BIBLIOGRAPHY ON JUNIOR COLLEGES

Prepared by

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(At the request of the American Association of Junior Colleges)
LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Education,
Washington, D. C., June, 1930.

Sir: In a comment on a letter received from a subscriber, the editor of one of our leading weekly magazines observes that it is an American characteristic to discard "that which is good for that which is better." It would appear that the word "discontent" describes better than any other the purposes back of most of our sales advertising to-day. Possibly this gospel of discontent so generally preached by the business world has helped produce a spirit of unrest which is now affecting our political and social life as well. At any rate, we find our oldest and most firmly established social institutions undergoing changes. Under such conditions it is not to be expected that a system of schools should be unaffected.

In fact, we find that within a single generation this spirit of change has produced a new school unit, one uniquely American, which we generally call the junior high school. Within an even shorter period another unit called "the junior college" has developed. So great is the interest in studying this latter movement that the American Association of Junior Colleges, at a recent meeting, expressed formally the belief that a bibliography of the literature on the subject was badly needed. Accordingly the officers of the association arranged with Prof. Walter Crosby Eells, of Stanford University, to prepare such a bibliography. A copy of the completed manuscript has been furnished this office by Doctor Eells and the association.

In view of the widespread interest in the junior colleges on the part of both educators and laymen, as indicated by many inquiries addressed to this office, I am sure that this bibliography should be made available to a circle of readers much larger than the members of the association which initiated its preparation.

I, therefore, transmit the manuscript to you with the recommendation that it be printed as a bulletin of the Office of Education.

Respectfully submitted.

Wm. John Cooper,
Commissioner.

The Secretary of the Interior.
INTRODUCTION

The American Association of Junior Colleges, at its ninth annual meeting at Fort Worth, Tex., December 3-5, 1928, voted to request the undersigned to prepare for publication a complete bibliography on the junior college. It was felt that the junior college, this new and vigorous movement in American education, was rapidly developing an extensive literature which should be catalogued and classified for greater usefulness to workers in this field.

Existing bibliographies.—The first detailed bibliography on the junior college was prepared by McDowell in 1919, who listed 82 titles. Koos, in his monumental Commonwealth Fund research investigation, published in 1924, listed 78 titles, and in his more accessible "Junior college movement" the following year gave 82 titles, comprising a "selected bibliography." Eells, in 1927, prepared a carefully selected and annotated bibliography of 90 titles which was published as the final chapter of the volume edited by Doctor Proctor of Stanford University. Whitney, in 1928, gave a brief annotated bibliography of 26 titles. Bennett, also in 1928, gave a brief bibliography of 46 titles, only 1 of which was dated later than 1925. Miss Voegelein, in 1929, prepared an excellent "Annotated and selected bibliography on the junior college curriculum." The numerous masters' and doctors' dissertations that have been written contain more or less extensive bibliographies, but these are not generally available. None of the published bibliographies is up to date, complete, and adequate.

Thus it is evident that there is need for a bibliography in the important junior college field, which will be (1) recent, (2) reasonably complete, and (3) carefully annotated.

That a working bibliography must be recent is indicated by the fact that more than half of the titles listed in the following pages have appeared in 1927, 1928, and 1929. Miss Voegelein's bibliography is the only one recent enough to cover this period, and her work is limited to the curriculum field.

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An effort has been made to make this bibliography unusually extensive and complete. The methods pursued to secure this result are described below. Suffice it to say that it contains a total of 1,600 titles, exclusive of cross references. It represents approximately 13,000 pages of printed literature on the junior college, besides about 9,000 pages of typewritten manuscript in the form of unpublished doctors' and masters' theses.

It is believed that the real value and usefulness of the bibliography are sufficiently enhanced to justify the extensive labor necessary for the careful annotation of practically all the items included. More than 90 per cent of the annotations have been prepared by the author personally, thus insuring uniformity.

Method of construction.—In addition to the usual and obvious bibliographical aids, such as periodical indexes and catalogues available in the libraries of Stanford University and the University of California, the files of many educational journals not thus indexed were examined, as well as bibliographies in all dissertations that could be secured, and cross references in the literature as it was examined and annotated. In addition letters were sent to the editors of about 250 journals, files of which were not available in these libraries. They included State and local educational journals, journals dealing with special aspects of education or related fields, and alumni publications. These editors were asked to furnish references and annotations to any material on the junior college which had appeared in their publications within 10 years or to send copies of such issues or to suggest the names of persons who would be willing to furnish such information for their journals. While some reported "nothing published," and others did not reply, much fugitive literature that might otherwise have escaped notice was secured by this means. When about 1,200 titles had thus been assembled on cards the entire list was typed, and as far as the addresses of living authors could be secured copies of references credited to them with accompanying annotations were sent to each. They were asked to check them for accuracy, for fairness of annotation, and especially for incompleteness, with the request that they submit reports of any contributions which had been overlooked. It is believed that the unusual care thus taken in preparation has resulted in a bibliography which can be depended upon as reasonably extensive, complete, accurate, and satisfactory.

Material included.—The intention was to include all published book and periodical literature dealing with the junior college, ex-

*There are 1,463 titles in the main alphabetical annotated bibliography, and 137 additional titles in the supplementary bibliography, which were discovered or appeared after the main alphabetical list was closed and numbered. These additional titles were inserted when the proofs were read.
clusively or in part. In addition a few journal articles not published have been included where definite assurance was given by their authors that they had been accepted for publication. No effort has been made to include junior college catalogues nor articles published in the daily press. About 30 textbooks intended especially for junior college use have been included. In addition to published literature references to unpublished masters’ and doctors’ dissertations have been included as far as they could be secured. A few mimeographed publications of special importance have also been included.

The junior college is sometimes thought of as a part of secondary education, sometimes as a part of higher education, and sometimes as a unique institution between the two. Accordingly, it has been difficult at times to know where to draw the line between what should be included and what excluded. In general, however, matter dealing with secondary education or with higher education has been excluded, unless it had distinct junior college bearing. Thus, matter relating to the abolition of freshman and sophomore work at Johns Hopkins and Stanford Universities has been included, but the general problem of the reorganization of the lower division or junior college of universities as a phase of university administrative adjustment has not been covered fully. There are numerous references to it, however, in cases of special interest (such as the organization of the junior college of the University of Chicago, which is of historic interest and significance.

Much of the material included deals with the junior colleges of California. This is partially accounted for by the fact that more California literature was accessible to the compiler for direct examination, but more because California, with about 50 junior colleges, both public and private (one-eighth of all in the country), has been the leading State in the development of the junior college in the past two decades.

Historical.—The first title listed, in point of time of publication, appeared in 1887. The bibliography is approximately complete to January 1, 1930. The latter part of 1929 is not covered so thoroughly, however, since the letters to editors and to individual authors, previously mentioned, were sent out during the spring and summer of 1929. The growth in interest in the junior college can be briefly epitomized in the following table showing the number of titles and approximate number of pages included each year since 1887.*

* In compiling this table textbooks, duplicate material, and portions of general books not dealing with the junior college have been eliminated. Six unpublished doctors’ theses of known length averaged 822 typewritten pages each. This was used as a basis for estimating the pages in four of unknown length. Similarly, 37 masters’ theses of known length averaged 115 pages each. This was used to estimate the length of 26 of unknown length.
### Introduction

Year of publication of junior college literature

<table>
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Total: 1,526

### Arrangement

The primary arrangement of the main body of the bibliography is alphabetical, by authors. Cross references are given in cases of composite authorship. References to State laws on the junior college are usually given under the names of the States, not under the names of the compilers. Unsigned articles, news matter, and editorials are placed under the name of the periodicals in which they were published. The supplementary bibliography (p. 136), also arranged alphabetically, by authors, contains titles secured too late to be included in the main list. Information as to publishers and place of publication for all journals and proceedings of educational associations are given on pages 150 to 154. The four journals to which the greatest number of references are made are School Review, Sierra Educational News, School and Society, and California Quarterly of Secondary Education. A detailed topical index, designed to facilitate ready reference to any desired topic, completes the bibliography.
Acknowledgments.—The compiler wishes to acknowledge his indebtedness to the many journal editors and individual authors throughout the country who have aided in making the bibliography more nearly complete and accurate than would have been possible without their cooperation. Special mention should be made of assistance received from Arthur Andrews, Grand Rapids Junior College, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Ralph Bishop, Colorado State Teachers College, Greeley, Colo.; Dogk S. Campbell, secretary American Association of Junior Colleges, Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn.; Mabel Coulter, librarian of the Lange library, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.; Frederick Eby, professor of education, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.; Chalmers Hadley, librarian of the public library, Cincinnati, Ohio; C. L. Littell, principal Centralia Junior College, Centralia, Wash.; J. H. Napier, superintendent of schools, Emeryville, Calif.; William M. Proctor, professor of education, Stanford University, California; and Mrs. Margaret Wells, librarian of the education library, Stanford University, California, who examined files of periodicals, dissertations, and other material which were not available to the compiler, or gave other valuable assistance. Financial aid in the preparation of the manuscript has been given by the American Association of Junior Colleges.

The future.—More than 300 of the titles listed in the present annotated bibliography appeared in 1928, and over 300 more are credited to 1929, with some doubtless overlooked that appeared in the latter part of the year. The literature is thus growing at a rapid rate. A supplementary bibliography should, therefore, be printed after an interval of two or three years, perhaps sooner. In spite of efforts to make the present compilation complete, it must lack the desired completeness in many cases. The cooperation of all who use it is asked, therefore, in sending to the compiler (1) information concerning any items which have been omitted, or preferably copies of the articles or studies concerned, and (2) similar copies or information concerning new publications as they appear.

WALTER CROSBY ELLS.

Stanford University, Calif.,
January 1, 1930.
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Discussion by headmaster of Lawrenceville school of paper by L. V. Koos (q. v.) before the association. No. 762.


Appraisal of the first year's work of the experimental college of the University of Wisconsin.

3. ——— The experimental college of the University of Wisconsin (with discussion). American association of junior colleges, eighth annual meeting, 40-44, Chicago, 1928.

Outline of plan of teaching and subject matter, Greek civilization, of experimental college at Wisconsin during first year of the experiment.

4. ——— Putting it to the test. Independent education, 2: 3-6, 1929.

An account of the first two years' work of the experimental college of the University of Wisconsin.


Reports extension activities of various junior colleges in the country.


Advantages and limitations of junior colleges. Development in Minnesota. Details of successful junior college at Hibbing, Minn.


Considers various possible ultimate relationships of the junior college to the four-year college and general program of higher education.


Significance of junior college and recommendations for improvement of faculty and maintaining standards.


Recommends authorization and possible state financial aid to junior colleges in Ohio, as relief to the overcrowded State university.


Classified list of Texas junior colleges.

