken from playgrounds, athletic fields, swimming pools, indoor recreation centers, etc.


Presents a table of per cents of increase in land values in nine playground areas.
SOCIAL ASPECTS OF EDUCATION


This study of the clientele reached by a program directed toward the instruction of parents in the care and training of young children, was made for the purpose of looking forward toward the development of a technique by means of which those responsible for parental education programs can secure the information necessary to prepare and direct such programs effectively.


An address delivered at the thirty-first annual convention of the National congress of parents and teachers, Oakland, Calif.; May 1927.


1009. Martin, E. S. Find and train your boy leaders. They will make your job easier and their own successful. Playground, 21: 253-55, August 1927.

Explains the Scouting way of developing leadership.


The writer suggests that the English "House" system be adapted to American schools, inorder that young Americans may have that normal contact with the past, through association with their elders, which is fundamental to the formation of solid character.


In Part III of this book, devoted to Means of social control, Chapter I deals with Education.


CHILD WELFARE


The writer gives a summary of legislation affecting children passed by the recent legislatures.

MORAL EDUCATION


*Gives three suggestions for educators to consciously obligate themselves to follow, in order to assist in the matter of developing moral training in the schools.


This address on good taste and codes of behavior and the attitude of the new generation was delivered June 20, 1927.

1624. Gregg, F. M. A course of study in character education. [Aurora, Lincoln, Central City, Burr publishing company, 1927] 205 p. illus. 8°. (Nebraska. Department of public instruction. Supplementary normal training bulletin, no. 4)


Also in Texas outlook, 11: 19-20, September 1927.


The writer says that the attitudes, emotional reactions, and ideals that pupils are getting from teachers are of more importance than anything else they are getting in the school room. Given the results of a questionnaire sent to teachers in Indiana, to find out what views teachers held on a few of the questions that point to character education shortcomings.


Pertinent suggestions are offered for revising our public school curriculum with the object of educating Bill for a useful life.


Also in Journal of education, 106: 82-84, July 25, 1927.

The results of a study of the ideals of youth and maturity made by the president of Boston university.


1630. Suzzallo, Henry E. The thing called "honor." Minnesota claims, 8: 2-5, September 1927.

"A dictated abstract of . . . . address at the commencement exercises for the class of 1927."

RELIGIOUS AND CHURCH EDUCATION


A dissertation submitted to the faculty of philosophy of the Catholic university of America in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of doctor of philosophy.

Gives the results of a study undertaken to discover the extent and character of Catholic elementary week-day religious schools.


Discusses the new type of training necessary for the use of the new type of curriculum in religious education.


The Secretary of Labor says "The soul of this nation will die if we do not instill in the minds and hearts of our children some proper form of moral and religious sense."


The writer believes that the school should be a miniature world of real experiences, real opportunities, real interests, and real social relations. For the purpose of getting ideas to function in life and guarantee Christian conduct, he emphasizes the importance of the use of expressive activities in connection with a service program.


Types of activities required of leaders in elementary religious education and the qualifications necessary for such leadership.


In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of doctor of philosophy in the School of education, Indiana university.


Inaugural address of the president of Seattle Pacific college.

MANUAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING


An address delivered at the annual convention of the National Congress of Parents and teachers, Oakland, Calif., May 24, 1927. The writer says that the cardinal aim of vocational education is successful performance in the vocation for which one has been trained. A successful program of vocational education implies a comprehensive scheme of vocational counseling.

In this book considerable space is given to the history of apprenticeship, as being fundamental to the problem. Each phase of modern industrial education is treated in a separate chapter which is independent of any sequential relationship to the other phases. An entire division of the book is devoted to the subject of women in industry.


The writer quotes from original sources to support the premise that the passage of the Smith-Hughes vocational education act is based upon a philosophy of vocational education.

This book is intended to meet the needs of teachers teaching vocational agriculture and the needs of all instructors of vocational agriculture and of farm mechanics who feel that they require help in teaching farm shop work and the other forms of farm mechanics.

The author summarizes the several kinds of tests which are suitable for use in practical-arts instruction, calling attention to some of the advantages and disadvantages of each and suggesting examples of how the tests may be used.


Gives suggestions as to the information desired as a basis for supervision.

EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE


A collection of papers on research as a career in the following subjects: agriculture, anthropology, astronomy, botany, chemistry, engineering, forestry, geology, industry, mathematics, medicine, physics, psychology, public health, and zoology.


Suggested bibliography: p. 29-81.

HOME ECONOMICS


This issue of the Journal is devoted chiefly to papers and reports of the meeting.