Answer of a layman to the question, "Is education above the high school to be the privilege of the classes or the boon of the masses?" Says higher education has become a commodity which should be taken to the people of the communities that need it.

12. —— The county junior college. Austin, Tex., 1929. Extension division, University of Texas.

Address before the Junior college association of Texas, May 1929.


Advocates a junior college in connection with normal schools and teachers colleges, and favors teacher training in three-granting liberal arts colleges and universities.


Physical education in the junior college.


Addresses, 49-51; Constitution, 71-73.


Officers, minutes, reports of committees, members, standing committees.


Minutes, 3-5; Addresses and discussions, 5-57; Delegates and visitors, 58-59; Constitution, 60-64; Standards, 65-67; Standing committees, 68.


Minutes, 3-6; Addresses and discussions, 6-71; Delegates and visitors, 72-72; Constitution, 74-78; Standards, 79-81; Standing committees, 82; Membership, 83-84.


Minutes, 3-5; Addresses and discussions, 6-111; Delegates and visitors, 112-14; Committees, 115; Members, 116-17.


Minutes, iv-v; Addresses and discussions, 1-84; Constitution, 85-88; Report of committee on standards, 88-90; Visitors and delegates, 90-91; Members, 92-93.


Minutes, iv-v; Addresses and discussions, 1-76; Constitution, 77-80; Junior college standards, 81-82; Members, 83-84.


Minutes, iv-v; Addresses and discussions, 1-84; Constitution, 85-88; Junior college standards, 89-90; Members, 91-93.


Minutes, v-vi; Addresses and discussions, 1-144; Constitution, 145-148; Junior college standards, 148-150; Members, 151-153.

Excerpts from report of committee on standards of American council on education. For summary of report see Kirkland, J. H. (chairman), No. 722.


Lists 60 accredited junior colleges in 22 states.


Brief editorial comment on their advantages.


Editorial quoting President Flint of Syracuse University in favor of junior colleges.


Unfavorable editorial comment on law proposed for junior colleges in Indiana, permitting establishment in towns with school enumeration of 2,000, and providing tuition of $100 to $150, annually.


"There is no unanimity of attitude toward the junior college movement." Report of conference of heads of middle western, land-grant colleges at Chicago on relations with junior colleges. Attitudes and progress in California, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Indiana, Minnesota, Michigan, Ohio, Kansas, and Texas.

30. —— The junior college. American educational digest, 47: 360-61, April 1928.

Editorial summary of advantages and disadvantages of junior colleges, as presented by Bessie Stolzenberg, in "Bulletin of high points," (q. v.) No. 1248.


Report of organization of junior college at Yakima, Wash.


Editorial quotation and comment on address of President Bird of Occidental College at dedication of Pasadena's new junior college.

See also School executives magazine.


Adoption of junior college standards by Southern Association and by M. E. South church, and discussion preceding such adoption.

American mathematical society. See Bernstein, B. A. No. 84.

Anderson, Ruth E. See Kelly, Robert L., No. 710.


Considers various types of service to the community, including preparation for university, economy, preparation for vocations, adult education, etc., illustrated by experience at Grand Rapids junior college.

Introduction to study of the curriculum of the public junior college by L. E. Walker, (q. v.) No. 1358.


Paper before North central association, giving early history of the movement, and reporting results of questionnaire sent to 19 universities, 7 colleges, and 11 high schools with junior college departments.


Duplicate of paper by same author in School review, see No. 36. Brief discussion by P. R. Kolbe (q. v.), No. 734.


Address before Junior college union of Missouri, discussing nature of the curriculum, type of faculty, independence of high school, and social problems.

40. ——— From President Angell of Yale (with discussion). New republic, 30: 139, March 29, 1922.

Advantage of junior college as a timesaving institution. See No. 1164.


An abridgement of his article in school review. See No. 36.

42. Applegate, John S. The possibilities of cooperative advertising of junior colleges. American association of junior colleges, seventh annual meeting, 19-21, Jackson, Miss., 1926.

Advertising expert shows that cooperative advertising is desirable for as new an institution as the junior college.


Description of a unique private secondary school and junior college on a large country estate in Connecticut. Farm and outdoor life particularly stressed, but curriculum is academic in character.


Text of Chapter 84 (Senate Bill No. 85), new law authorizing organization of junior colleges, without state aid. (Approved March 15, 1927.)


Based upon data from Phoenix junior college.

Armentrout, Winfield D. See Frasler, George Willard, No. 477.

46. Armstrong, Housen Parr. The service possibilities of a junior college to the community, Boston, 1925.

Master's thesis at Boston university.
   Brief report of progress during the year.
48. Ashley, Mrs. B. E. "As the public sees it." Muskegon educational review, 4: 5, June 1926.
   A parent's reasons for desiring a junior college at Muskegon, Mich.
   List of nine member junior colleges and standards for junior colleges.
   List of 13 member junior colleges and standards for junior colleges.
51. Atlantic monthly. The junior college menace as seen from within. Atlantic monthly, 139: 809-12, June 1927.
   Anonymous contribution caused by Professor Palmer's attack (q. v.), No. 993: Danger of high-school standards, inferior administration, lack of college training, control, and attitudes. It "may intrench and accentuate a hundredfold the various vices of American schooling which current critics so much deplore * * *. Location, administration, and instructional methods of these junior colleges as at present conducted often nullify their educational effectiveness."
52. Atwood, Albert W. The college of the future. Saturday evening post, 200: 12-13, 50-56, October 1, 1927.
   Discusses the growing popularity of the junior college: "Secondary education is elbowing its way in both directions * * *. There will be fewer separate units, more continuity, and a valuable net saving in time."
   Reprint of article by same author in Saturday evening post (q. v.), No. 52.
   Proposes that "C" class colleges adopt junior college program. Suggests it as a preparatory institution.
   Adoption for first time by the association of standards for accrediting junior colleges.
   Standards for accrediting, and list of 13 accredited junior colleges.
   Standards for accrediting, and list of 12 accredited junior colleges.
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Babcock, Kendric Charles—Continued.

Standards for accrediting, and list of 15 accredited junior colleges.


Standards for accrediting junior colleges, 1921, 12–13; List of 17 accredited junior colleges, 17.


Standards of accrediting junior colleges, 1922, 12; List of 18 accredited junior colleges, 16–17.


Obituary of Doctor Lange, who "in 1907 was chiefly responsible for the passing of the junior college act of California."


Recommendations concerning New Mexico military institute, at Roswell, 37, 55, 58.


Problems of public junior college very different from those of the private one. Detailed report of work at junior college of Kansas City, Mo.


Unpublished master's thesis at University of California. Worked out for a typical junior college of approximately 800 students. Based upon study of literature of junior colleges and of school architecture, and on visits to college laboratories.

Baker, Dwight C. See Ruch, Giles M. No. 1110.


College education not secondary, 23–26; Opinions of nine university professors on the college problem, 57–59; Bibliography on length of high-school course, and six-year high school.


Reprint of part of report of committee of National council of education, summarized above, under Baker, James H., No. 66.


Textbook in University of Chicago junior college series: German.


An extensive and careful summary of the development of commercial subjects in the junior college, and recommendations of principles to guide in setting up effective commercial curricula.
Excellent summary of legal provisions in California and complete text of different junior college laws in the state and of affiliation agreement with University of California.

Committee report, suggesting plan for cooperative advertising at $1 per student for participating colleges. Report adopted.

72. Education for life as one of the objectives of the junior college. American association of junior colleges, ninth annual meeting, 47-52, Fort Worth, Tex., 1928.
Importance of stressing terminal function of the junior college. Summarizes numerous investigations and opinions on this phase.

Objectives and methods used in a twelve weeks' survey course, and student opinion on its value and effectiveness.

Discusses high school and junior college as necessary preparation for electives.

Editorial plea, especially financially, for favorable vote on junior college for Muskegon, Mich.

"University administrators are going on record more and more in favor of junior colleges."

Gives 10 reasons why county is a logical unit for junior college organization.

Chapter X (167-80), "Relation to the senior high school and junior college" treats of "upper secondary school's tendency to become college-like," and the nature of "the people's college."

Ph. D. dissertation at University of California. Published in essentially same form in 1928. See No. 81.

80. The junior high school. (Revised edition.) Baltimore, Warwick & York, 1926.
"Chapter IV (81-86) shows how the junior high-school movement is making it clear that the junior college must be supported by a larger area than a high-school district." — AUTHOR.

100898—30—2
Bennett, G. Vernon—Continued.

81. —— Vocational education of junior college grade. University research monographs, no. 6, Baltimore, 1928, Warwick & York, 244 p., 32 tables. Bibliography, 46 titles.

Published form of author's doctor's dissertation, No. 79. Selection and detailed analysis of 28 occupations suitable for junior college preparation. Consideration of stability and probable turnover and increase in each occupation. Advocates vocational junior colleges only in cities of more than 25,000 population, and that they should give preparation for all 28 occupations. Bennett's book would have been more helpful if he had used 1928 statistics instead of depending upon data which he had gathered in 1924. For reviews see McAndrew, William, No. 838; Crawford, C. C., No. 335; Whitney, F. L., No. 1363; Woolner, R., No. 1402; Warner, W. E., No. 1337.

82. —— A state two-year college of technology. California quarterly of secondary education, 5: 77-81, October 1929, 2 tables.

A plan for a two-year college of technology to be administered in connection with the present Los Angeles Junior college in the buildings vacated by University of California at Los Angeles. Data given showing possible enrollment in 25 suggested courses.

83. Bennett, Margaret E. Orientation and counseling in junior college. 1928, Yearbook of the Southwestern education research and guidance association, 48-49, Los Angeles, Calif.

A discussion of the aims and objectives that should govern the development of junior college orientation courses.


Gives list of 49 books under 10 topics, prepared by a committee of mathematicians at University of California, representing library committee of Mathematical association of America.

85. Berry, M. P. L. Junior college endowments (with discussion). American association of junior colleges, fifth annual meeting, 88-93, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1925.

Reasons why income from permanent endowment should not be prerequisite to recognition as a standard junior college.


Brief report of progress during the year.

87. Biltzell, W. B. [After dinner address.] American association of junior colleges, ninth annual meeting, 55-57, Fort Worth, Tex., 1928.

"Sufficient reasons to justify the junior-college movement without reflecting upon the work of the senior colleges." Senior colleges and universities welcome development of junior colleges, but have two fears, that it may be only "a glorified high school," and insufficient source of financial support.


Brief statement of reasons favorable to junior colleges.


Unpublished master's thesis at University of Iowa.
Recommend that secondary education should include freshman and sophomore years of the usual American colleges.


Abstract of article by J. F. Wethyey, "The junior college as viewed by its students," in School review, (q. v.) No. 137.

93. —— Teachers journal and abstract, 2: 630, December 1927.
Abstract of article by L. V. Koos, "The junior college curriculum" in School review, (q. v.) No. 769.

94. —— Teachers journal and abstract, 3: 212, April 1928.
Abstract of article by F. P. Ohlen, "Conditions which justify establishing a junior college" in School review, (q. v.) No. 972.

Abstract of article by L. V. Koos, "Recent growth of the junior college" in School review, (q. v.) No. 763.

96. —— Teachers journal and abstract, 3: 541, November 1928.

97. —— Teachers journal and abstract, 3: 600, December 1928.
Abstract of article by E. Q. Brothers, "Present-day practices and tendencies in the administration and organization of public junior colleges," in School review, (q. v.) No. 138.

Master's thesis at University of California. Based on opinions of founders of junior colleges, questionnaires to junior college administrators in California and study of junior college students in universities. Consensus of opinion favors separation of junior college from high school, but no significant differences in scholarship of students from varied types of junior colleges in California. Published as an occasional paper of Riverside (Calif.) junior college. See No. 99.

Published form of the author's master's thesis. See No. 98.

Chapter 5 contains statements of 50 principles and details of a program for general education which "refer to all levels of education from kindergarten to junior college."

Considers six fundamental problems: What should the general education accomplish for what period of life should the junior college prepare; how discover quality and amount of education; continuity in the curriculum; specialization in the junior college; should the curriculum be two years in length?
102. Bolton, Frederick E. What should constitute the curriculum of the junior college, or extended high school? School and society, 8: 726-30, December 21, 1918.

Advocates broadening of the course of study to meet community needs as well as university preparation. Given 12 recommendations adopted by University of Washington for accrediting junior college work.

103. —— Some probable effects upon higher education due to the development of junior colleges. Educational administration and supervision, 5: 55-63, February 1919.

Based on questionnaires sent out two years earlier to superintendents and principals in all parts of the United States. Detailed discussion of geographical distribution of students.


Points out regulations for establishing junior colleges in Washington, which may be accredited by the state university; number of students, qualifications of teachers, teaching load, subjects approved, suggested courses, finance, etc.

105. —— Following a good lead. Western education, 1: 8-9, 22-23, October 1928.

Predicts that a junior college will soon be established in every center of population with 50,000 or more inhabitants, and a four-year college in every city of 50,000 or more.

106. —— The junior college is here to stay. School life, 14: 3 of cover, November 1928.

Extracts from article by same author in Western education, No. 105.


Textbook in University of Chicago junior college series: Romance.


Textbook in University of Chicago junior college series: Romance.


Textbook in University of Chicago junior college series: Romance.

110. Les gens de France. Chicago, University of Chicago press.

Textbook in University of Chicago junior college series: Romance.


A careful report of extensive experimental work in teaching French to freshman students at Chicago.

Bond, W. F. See Mississippi school laws, No. 903.


The evolution of the junior college, purposes, administrative organization, where to establish junior colleges, advantages and disadvantages, present trend.


Editorial discussion of article by J. M. Mallock, No. 870.
Boone, Richard G.—Continued.

114. ——— The junior college. Sierra educational news, 16: 473-74, October 1920:

Editorial summary and discussion of McDowell's junior college study. (U. S. Bureau of education bulletin, 1919, No. 35.) [No. 5444]

115. ——— The junior college. Sierra educational news, 18: 535-36, December 1922.

"Is it a secondary school or a college?" "It must live its own life, under its own management."


The junior college as a fitting and terminal institution. Articulation considered from standpoint of the individual student, and of the course of study.


Considers various values to the community. Says outside students at San Mateo junior college spend an average of $940 per year in town.


Address by alumni secretary of Williams college before University club of Springfield, Mass. Unfavorable to proposal to grant A. B. degree at end of junior college.


Discusses desirability of abolition, segregation, or drastic modification of the junior college division of the University of Chicago.

120. ——— Curriculum and methods of instruction in the junior college of a university (with discussion). American association of junior colleges, eighth annual meeting, 24-34, Chicago, 1928.

If the junior college could "force a clearer definition of educational objectives at the various levels, from the beginning of high school to the end of junior college... the movement would have justified itself." Extensive consideration of objectives, and advocacy of comprehensive achievement tests at close of junior college period, administered by the university—tests of "factual information and ability to use that information."


Favors guidance by regular faculty members, not by special members of the staff. Outlines survey courses at Chicago in mathematics, foreign languages, economics, geology, history, art, and sociology.


Characteristics of Texas and Fort Worth. General welcome.


Designs invited for emblem for honor society.

124. ——— California junior colleges: Santa Maria. Sierra educational news, 24: 32, June 1928.

Brief report of progress during the year.

Brief report of progress during the year.


Paper before the seventh national convention of the American association of collegiate registrars, at Seattle, April 19-20, 1929.


"Standards for junior colleges are largely set by college men and the attempt has been made to keep the work of the junior college on the level of the institution of higher education. We see the junior college in many instances developing as a part of the high-school system. The present situation then clearly calls for a reconsideration of the old quantitative standards."


Proposal for junior college publicity through quarterly of National high-school inspectors association.

129. Brand, R. Romayne. Student opinion in the California junior colleges. Stanford University, California, 1929, 119 p., 34 tables, 8 figures. Bibliography, 8 titles.

Unpublished master's thesis at Stanford University. Based upon questionnaires from more than 3,000 junior college students in 28 institutions in California. Deals with expectation of graduation, further education, employment, reasons for attendance, extracurricular activities, quality of instruction, college spirit, social life, etc. For published summary see two articles in School review, listed under Eells, Wolfe, and Brand, R. Romayne, Nos. 435, 436.


Individual instruction in art history; informal instruction and contacts outside of classroom.


Textbook in the University of Chicago mathematical series.


"The extension of the junior college will depend very largely upon economic prosperity."


Unpublished master's thesis at University of Southern California. A study of social science courses in 84 junior colleges. Great variations in practice found; overemphasis on history; much repetition of work on high-school level. Recommends revisions.


Unpublished master's thesis at Clark university.


President of University of Missouri trace the development of junior college movement in Missouri.

Contains a study of the essential factors in the successful location of state-supported junior colleges; Mississippi statutes governing junior colleges; and detailed consideration of junior college needs in 15 different zones of the state.


Unpublished master's thesis at Stanford university. A justification of the junior college, the need for cooperation with the community, and its problems. The work of the dean.


Report of questionnaire investigation in 1927-28 from 88 public junior colleges. Reports present administrative procedures and consensus of opinion as to desirable changes and improvements, and reasons for them. See No. 97.

139. — A plan for state support for public junior colleges. American association of junior colleges, ninth annual meeting, 119-123, Fort Worth, Tex., 1928.

Outlines methods used or proposed in California, Missouri, Massachusetts, Kansas. Proposes local districts pay not less than 25 or 30 per cent of operating expenses, and students pay tuition fees of $50 annually.


Historical study. Shows that Wayland in 1816 opposed a requirement of four years for the college course. Discusses age of entering college students.


Opposed to abolition of lower division at Stanford university.


Committee report to North central association discussing "upward extension of high schools to include the freshman and sophomore years of college work," 293, 295-97. Reports success of graduates from Fresno and Joliet.


Favorable report on President Harper's proposal. Suggests junior college implications.

144. — Present development of secondary schools according to the proposed plan. School review, 13: 15-18, January 1905.

"Philadelphia, Muskegon, Saginaw, St. Joseph, Mo., Goshen, Joliet, and 18 semipublic institutions are working out this plan" of a six-year high school. Colleges are giving credit for work thus done. Detailed report of experience at Joliet.


Extension of secondary education upward to include junior college work.


The junior college as a national growth of interest in conservation.


Outlines influence of President Harper in organization of junior college at Joliet, Ill. Similarity of function and place of junior college and municipal university. Rapid growth of private junior colleges certain.


"Every step in the evolution of public education in America has met with opposition." Historical survey, and reasons why junior college is superior to university for two years work. Detailed report on costs. "The junior college movement can not be checked; it must, therefore, be guided."


Genesis of the junior college at Joliet, Ill. Traces influences back to 1889. Present development in United States.


Opportunity of two-year normal schools to give nonprofessional work adapted to community needs.


Contains report of committee on extended high-school curriculum at conference of collegiate and secondary instructors, Cleveland, Ohio, November 29, 1902, 411-15.

152. Browning, Leo H. Middle Georgia agricultural and mechanical junior college. In Fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh annual reports of the department of education to the general assembly of the state of Georgia for the biennium ending December 31, 1928, 129-30, Atlanta, Ga. [1929.]

Report of progress during the biennium.


Proposals for establishment, location, and curriculum of a junior college for Orange county, Calif.


Good historical summary and report of questionnaire to 17 junior colleges and 13 universities on junior college advantages, procedure, and success as related to the university. Paper read before faculty club of University of North Dakota.


Answers given from standpoint of individual, and standpoint of the state. Quotations from Harper, Lange, Koos. Detailed report on student mortality and persistence in six Texas junior colleges.


Necessity of junior college as relief to the university.
Buck, Philo M., Jr.—Continued.
Reprint of portion of article dealing with junior college by same author in Educational review, No. 157.

Change of Lutheran gymnasia in United States to high-school and junior college status. Reasons for change.

Chapters III and IV, 40-74, “Efforts toward a functional reorganization,” treat of controversy over 6-year high school, particularly President Harper’s influence at University of Chicago conference of 1902, 58-60.

Adaptation of chapters by same author in his U. S. Bureau of education bulletin, 1916, No. 8, (q. v.) no. 160.

Claims Joliet not first junior college, but Bradley polytechnic institute, Peoria, Ill., in 1897. Technical and vocational education reported at Bradley and from catalog study of other junior colleges.

Shows the desirability of such a course for general cultural purposes in the junior college.

Criticism of junior college because it can not furnish either university atmosphere of scholarship or presence and stimulating influence of notable scholars. Against a 6-4-4 plan. See also Angell, James R., No. 40.

“Preparatory departments and junior colleges.” 130-41. Describes 6-year Catholic junior colleges and desirability of weak 4-year colleges dropping their junior and senior years.

Relation of junior colleges in Michigan to enrollment and advanced work in the university.

Suggests that two-thirds of junior college students should be taking terminal courses, but states less than one-third of them are doing so. Causes analyzed. Recommendations for changes in the curriculum, and for changed policy on part of the universities.

Presidents of Universities of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio opposed. Discussion by committee, and favorable report.
BIBLIOGRAPHY ON JUNIOR COLLEGES

Butler, Nathaniel—Continued.


Editorial on success of students from entering junior year from high schools at Philadelphia, Joliet, Goshen, and Lewis and Bradley institutes.

170. —— The six-year high school at work. School review, 14: 600-10, October 1906.

Success in college of first graduates of Joliet six-year high school. Also satisfaction at Goshen, Ind.