Gives a score card for kitchens, containing information on lighting, ventilation, sanitation, attractiveness, equipment, and arrangement.


COMMERCIAL EDUCATION


A speech made before the Eastern commercial teachers' association, Boston, Mass., April 16, 1927.
The president of Wm. Filene's Sons Company, Boston, discusses the needs of business education today.


Tests also are given.

Prepared by the Federal board for vocational education.

From an address before the Commercial section of the State educational conference. Ohio state university, April 1927.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY

CURRENT EDUCATIONAL PUBLICATIONS


Annual presentation of educational data for 1927 by the Council on medical education and hospitals of the American medical association. Gives statistics of medical colleges in the United States and Canada; distribution of medical students by states, etc. Also separately reprinted.


NURSING


Describes the work of the Pharmacists' mates' school of the U.S. Navy; the largest school for male nurses in the world.


CURRENT EDUCATIONAL PUBLICATIONS


ENGINEERING


On cover: University of Iowa studies. 1st ser., no. 123, January 15, 1927.


CIVIC EDUCATION


Teaching the Constitution and citizenship.

MILITARY EDUCATION


An inquiry sent to 166 professors of secondary education, to ascertain the trends of thought among persons who are most directly concerned with the technical study of high school problems.

EDUCATION OF WOMEN


The writer criticises the modern education of women as biologically wrong. He says that the phrase "sex quality" is utterly meaningless unless it is accurately defined.


This report is an objective appraisal of the girl of today and those influences which go to make her what she is. A social, economic, educational, and religious background is presented for the committee's investigation of reading as it influences the adolescent girl in her relationships in life, and conversely, how these influences affect her choice of reading.

A brief review of the demands of an educated leisure and the specific education required to meet such demands.


NEGRO EDUCATION


EDUCATION OF BLIND AND DEAF


Bibliography: p. 110-12.


The writer thinks that we have not benefitted the child, the school, or society by retarding a pupil who has accomplished all that his capabilities permit. The less gifted child should be treated as an exception to our standards.


Read at the Fifty-fourth annual meeting of the National conference of social work, Des Moines, May 18, 1927.


Some problems in connection with the treatment of exceptional children.


Gives the results of a study made to learn the advantages that may be derived particularly by superior students from segregation.


The writer thinks that the attempt to make right-handed children of naturally left-handed ones is a dangerous proceeding and a fundamental physiologic error.


The writer is the referee in the Juvenile court of Toledo, and director of the Juvenile adjustment agency.


Discusses drive or the will to do as one of the elements conditioning outstanding achievement of gifted children.

EDUCATION EXTENSION


The author emphasizes the advisability of linking up the educational endeavors with the vocational interests of the people.


C. B. Marsh, of the University of Buffalo, directed this survey for the Buffalo educational council, composed of representatives of the various agencies of adult education in the city. The report also discusses the individual adult student—his personal characteristics, the problem of getting him back into classes, and his program of studies.

Nine-tenths of the 1,000 museums in the United States are small institutions, and to them this volume makes a particular appeal. Besides organization, administration, and curatorial work, this manual presents the educational work of museums, including activities for children, school service, adult education, and aid to research.


Describes the work of the adult schools in South Carolina.


Bibliography: p. 49.


Describes the New school for social research, in New York city.


1727. Stine, J. Bay. A comparative study of the intelligence, work experiences, social status of part time public school students indicative of the part time problem in Ohio. Columbus, Ohio, Ohio State university, Department of vocational education, 1927. 84 p. tables, graphs. 8°.

Issued under the direction of the Ohio State board for vocational education. A study of the part time and full time students in the public schools of Toledo, Lima, and Fremont, Ohio.


LIBRARIES AND READING


Prepared by the National committee on children's reading of the National congress of parents and teachers in cooperation with Children's book week, November 13-19, 1927.
A paper read at the Library buildings round table of the American library association at Toronto, June 1927.

1732. Hazeltine, Alice I. How to become a children's librarian, with illustrations from St. Louis and the St. Louis public library. (St. Louis, Mo, St. Louis public library) 1927. 23 p. illus. 12°.


These addresses were given before the Children's librarians section at the meeting of the American Library Association, in Toronto, June 21, 1927.


"Indispensable bibliography": p. 88.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION: RECENT PUBLICATIONS


1742. Length of school day. Washington, Government printing office, 1927. 5 p. 8°. (City school leaflet, no. 25, July 1927)

1743. List of references on higher education. Prepared in the Library division, John D. Wolcott, chief. 40 p. 8°. (Library leaflet, no. 35, September 1927)


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