171. —— Report of the twenty-fourth educational conference of the academies and high schools in relations with the University of Chicago. School review, 20: 383-400, June 1912.

Discussion of various subjects of the curriculum from standpoint of coordination of high school and junior college of the university.


Brief report of address by J. Stanley Brown of Joliet junior college.


Discusses shortening of college course, and transfer of some work to the high schools.


"There should be a college course two years in length, carefully constructed as a thing by itself."

175. —— The length of the college course. In Present college questions. 95-105, New York, 1903, Appleton.

Address before department of higher education of the National educational association, at Boston, Mass., July 7, 1903. See No. 174.


Further discussion of proposals made in his 1902 president's report (No. 173), and of faculty reactions to them.


178. —— The junior college. [State bar association, New Jersey.]

Address before the New Jersey state bar association, Atlantic City, N. J., June 17, 1922.

"Of this address, I find a single copy in the president's collection. It appears to have been printed by the Bar association or by the state."—F. D. Fackenthal, secretary of Columbia university.

179. —— University and junior college. In Annual report of president of Columbia university, 1926-1927, 30-33, New York.

States that development of the junior college is direct outcome of theory of organization of higher education which underlies plan of organization adopted for Columbia in 1890. Recommends possibility of developing junior colleges at centers of population through the university extension department under university direction and control, but without university financial responsibility.

California. For laws, see Wood, Will C., Nos. 181, 1423.
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Recommendations for needed changes, especially regarding boundaries and support.


I. The junior college movement in California. (W. J. Cooper), No. 301. II. Analysis of present laws and rules governing the California junior colleges. (Walter E. Morgan), No. 922. III. Selected bibliography. (Nicholas Ricciardi), No. 1083. IV. Appendix (Text of California state laws on junior colleges). Important bulletin, summarized under separate authors listed above.


Junior college regulations and courses of study, 6-8.


Monograph published by California society for the study of secondary education, containing reprint of articles by William Wallace Campbell, No. 209; E. C. Hill's, No. 614; Charles S. Morris, No. 915; and Merton E. Hilly, No. 605; from California quarterly of secondary education, 2 : 97-117. See entries under these authors.


Detailed recommendations for courses of study in 22 departments. Recommendations concerning faculty, equipment, curriculum, and articulation with high schools and university.


I. Relation of the junior colleges to the university, 7-11. II. Prerequisites for advanced work at the university, 12-22. III. Department recommendations to administrators of Junior colleges, 23-50.

186. The junior college bulletin. Administrative bulletins of the University of California, 1925-26, No. 11, Berkeley, Calif., August 1926, 39 p.

I. Relation of the junior college to the university, 5-8. II. Prerequisites for advanced work at the university, 9-18. III. Department recommendations to administrators of junior colleges, 19-39.


A careful analysis of her duties and qualifications, based on questionnaires from 84 private junior colleges in the eastern and southern states.


Reasons for a junior college, recommendations of the superintendent, and action of the board.


Brief report of first-year's work in the junior college at Kansas City, Mo.
Cammack, I. I.—Continued.


Describes development of junior college at Kansas City, Mo.

191. ——— Report of the superintendent of schools, Kansas City, Mo., for the years 1917-21, Kansas City, Mo., 1921.

History and report concerning the junior college at Kansas City, 42-43, 134 35. 141, 178, 223, 261, etc.

192. Campbell, Doak S. [Minutes, Report as secretary-treasurer, and remarks as secretary.] American association of junior colleges, fourth annual meeting, 3-5, and passim, Chicago, 1924.

193. ——— ——— [Minutes, report as secretary-treasurer, and remarks as secretary] American association of junior colleges, fifth annual meeting, 3-5, 102-3, and passim, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1925.

194. ——— ——— [Minutes, and remarks as secretary.] American association of junior colleges, sixth annual meeting, iv-v, and passim, Chicago, 1926.


Efforts to keep in touch with all known junior colleges during year.


Reports appointment of special committee of North central association to study junior college standards.

197. ——— ——— [Minutes and remarks as secretary.] American association of junior colleges, seventh annual meeting, iv-v, and passim, Jackson, Miss., 1926.

198. ——— ——— Report of committee on assistance of educational foundations in junior college research. American association of junior colleges, seventh annual meeting, 60-61, Jackson, Miss.

Need for assistance in a comprehensive program of research.

199. ——— ——— [Minutes, report of secretary-treasurer, and remarks as secretary.] American association of junior colleges, eighth annual meeting, iv-v, 81-82, and passim, Chicago, 1928.


Mimeographed directory giving name, location, presiding officer, status, control, date established, accreditation, enrollment, tuition, and property value for each of 408 junior colleges in country, having 50,529 students.

201. ——— ——— [Minutes, remarks as secretary.] American association of junior colleges, ninth annual meeting, v-vii, and passim, Fort Worth, Tex., 1928.


Report of the ninth annual meeting of the Association at Fort Worth, Tex., December 3-5, 1928.

203. ——— ——— A directory of the junior college. (Mimeographed.) March 1929, 20 p.

Mimeographed directory giving name, location, presiding officer, status, control, date established, accreditation, enrollment, tuition, and property value for each of 403 junior colleges in the country, having 54,488 students.
Campbell, Doak S.—Continued.

204. —— The junior college and a denominational program. Proceedings of the educational association of the Methodist-Episcopal church, January 8, 1929. p. 16.

Shows trends of enrollments in denominational, private, and public colleges in 15 southern states during the past 20 years. Indicates the gradual assumption of the burden of education by the state. Shows the possibility of the junior college as a means of centralizing the higher education efforts of religious denominations.


Presents history, objectives, and underlying philosophy of the junior college movement, and suggests nine criteria for establishing junior colleges, as worked out by W. E. Gattis and F. P. Obrjen. See Nos. 496, 973.


Predicts rapid increase in number of public junior colleges in next decade, little or none in private ones; that the junior college will truly become the "people's college;" states will exercise greater control over their organization.


"Probably no alumni contribution in recent years has set forth more clearly the thoughtful, earnest wishes of a large group of Stanford people" on the abolition of the lower division at Stanford university. Written by president of board of trustees of Northwestern university.


Discusses general development of the junior college, attitude of the university to it, and presents eight reasons why it should not be allowed to develop into a four-year, degree-granting college in California.


President of University of California says that "the attitude of the university to the junior college movement is thoroughly friendly and sympathetic, but this attitude is not unconditional." Reasons for opposition to four-year junior colleges.


Extracts from article by same author in California quarterly of secondary education, 2 : 97 No. 209, and in University of California bulletin, January 1927, No. 208.

211. —— The junior colleges in their relations to the university. In The junior college, 97-101, Berkeley, Calif., [1927].

Reprint of his article in California quarterly of secondary education, No. 209.


Repeats discussion as given in his previous biennial report, January 1927, (q. v.) No. 208.


Report of conditions in Missouri, formerly with 93 colleges, leading to accreditation of many of them as junior colleges, and present relationship of the University of Missouri to them.

Evolution of Wisconsin normal schools into junior colleges; affiliation of seven institutions with University of Missouri as junior colleges; junior college requirements in Virginia.


Conditions established under which membership is open to junior colleges.


Part IV, Junior colleges, 71–79. Detailed requirements and lists by states for 13 states.


Summary of Report of committee on administrative units of the commonwealth fund.

"The junior college is the product of a variety of local ferments and hence is different both in form and purpose in the various areas in which it has sprung up." Reports of investigations by Koos and Charters.


Articulation of professional schools with the junior college, 295; junior college of University of Chicago, 302; junior college objectives, 302–05; relation to high school, 315.


Brief treatment of significance of junior college under "Experiments in reorganizing the educational system."


Three types of junior colleges defined. General progress of movement. Standards for accrediting by North central association, 1918, given.


Same as bulletin, 1919, No. 22, by same authors, (q. v.) No. 220.


Relation of junior colleges to four-year colleges in educational reorganization.


Quotations from five presidents of North central association, bearing upon the problems of the junior high school and the junior college.

224. Carpenter, W. W. Certain factors that have caused the serious consideration of the public junior college. Kadelphia review, 8: 23–24, November 1928.

Case, C. O. See Arizona, Bulletin of state department of education, No. 44.
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Warning that overambition may "carry a good idea to the extreme."

Detailed analysis of standards as set up by 22 accrediting agencies.

A reply to G. H. Palmer's articles in Atlantic monthly (No. 993), in which it is argued the coming of the junior college is a boon rather than a threat to the traditional four-year colleges which are worthy of perpetuation; that the junior college, far from contributing to the extinction of the "scholarly amateur" in American life, will multiply the species many fold.

Chapter 21. "What is the function of the college." Suggests the junior college as one solution of the problem of college education for the masses.

Report of discussion of this question at a conference of 14 junior colleges at San Jose, Calif., February 15, 1929. Discusses objectives, nature of courses, criteria for establishment, and qualifications of teachers.

Detailed report of questionnaire submitted to students of Stephens college, Missouri, dealing with studying a textbook assignment, memorizing, distraction and concentration, and note-taking.

Outlines three factors of curriculum organization. It must be functional; must be on two levels, information and conduct; must distinguish between ideals and activities. Application of this theory to curriculum for a junior college for women.
BIBLIOGRAPHY ON JUNIOR COLLEGES

Charters, W. W.—Continued.
Discusses "six significant functions which the junior college performs. It prepares for the professions; it brings college education within the reach of a wide range of people; it provides terminal training for vocations; it is the guardian of culture; and it should be the intimate home of educational research in the fields of curriculum and class instruction."

Describes results of offering junior college courses in botany in conjunction with high-school courses at Detroit central high school.

Extracts from "a vigorous address delivered before the Salt Lake City Chamber of commerce," shows junior colleges essential to the success of the University of Utah, and to solution of general educational problems of Utah.

Gives method of presenting the factor theorem inductively to a class in junior college mathematics.

The art course outlined in this paper is intended as a required course for all high-school and junior college students—not for the specially gifted only. Outlines two-year courses, both technical and appreciative, in art in its broader sense.

"Adequate figures in regard to costs in junior colleges are not at present available." Presents "cost" data from 39 junior colleges, ranging from $30 to $472 per student, but warns that they are not comparable. Financial criteria desirable for establishment of a junior college.

Duplicate of study by same author in Bulletin of school of education of Indiana university, (q. v.) No. 242.

Discusses junior colleges and the various agencies which accredit them.

245. Clark, Lee. [Remarks.] American association of junior colleges, ninth annual meeting, 130, Fort Worth, Tex., 1928.
Brief remarks as president of Texas association of junior colleges.

"The engineering school occupies a different relation to the junior college from that of the college of liberal arts." Considers some of the resulting problems of curriculum, credit, and elimination.

Summary of progress in the state.
Clarke, E. P.—Continued.

248. — Changed attitude of the universities towards the junior college. Bulletin of the Pacific coast association of collegiate registrars, proceedings of the fourth annual convention at Riverside and Claremont, Calif., 24-30, March 1929.

Member of California state board of education shows early opposition of state university to law authorizing district junior colleges in the state. Points out the distinct service of the junior colleges to the universities, in selection of "Sun-kist" students and in furnishing terminal causes for inferior grades and "culls."


Desirability of inadequate four-year colleges in the country reducing themselves to junior colleges.


Urges that "two hundred or more of the smaller colleges should become junior colleges, centering all of their energies and all of their equipment on teaching." For discussion see Nollen, John S., No. 964.


Address before National conference of junior colleges at St. Louis, 1920. "Without additional expense the effectiveness of our higher institutions might be increased at least one fourth." Many four-year colleges should change to junior colleges.


Progress report, and conference on Junior colleges at St. Louis, June 30 and July 1, 1920, resulting in organization of American association of junior colleges.


Also printed in School Life, as "The Junior college's opportunity" (q. v.), No. 251.


Chapter XI, "The junior college idea of the twentieth century and curricula in the making," 222-239.


Chapter XV, "Reorganized secondary education in terms of the junior college idea," 287-305. General discussion, including types of junior colleges, functions, curriculum, and problems. Details of growth in Illinois, Missouri, and California.


An early statement in a noneducational journal of national circulation of the advantages of the junior college.

257: — A new type of college work. American association of junior colleges, seventh annual meeting, 7-9, Jackson, Miss., 1926.

Description of broadened course, collegiate in character, but developed along lines of culture, leisure, and activities at Bradford Academy, Mass.


A suggested solution to the problem of giving some college education to the vast numbers who now want it, without infringing upon the specialized work which belongs properly to professional training.
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Coats, Marion—Continued.

259. —— The junior college as the next step in progressive education. Progressive education, 4: 266-71, October, November, December, 1927. Bibliography, 10 titles.

Description of experimental types of junior college work (1) at Stephens College, Mo.; (2) in "junior colleges preparatory to a university"; and (3) at Sarah Lawrence college, New York, with emphasis upon "collegiate" work, regardless of university preparation. "These three ventures in the field of higher education, each so different from the other two, indicates the richness of the junior college field for the purposes of progressive education."

260. —— The junior college in the east. Proceedings of the ninth annual meeting of National association of principals of schools for girls, 72-77, March 1928, Albany academy for girls, Albany, N. Y.

261. —— The junior college. Forum, 80: 82-90, July 1928.

"You can't make Romans of barbarians," say the educators, but what can we do? The accompanying article contains an answer." Outlines functions of junior college, especially in popularizing independent college education, and adapting it to individual needs and desires. "The great value of the junior college at present comes from its freedom from the compulsion and the rigidity of a system. The glory of the junior college is that it offers boundless opportunity for exploration both in the variety of institutions embraced by it, and in the latitude given in each."

262. —— A new type of junior college. Journal of the National education association, 18: 5-6, January 1929, 2 figures.

Descriptions of ideals and informal classroom methods at Sarah Lawrence college, chartered in 1926 in New York. "The course is intended to give two or three years of liberal arts work to students who do not intend to matriculate for the A. B. degree. The work is a unit in itself, its value consisting in its intrinsic worth, rather than in its reference to something further on."


Chapter 16, "The junior college—a solution," 823-840. "What is to become of all the youths of both sexes who strive unsuccessfully to enter the sacred precincts of the college?" Considers the needs for junior colleges; four-year type of institution; objections to junior college, financial, cultural, standards. Inaccurate in some details.

264. Cockrell, E. B. Under what circumstances should a junior college be established? American association of junior colleges, ninth annual meeting, 123-26, Fort Worth, Tex., 1928.

Considers both good and faulty reasons for its establishment, and general summary of criteria.


Statistics of six public junior colleges in Michigan, 138, 139, 276.

266. Colestock, Claire. Corrective physical education as applied to elementary, junior and senior high school, and junior college. Los Angeles, Calif., 1928.


Brief discussion of forces producing the junior college, its purpose and place in educational reorganization.
   Establishment of junior colleges at Grand Junction and Trinidad, Colo. (Secs. 287-92, Session laws of 1925.)

   Very briefly gives enrollment, subjects offered, entrance requirements, etc.

270. —— Trinidad junior college. Colorado school journal, 42: 47, December 1926.
   Account of opening of junior college at Trinidad, Colo.

   A portion, 30-32, deals with the junior college bill introduced into the Colorado legislature.

   Chief reasons for state aid to local communities under terms of proposed legislation providing for establishment of Junior colleges in Colorado.

   Status of the junior college bill in the Colorado state legislature.

   Introduction and progress of Junior college bill in the Colorado legislature.

   Gives attitude of legislative committee of Colorado education association toward creation of Junior colleges in Colorado.

   Includes discussion of junior colleges and colleges that should adopt such a classification, 11-18.

277. —— Standards of southern colleges for women. Ninth annual meeting of Southern association of college women, Nashville, Tenn., April 3-5, 1912.
   Reprint of article by same author in School review, vol. 20 (q. v.), No. 278.

   Discusses standards of junior colleges for women in Missouri and Kentucky, 470-71.

279. —— Improvement in southern colleges since 1900. Proceedings of tenth annual meeting of Southern association of college women, Richmond, Va., 1913.

280. —— What constitutes a junior college. Meredith college bulletin, 17-18, Raleigh, N. C., January 1914.
   Suggested standards to be met by southern colleges to do real junior college work.

281. —— Report of the committee on the junior college problem. Proceedings of the twentieth annual meeting of the Association of colleges and sec-
Cotton, Elizabeth Avery—Continued.

Secondary schools of the southern states, 17-18, 40-49, Charlottesville, Va., 1914, 11 p., 3 tables.

A detailed study of existing standards and practice in existing junior colleges in the southern states, especially in Missouri and Virginia, and recommendations for conditions under which they may become members of the southern association. Discussed and approved, 17.


Reprint of paper presented at meeting of Association of colleges and secondary schools of southern states, at Charlottesville, Va., October 1914 (q. v.), No. 281.


Favors Southern association amending constitution to admit junior colleges to membership in it.


Detailed consideration of standards and characteristics of individual southern junior colleges for women, 11-16.

285. — The various types of southern colleges for women. Southern association of college women, Richmond, Va., 1916.


Shows how most so-called junior colleges in the south do not conform to standards worthy of acceptance by the southern association. "Over sixty nominal colleges in the south have within the past six years adopted the name junior college."

287. — Junior college requirements in the South. Meredith college bulletin, 30-34, January 1917.

Requirements of the University of Missouri, of Virginia state board of education, and of the Board of education of the Methodist Episcopal church, south.


Editorial comment on Seth Low junior college at Brooklyn under auspices of Columbia university.

290. — Trustees * * * appoint Seth Low junior college administrative board. Columbia alumni news, 19: 12, May 4, 1928.

Edward J. Allen appointed acting director.


Master's thesis at University of Texas. Traces history of junior colleges in Texas, with special attention to the one at Hillaboro.


Twelve reasons for it given by a committee of 25 from faculty of San Francisco polytechnic high school.
Editorial comment on article by Peter Sandiford, (q. v.) No. 1122, in same issue of Queen's quarterly. "All university teaching has behind it a glorious tradition of amateurishness, with results varying from the highest inspirational teaching to the lowest dry-as-dust."

294. Congdon, Wray H. Tendencies as to the scholastic success of junior-college transfers at the University of Michigan. Ann Arbor, Mich., 1929. 155 p., 63 tables, 8 figures. Bibliography: 64 titles. Unpublished Ph. D. thesis at University of Michigan. A study of the records of all junior college students from the public junior colleges of Michigan entering the engineering college of the University of Michigan during the five academic generations of 1924-1928. The results show a persistent and sometimes varying but none the less consistent superiority of the junior college students both upon entrance and also during their engineering courses, over their classmates from other institutions, or from the freshman and sophomore classes of the University of Michigan.


Growth of the movement in California, and especially of Sacramento junior college.

Students from junior colleges equal to those having taken entire course at University of Michigan.

Shows cost for certain luxuries in Clarendon, Tex., was ten times that of the junior college. Junior college saves more than $50,000 annually to the citizens.


301. —— The junior college movement in California. School review, 36: 409-22, June 1928, 2 figures. Authoritative outline of the history of the movement under following topics: (1) The birth of an idea (prior to 1907); (2) Infancy of the junior college (1907); (3) Adolescence of the junior college (1917-21); (4) Youth of the junior college (1921-28). See No. 1049.

302. —— Adult education in the junior college program. California quarterly of secondary education, 4: 34-36, October 1928. Necessity for adult education of junior college grade to enable electorate to "discharge more wisely the responsibilities of American citizenship."

Reprint of article in California quarterly of secondary education for October 1928, No. 302.
Cooper, William John—Continued.

304. —— Adult education in the junior college program. Junior college conference University of Southern California, 30–32, Los Angeles, Calif., 1928.

Reprint of article in California quarterly of secondary education for October 1928, No. 302.


Preprint of article by same author in School review, June 1928, (q. v.) No. 301.


Outline of general educational development in California and place of junior college in it. Various new types of colleges discussed, including Yuba county, San Jose, and Pasadena, with detailed discussion of advantages of the 6-4-4 plan in last named.


Reprint of article by same author in Bulletin of Pacific coast association of collegiate registrars, March 1929, (q. v.) No. 306.

308. —— Some advantages expected to result from administering secondary education in two units of four years each. School review, 37: 335–46, May 1929, 1 table.

Excellent summary of reasons for reorganizing and advantages and risks involved in the four-year plan. "As a scheme of administration, it possesses advantages which far outweigh the disadvantages so far urged against it." See No. 1106.


Such organization economical in administration and in accelerating progress of bright pupils. Satisfactorily provides complete courses for semiprofessional occupations. Affords student body sufficient for junior college work in places too small for separate colleges.


Outlines history, purpose, and personnel of the survey.


312. —— The junior college. Masonic digest, 8: 15, April 1929.

Reprint of article by same author in School review, June 1928, (q. v.) No. 301.


Historical sketch of the movement, philosophy, and theory back of its development, and detailed description of the city public junior college at Newark, N. J.


Essentially same as article by same author in Education, (q. v.) No. 313.

Describes content, administration, and success of the general survey course given at Columbia University since 1919, forming an introduction to the social problems of the present—economic, governmental, national, and international.


Report of general success, and modifications, of a five-year experiment with a general survey course at University of Chicago. Outlines subject matter, method, and class personnel.


Describes methods and advantageous results of standardization as junior colleges of several of the smaller four-year colleges of Missouri in years following 1911, by the state university. Organization of “Missouri junior college union” with seven members.


Introductory, 5-7; conditions for the accrediting of junior colleges, 8-11; outlines of approved subjects by departments, 12-67; equipment of laboratories, 68-94; book lists for libraries, by departments, 95-179. Superseded by 1926 bulletin. See below, No. 321.

319. —— The junior college movement in Missouri (with discussion). American association of junior colleges, third annual meeting, 6-15, Cleveland, Ohio, 1923, 3 figures.

Dean of faculty of education of University of Missouri reports history of junior college movement in Missouri, methods and results of standardization by the state university, and important problems to be solved.


Favorable book review. See No. 753.


Introductory, 5-7; conditions for accrediting junior colleges, 8-11; records and equipment for registrars, 11-16; outlines of approved subjects, by departments, 17-45; equipment and upkeep of laboratories, 46-69; book lists for libraries by departments, 70-182.

322. Cowdery, Karl M. Transfer student achievement before and after admission to Stanford. Faculty bulletin, Stanford university, No. 7, 2-8, April 30, 1927, 1 figure.

Gives five charts showing standards of grading for same students in junior college and in Stanford university, as suggestive of a possible plan of differential adjustment of grades.


Historical evolution of American private school and justification for its present existence, provided it is of high standards. Favors state standardization.
Cox, Richard G.—Continued.

324. —— The junior college. Hearst's international-cosmopolitan magazine, August 1928.

"The junior college represents the most significant educational development in America in the last twenty years." Emphasizes especially advantages to the student.

325. —— Junior college objectives from the standpoint of the private junior college. American association of junior colleges, ninth annual meeting, 92–96, Fort Worth, Tex., 1928.

"Specialization in the field of middle adolescence," "personal guidance of its students," "preparation of students for life," advantages of a student being away from home.


Recommends publication of list of junior colleges in United States and data concerning them. Approved.


Recommendation that project be dropped, due to diversity of interests and lack of need for it. Approved.


Statistical report, based upon questionnaires received from 70 junior colleges, concerning distribution, type, student campaigns, and advertising costs. Discussion of advertising costs and possibility of cooperative advertising, and junior college magazine.


Outlines history of American association of junior colleges, and discusses standards for junior colleges as set up by it, and by the southern association.


Report of modification recommended in junior college standards as set up by the southern association in 1923. Recommends continuation of fraternal delegates.


"The junior college offers a splendid opportunity for curricular reform because it is a new institution." Suggests possibility of direct attack upon human problems, new subjects for junior college curriculum, extensive vs. intensive study, and preparation for advanced study.


Reprint of article in California quarterly of secondary education for October 1928, No. 331.

333. —— Principles affecting the junior college curriculum. Junior college conference, University of Southern California, 47–49, Los Angeles, Calif., 1928.

Reprint of article in California quarterly of secondary education for October 1928, No. 331.
Crawford, C. C.—Continued.


Favorable review of "Vocational education of junior college grade," by G. Vernon Bennett, (q. v.) No. 81.


"I have made an effort to present as fully as possible in a limited time the plan of organization and the actual situation that exists in the Johnstown junior college. I believe that the plan has proven very satisfactory to all parties concerned."

337. —— [Junior college in Pennsylvania], (with discussion). American association of junior colleges, ninth annual meeting, 108-09, Fort Worth, Tex., 1928.

Brief report on establishment of junior colleges at Johnstown, Uniontown, and Erie, under supervision of University of Pittsburgh.


"Influence of certain factors—geographical, social, and economic in nature—upon the construction of a program of studies for the teachers of any given state. The University of Arizona, junior college division of the college of education, is studied."—Bureau of education.


"Modest only in that it is modestly made." Advocates abolition of freshmen and sophomore work in all universities; need to be met by junior colleges, which will increase and emphasize culture.


Abstract of article by Frederick Eby, "The four-year junior college and the advent of the 6-4-4 plan," in Educational administration and supervision (q. v.), No. 393.


General discussion of the junior college under the heads: general nature, organisation, finance, accreditation, articulation with the high school, student population, staff, purposes, fundamental forces producing the junior college, and fecundity of the institution.

342. —— Do scores made on aptitude tests predict success or failure of Phoenix junior college students in specific subjects? Arizona teacher and home journal, 44-46, October 1928.

Study of predictive value of Iowa placement examinations in chemistry, mathematics, English, and foreign language.

343. —— What are the predominant objectives of junior colleges as they are reflected in junior college curricula? American association of junior colleges, ninth annual meeting, 132-34, Fort Worth, Tex., 1928.

Survey of curricula in the 15 public junior colleges of North central association. Finds 86 per cent of those offered are vocational.
Cross, H. A.—Continued.


Amounts earned by students during a week.

345. ——— Does the junior college function in providing higher education for students who would otherwise find such education an impossibility? Arizona teacher and home journal, 291, May 1929.

The junior college provides opportunities for numbers of students who could not otherwise secure any higher education; 36 per cent of students were certain that they would not be in college were it not for the junior college.


Report on history, accreditation, students, courses, curricula, and staff of the Phoenix junior college, Phoenix, Ariz. Similar report made each year.


General survey of conditions in 1912. Date of California law of 1907, erroneously given as 1908.


Deals in part with the early history and development of the junior college in California and prospects for future growth to "a series of junior colleges covering the entire state."


Brief history of the rise of the junior college movement, 456-62.

350. ——— Is Stanford to spend its time and income doing work for which the junior colleges were created? Stanford illustrated review, 24: 136-7, 160, December 1922.

A reply to article in same journal by Kleckner, Toma (q. v.). No. 723. Advocates reduction of the lower division at Stanford "to a sort of preparatory department" with ultimate abolition of it entirely. "The present-day movement for the rather general organization of junior colleges is but a continuation of this same advance movement in American education."


Under title "Decentralization: the junior college movement," is given a concise statement of junior college tendencies, especially as a relief to the universities.

——— See Sears, Jesse B., No. 1176.

353. Dadisman, H. S. Agriculture in the junior college. Sierra educational news, 14: 575-77, December 1918, 2 tables.

Detailed outline of desirable courses, and estimates of cost for demonstration farm of 20 or 40 acres, with equipment and laboratory.


Functions to prepare for vocation, to prepare for society, to prepare for college.
355. Davis G. Types of junior colleges and an evaluation. School Index, June 3, 1927.


357. Davis, Jesse B. The relations of the junior college to the high school and to the community. Proceedings of the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the North central association of colleges and secondary schools, 24: 33-39, Chicago, 1919.


361. Adolescence and the junior college. American association of junior colleges, seventh annual meeting, 63-67, Jackson, Miss., 1926.


363. [Remarks as president-elect.] American association of junior colleges, eighth annual meeting, 84, Chicago, 1928.

364. [Remarks as presiding officer.] American association of junior colleges, ninth annual meeting, passim, Fort Worth, Tex., 1928.


Report on present number, curricula, enrollment, per capita costs, quality of instruction in junior colleges of the country, and particularly of Texas. Report of new junior college law in Texas.
Plan, illustrations, and description of new buildings for Sacramento by the architect. "Please be advised there is some misunderstanding on your part, as we are not the authors of the article in question. We were the architects for the building, and if our name was used in connection with the article it was a mistake."—Dean and Dean, by James S. Dean.

Opportunity of the junior college to economize time and modify curriculum and organization of city school systems, 11-13.

Law regarding "junior collegiate departments" in Michigan, passed in 1917 and 1923, 213-14.

Summary of a published address before New England association of colleges and secondary schools. A plea for freedom from traditional academic restrictions, allowing the junior college to develop to meet the new needs of a constantly changing civilization.

370. —— Junior college standards. Private school news, 5: 12, June 12, 1929.
Chart, comparing standards for junior colleges proposed by New England association with those adopted by four other accrediting agencies.

Minority report, opposed to recommendation of majority of commission, for establishment of state system of junior colleges in Massachusetts. See also Zook, G. F., Report of fact-finding survey, No. 1450.

Points out advantages of the proposed reorganization.

A student's reasons for desiring a junior college at Muskegon, Mich.

Considers its place as training for university, and as preparation for community life.

Brief extract from her address before National education association, (q. v.) No. 374.

376. Doughty, W. F. The 5-4-4 plan of coordinating the junior college. Texas outlook, 11: 17-18, 22, October 1927.
President of Hillsboro, Texas, junior college describes organization and administration of his four-year institution, and reasons for it in terms of adolescence. Prefers name "senior school" to "junior college."

377. —— [The Hillsboro junior college.] American association of junior colleges, ninth annual meeting, 106-07, Fort Worth, Tex., 1928.
Discussion by its president of genesis and operation of one of earliest junior colleges in country, operated on four-year basis.
Doughty, W. F.—Continued.
Details of organization, and reasons for adoption of the plan.

Brief historical treatment, incidental to his study of the junior high school.

Chapter III, "Collegiate and university education," deals with the junior college, 66-72; nature of first two years of university work, 72-76; and graphic representation of interrelations; 79. Chapter IV, "Problems in the organization of secondary education," deals with 6-4-4 and similar plans, 133-160.

"It is the primary purpose of this paper to point out that the so-called terminal courses have never come up to expectations in the secondary schools and that they are not working as well as we should expect in the junior college, and to ask the reason for this state of affairs."

Reprint of article in California quarterly of secondary education for October 1928, No. 381.

Reprint of article in California quarterly of secondary education for October 1928, No. 381.

Plea for tolerance in deciding the question of abolition of lower division at Stanford.

Considers success, methods, and difficulties with a course designed to give appreciation of the fine arts and some knowledge of each art as a whole and as related to other arts.

Report and discussion of questionnaires to presidents of all State universities on desirable degree of separation of junior college work. Little desire for it found.

387. Dvorak, August. [Summary in School and society, 20: 616-17, May 11, 1929.]
Paper before the seventh national convention of the American association of collegiate registrars, at Seattle, Wash., April 16-19, 1929. Discusses the cost of reorganising the first two years of the four-year college.

388. Eason, Thomas D. Articulation of junior colleges in Virginia with the schools above and below. American association of junior colleges, seventh annual meeting, 15-19, Jackson, Miss., 1926.
Development of 11 junior colleges in Virginia, especially since 1912, and their relation to higher institutions in the state.
BIBLIOGRAPHY ON JUNIOR COLLEGES

Educational record—Continued.


Briefly summarizes development of junior college in Texas, quotes requirements of the association of Texas colleges, and lists junior colleges in the state, 390-02.

391. ——— Shall we have a system of public junior colleges in Texas? Texas outlook, 11: 20-24, January 1927, 2 tables.

Gives history of Texas junior colleges, claiming they were earliest in country, dating from 1897-98; discusses reasons for junior colleges; answers question, shall Texas encourage public junior colleges.


Continuation of discussion by same author in January issue of same journal, No. 391. Special study of instructional costs in Texas junior colleges, and argument for partial state support of local institutions. Comparison with other states.

393. ——— The four-year junior college and the advent of the 6-4-4 plan. Educational administration and supervision, 14: 536-42, November 1928.

Detailed report of organization and success of four-year junior college at Hilleboro, Tex., which “has gone further than any other public junior college” in this form of organization.

394. ——— The four-year public junior college (with supplementary note.) American association of junior colleges, ninth annual meeting, 63-73, 96, Fort Worth, Tex., 1928. Bibliography, 13 titles.

Discussion of 6-4-4 plan under (1) advantages of fusion, (2) the program of fusion, (3) the limitations of fusion. Strong presentation of many aspects of the question. “As a two-year institution, the college can never be anything but a connecting link, a bleak and infertile isthmus, joining the high school and the regular arts college.”

395. ——— Should the junior college unite with the senior high school? The nation’s schools, 3: 33-38, February 1929. Bibliography, 13 titles.

Paper read at ninth annual meeting of American association of junior colleges, (q. v.) No. 394.


General statement of reasons, with special application to conditions in Muskegon, Mich.


Editorial comment on article by Shiddler, J. W. (q. v.) in Kansas teacher, No. 1192.


Report of National conference committee (affiliated with American council on education) on standards of colleges and secondary schools. “Because of the importance of the subject and the wide influence of the National conference committee, the report is reprinted here.” Advocates complete separation of junior college from the high school.


Lists 31 accredited junior colleges in 11 states.
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Educational record—Continued.
Lists 38 accredited junior colleges in 18 states. Supplementary list gives 7 additional ones.
Lists 52 institutions in 21 states.
Lists 38 accredited junior colleges in 18 states.
Lists 52 institutions in 21 states.
Brief summary of organization and development in California. Date of California law of 1907 erroneously given as 1911.
Plan of study for Doctor Koos' investigation of the junior college under grant of $10,000 from the Commonwealth fund. See No. 749.
A detailed study of the ability and accomplishment of 80 junior college graduates at Stanford university over a three-year period in comparison with students from standard colleges, normal schools, foreign colleges, and high schools. Largely superseded by the author's later and more extensive study, in California quarterly of secondary education, 3: 301, and elsewhere (q. v.) No. 411.
A statistical study of the success at Stanford university of 80 junior college graduates over a three-year period in comparison with 'Native Stanford' students. Shows them superior in ability, but slightly inferior in university work during first year of residence. Largely superseded by the author's later and more extended similar study, in California quarterly of secondary education, 3: 301, and elsewhere (q. v.) No. 411.
"The following bibliography of 90 titles is intended to be carefully selective rather than inclusive and exhaustive. * * * In the selection effort has been to consider not only the completeness with which the whole junior college field is represented but also the inherent importance of each article, as well as its accessibility, its authorship, and its date."
410. — Composition of student body. Faculty bulletin, Stanford university, No. 12, 3, February 20, 1928.
Shows that 10 per cent of the student body of Stanford university have entered from junior colleges.
BIBLIOGRAPHY ON JUNIOR COLLEGES

Eells, Walter Crosby—Continued.

411. — University records of students from junior colleges. California quarterly of secondary education, 3: 301-17, June 1928, 15 tables, 11 figures.

An extensive investigation of the classification, ability, and academic accomplishment of 510 students who during a five-year period entered Stanford university from 87 different junior colleges. Shows that they are superior to "Native Stanford" students, both in ability as measured by Thorndike test, and previous record, and in actual academic accomplishment as measured by several different methods.


Reprint of article in California quarterly of secondary education for June, 1928, No. 411.

413. — University records of students from junior colleges. Junior college conference, (University of Southern California), 50-66, Los Angeles, Calif., 1928, 15 tables, 11 figures.

Reprint of article in California quarterly of secondary education for June 1928, No. 411.


Paper presented at Northern California junior college association, September 1928. An analysis of trends for 10 or 12 years in general population, elementary and high-school enrollment, high-school graduates, and junior college enrollment, as a basis for estimating junior college enrollment. Points toward a probable junior college enrollment of at least 20,000 and perhaps 30,000 or more by 1934-35; of at least 35,000 and possibly 50,000 or more by 1939-40.


Reprint of article in California quarterly of secondary education, for October 1928, No. 414.

416. — Measuring educational achievement in the Sacramento junior college. In Sacramento school survey, 551-58, Sacramento, Calif., October 1928, 7 tables.

Reports results of giving Iowa high school content examination to 411 freshmen.

417. — Future Stanford enrollment from junior colleges. Faculty bulletin, Stanford university, 14: 1-3, December 5, 1928, 3 tables.

A summary of the same author's article in California quarterly of secondary education, 4: 59, (No. 414), with special application to Stanford university. Estimates at least 500 junior college graduates at Stanford by 1934-35.

418. — Records of junior college graduates at Stanford university (with discussion). American association of junior colleges, ninth annual meeting, 8-21, 111, 112, Fort Worth, Tex., 1928, 13 tables, 9 figures.

Similar to study by Mitchell and Eells, (q. v.) No. 907, but with additional section on athletic records of junior college graduates at Stanford university, University of California, and University of Southern California.

419. — [Comprehensive bibliography.] American association of junior colleges, ninth annual meeting, 189, Fort Worth, Tex., 1928.

Proposal for preparation of a comprehensive junior college bibliography approved by the association.


Shows that 72 per cent of lower division instruction at Stanford university is given by men of professorial rank; 58 per cent by men with the doctor's degree.
BIBLIOGRAPHY ON JUNIOR COLLEGES


A study of the ages of 317 junior college graduates at entrance to Stanford university, over a five-year period. Finds no significant difference between them and "Native Stanford" students.

422. —— History of the junior college in California; a research chart. Sierra educational news, 25: 32-33, March 1928, figure.

Chart portraying graphically the type and duration of each type of California junior college from 1910 to 1929. See also No. 426.

423. —— Records of junior college transfers in the university. School review, 37: 187-97, March 1929, 6 tables, 4 figures.

Condensed statement of study by same author, reported more fully in California quarterly of secondary education, 3: 301-17, June 1928, No. 411.


Details of founding, enrollment, and early history of 18 public junior colleges in California from 1907 to 1917.


Four additions and corrections to chart in March 1929 issue, No. 422.

427. —— In junior college survey of Siskiyou county, California, Yreka, Calif., July 1929, 87 p., 11 tables, 4 figures.

Chapter II, History and outline of the survey, 10-11; Chapter III, Does Siskiyou county need a junior college? 12-30; Chapter VI, Where should a junior college be located? 68-75; Chapter VII, When could a junior college be established in Siskiyou county? 76-79; Appendix, 84-87.


Educational editorial giving generalized philosophy of the junior college as an institution that "is beginning to occupy a unique position in the American educational ladder—unmistakably higher than a glorified high school, distinctly lower than the scholarly specialization of the university." See also Nos. 431 and 1825.


Unfavorable criticism of new law raising requirements for district junior colleges in California to $25,000,000 minimum assessed valuation, and high-school attendance of 1,000, and requiring junior colleges to maintain average daily attendance of 200 or more.


History, administrative organization, and enrollment of the 18 private junior colleges existing in California in 1928-29.

431. —— Fad or fixture. Parent-teacher bulletin, 2: 10-18, October 1929.

Reprint of article by same author in Red book magazine, (q. v.) No. 428 with introductory note by Mrs. L. H. Pratt.

432. —— National junior college convention. Sierra educational news, 26: 68, 80, January 1930, 1 portrait.

Report of California's part in the national convention at Atlantic City and portrait and sketch of the new president, J. B. Lillard, of Sacramento.

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Report of the national convention at Atlantic City, and of the part taken in it by Stanford graduates.


Bibliography, 1,600 titles. See No. 1552.


Based upon replies to a questionnaire from more than 3,000 students in 28 California junior colleges. Summary of portion of master's thesis by Brand, R. R. (q. v.), No. 129. See also No. 1480.

436. —— Student opinion in California junior colleges. School review, 38: 176-90, March 1930, 5 tables, 5 figures.

Based upon replies to a questionnaire from more than 3,000 students in 28 California junior colleges. Summary of portion of master's thesis by Brand, R. R. (q. v.), No. 129. For abstracts see Educational records bulletin No. 1550; Schmidt, A. G., No. 1584; and Troxel, O. L., No. 1598.


A study of athletic records at Stanford university for a five-year period. For entire period junior college transfers have about half the chance of making teams that "Native Stanford" students do. But in latest years, junior college men furnish much more than their proportionate share in the three major sports, football, baseball, and basketball. For anonymous answer to this article see, Stanford illustrated review, 30: 194, January 1929, Experience vs. Statistics, No. 1240.


A comparison of athletic records of junior college transfers and regular students for a five-year period at Stanford university, University of California, and University of Southern California. "So far as available evidence justifies a judgment, it may be confidently expected that junior college graduates who transfer to the university will be successful athletically as well as scholastically." See No. 356.

——— See Mitchell, John Pearce, Bulletin of the American association of collegiate registrars, No. 997 and Faculty bulletin, No. 998.


Report on university college of University of Michigan, and statistics of junior college transfers at the university.


Outline of development of accrediting junior colleges at University of Missouri.

442. —— College credit for high-school and junior college work—the Missouri plan. High school quarterly, No. 2, vol. 4, January 1916.

Beneficial results from giving such credit at University of Missouri to accredited junior colleges.
BIBLIOGRAPHY ON JUNIOR COLLEGES

Advocates a three-year college course.

"Obligation to demonstrate the rightful place of the junior college in American educational economy. Today there are signs that the junior college runs the risk of enervating isolation."

Contains numerous brief articles on the scientific work of the institution and students and faculty.

Outline of development of junior colleges in California, and applications of principles described to junior college developments and conditions in Iowa.

Report of consideration of junior colleges in presidential address of T. F. Kane, before National association of state universities. See No. 704.

Unpublished master's thesis at University of Southern California.

Outlines law of 1921 and organization of various types of California junior colleges under it. Tabulation of numerous facts regarding 18 California junior colleges in March 1925.

Report of the reorganization on 6-4-4 basis at Pasadena, California junior college, and solution of various problems involved, student activities, staff, costs, and curricula.

Detailed report of Pasadena plan, treating history, student organizations, faculty, plant, costs, publications, curricula, etc.


Points out differences in function of the two institutions.
BIBLIOGRAPHY ON JUNIOR COLLEGES


Books and methods used in organization of the course, and student opinion as to its value.


Treats types of junior colleges and reasons for them. "The third type of junior college—the high-school annex—can never be the equivalent of the separate college." Favors separate buildings, equipment, and faculty.

456. Farrington, Frederic E. How to define the term "junior college." American association of junior colleges, ninth annual meeting, 101–92, Fort Worth, Tex., 1928.

Comparisons of half-dozen existing definitions, and contrasts found in them.


Account of organization of first institution in California "under the regional junior college law" of 1921.

458. Fernley, David. What is a reasonable limit to which an institution may go in enrolling students in the first and second years, and yet retain the right to be classified as a senior college? Proceedings of the North central association of colleges and secondary schools, 21: 130–40, Chicago, 1916.

Compares with junior colleges; states that Joliet has only 89 junior college students out of 1,000 high school students, Crane 200 out of 1,700.

459. Fernsemer, Oscar F. W., ed. The master. Chicago, University of Chicago press.

Textbook in University of Chicago junior college series: German.


"Doctor Finney’s book is far and away the best text available in elementary sociology for pupils of the age level for which it was intended."—Review in Journal of educational research, 9: 162. See Peters, C. C., No. 1012.


Discussion of (1) the purpose of such a plan; (2) typical procedures as found in universities, colleges, and junior colleges; (3) the advantages and disadvantages of such a preregistration plan. Plan in use at Long Beach, Calif., junior college described in detail.


The junior college as a relief to the overcrowded universities. Prediction of enrollments in leading universities for 1930 and 1940. Summary of numerous advantages of the junior college.


Peculiar advantages in guidance, discipline, and size in military junior college. Inadequacy of large university for immature youth.


Discusses abolition of freshman and sophomore years at Johns Hopkins university.
BIBLIOGRAPHY ON JUNIOR COLLEGES

Contains his inaugural address of 1899 as president of University of Minnesota, in which he suggests great desirability of transferring the "body of work for the first two years in our ordinary American colleges" to the secondary schools, 37-38.

History of movement in Louisiana, treating origin and development of movement in general, types, aims, purposes, curriculums, teacher-training, conditions warranting establishment. Foreword by state superintendent, E. H. Harris.

Shows beginning of movement in Louisiana for public junior colleges, with three institutions recently started. Quotes reasons from Koos, Zook, and others for junior colleges.

Considers, especially for California, the value of the junior college, adjustment of its curricula to social and individual needs, and the ability of the community to finance it.

Reprint of article in California quarterly of secondary education for October 1928, No. 468.

470. —— The social-economic background essential for an effective junior college. Junior college conference (University of Southern California), 28-30, Los Angeles, Calif., 1928.
Reprint of article in California quarterly of secondary education for October 1928, No. 468.


Contains studies by I. Owen Foster, No. 472; Harold F. Clark, No. 242; Willard W. Patty (2), Nos. 1000, 1001; and Leo M. Chamberlain, No. 281, with preface by H. L. Smith, No. 1218. See summaries under their names.

472. —— Results of a questionnaire investigation relative to the extent and trend of the junior college movement. Bulletin of the school of education of Indiana university, 4: 9-33, September 1927.
Based on detailed questionnaire to state universities, state departments of education, educational associations and church organizations. Has list of junior colleges as found November 1, 1927.

473. —— Some phases of the junior college movement, with special reference to Indiana. Bulletin of the school of education, Indiana university, 4: 28-44 (No. 4), March 1928, 7 figures.
Considers the possible effects of the unsuccessful legislation introduced in the 1927 legislature; present standards throughout the country and status as shown by Koos' studies. Detailed comparison of junior college situation in Indiana and California.

A reply to Dean Max McClean on "Who should go to college?" No. 841.
BIBLIOGRAPHY ON JUNIOR COLLEGES

   Superintendent of schools of Los Angeles shows why they are working toward a six-year or extended high school.

   "This book represents an honest and careful attempt to tell the story of the junior college situation as it exists at the present time."

   Brief treatment of the subject, with quotation of Koos' list of special purposes of the junior college.

   Report of committee on inspection of junior colleges in Michigan. "There is at present no more important educational problem than that presented by the rapidly expanding field of the junior college." "The university welcomes the establishment of junior colleges - - - and rejoices that the movement is growing so rapidly here in Michigan."

   New building, library, and expanded courses and enrollment in music.

   Texas attorney considers the junior college an immense saving in student, administrative, and capital investment costs, and also a saving in young manhood and young womanhood. Junior college justified on five counts. Details of organization and success of Hillsboro junior college. See No. 509.

481. —— The taxpayer and the junior college. Texas outlook, 12: March 1928.
   Reprint of article by same author in American educational digest (q. v.), No. 480.

   Paper before junior college section of Texas state teachers association. Public education in Texas costs $50 per student for high schools, $500 in higher institutions, suggests $150 for junior colleges. Illustrated by Hillsboro junior college.

   Caution for small but ambitious high school. Suggests economical plan for one year of college work in such schools.

   Description of the work in the one-year junior college department of the high school at Everett, Wash.

   Private junior colleges have lowest average salaries and highest average teaching loads. Denominational junior colleges have higher average salaries and lower teaching loads than do the denominational colleges. Based on information received from 88 private junior colleges and 169 denominational four-year colleges. For summary and references see Nos. 695 and 1465.
Action of University of Michigan favorable to junior college graduates.

Master's thesis at Boston university. Sources for junior colleges in the state. Five types of results from their establishment.

Advantages from standpoint of building economy, curriculum, psychology, and effect on junior high school.


Classification of Texas junior colleges, 5-6; Standards, 7-8.

Statement of fundamental principles of budget making for junior colleges. "A sort of advertisement of the budget rather than a detailed discussion of the budget itself."

492. Fuller, William D. An investigation of some problems of administration confronting the public junior colleges of California, Seattle, 1927.

Presents the various student activities at Modesto junior college and discusses their educational value.

494. Gander, Harry S. Significance of the junior college movement to a university city. School index, April 29, 1927.
Paper before Cincinnati schoolmaster's club. Stock arguments for a junior college fail in a city with a university. A needed reorganization of the liberal arts college would be a result of a junior college in such a city.

Gives seven reasons favorable to development of junior colleges. Extract of article by same author in School index, April 29, 1927, No. 494.

Gates, Arthur I. See Thorndike, Edward L.

496. Gattis, W. E. Certain conditions which justify the establishment of public junior colleges. Texas outlook, 13: 37, May 1929.
Gives 14 criteria for determining need for a junior college, cost of it, ability and willingness of county to support it. See No. 1557.

Pasadena junior college is offering practically all of the technical engineering [lower division] courses which are given in the standard universities.

Superintendent of schools of Los Angeles shows why they are working toward a six-year or extended high school.


"This book represents an honest and careful attempt to tell the story of the junior college situation as it exists at the present time."


Brief treatment of the subject, with quotation of Koos' list of special purposes of the junior college.


Report of committee on inspection of junior colleges in Michigan. "There is at present no more important educational problem than that presented by the rapidly expanding field of the junior college." "The university welcomes the establishment of junior colleges * * * and rejoices that the movement is growing so rapidly here in Michigan."


New building, library, and expanded courses and enrollment in music.


Texas attorney considers the junior college an immense saving in student, administrative, and capital investment costs, and also a saving in young manhood and young womanhood. Junior college justified on five counts. Details of organization and success of Hillsboro junior college. See No. 569.

481. —— The taxpayer and the junior college. Texas outlook, 12: 3. March 1928.

Reprint of article by same author in American educational digest (q. v.), No. 480.


Paper before Junior college section of Texas state teachers association. Public education in Texas costs $50 per student for high schools, $390 in higher institutions, suggests $150 for junior colleges. Illustrated by Hillsboro junior college.


Caution for small but ambitious high school. Suggests economical plan for one year of college work in such schools.


Description of the work in the one-year junior college department of the high school at Everett, Wash.


Private junior colleges have lowest average salaries and highest average teaching loads. Undenominational junior colleges have higher average salaries and lower teaching loads than do the denominational colleges. Based on information received from 55 private junior colleges and 189 denominational four-year colleges. For summary and references see Nos. 689 and 1466.


488. French, J. W. The junior college and 6-4-4 organization. American educational digest, 45: 365-66, April 1926. Figure. Advantages from standpoint of building economy, curriculum, psychology, and effect on junior high school.


491.— The junior college budget. American association of junior colleges, ninth annual meeting, 57-63, Fort Worth, Tex., 1928. Bibliography, 8 titles.

Statement of fundamental principles of budget making for junior colleges. "A sort of advertisement of the budget rather than a detailed discussion of the budget itself."


Presents the various student activities at Modesto junior college and discusses their educational value.

494. Ganders, Harry S. Significance of the junior college movement to a university city. School index, April 29, 1927.

Paper before Cincinnati schoolmaster's club. Stock arguments for a junior college fail in a city with a university. A needed reorganization of the liberal arts college would be a result of a junior college in such a city.


Gates, Arthur I. See Thorndike, Edward L.

496. Gattis, W. E. Certain conditions which justify the establishment of public junior colleges. Texas outlook, 13: 37, May 1929.

Gives 14 criteria for determining need for a junior college, cost of it, ability and willingness of county to support it. See No. 1557.


Pasadena junior college is offering practically all of the technical engineering [lower division] courses which are given in the standard universities.

Reviews recent progress of the junior college in Mississippi, pointing out dangers as well as advantages.


Unpublished master's thesis at University of Iowa. A list of 50 books in each of ten courses usually taught in first year of public junior colleges, as selected by professors teaching the branches covered in 77 colleges and 45 junior colleges in the Middle West. Books are given in order of desirability for American history, chemistry, economics, English, European history, French, mathematics, psychology, and speech.


Description of the operation of terminal and preparatory courses in the junior college division of San Jose state teachers college, California.


Description of vocational course for training medical secretaries, as worked out at Rochester, Minn., junior college.


Favorable book review, No. 1041.


505. ———. Current educational readjustments in higher education. Educational administration and supervision, 15: 707-09, December 1929.

Book review of the Seventeenth yearbook of the National society of college teachers of education, No. 525.


Book review, No. 1355.

507. ———. College organization and administration, Reeves and Russell. Educational administration and supervision, 15: 701-03, December 1929.

Book review, No. 1072.


Expression of opinion of the president that Johns Hopkins university should eliminate freshmen and sophomores, beginning the university work with the junior year. "I am conscious that the plan which I have outlined is a radical departure from American educational conditions; * * * I believe that success will follow if we have the courage to make it."


An explanation of President Goodnow's proposal for elimination of freshman and sophomore work at Johns Hopkins university, and reasons why the university is peculiarly fitted to try the experiment.
BIBLIOGRAPHY ON JUNIOR COLLEGES

Goodnow, Frank J.—Continued.
Part of open letter from the president to alumni and friends, outlining plan for abolition of lower division work.

Organization of four junior colleges as part of President Harper's plan, 188-89; success of junior college work, opinion of President Judson and others, 154-55; title of "associate" to graduates of junior college, 458-59.

Effect of junior college on enrollment in senior colleges, and on quality of work in them.

"The conception of secondary education as a unitary process affecting youths in their early and middle adolescence."

514. Gould, A. L. Can the junior college be made to serve its community primarily and be an end in itself? Sierra educational news, 12: 110-18, August 1916.
Favors mining, agricultural, mechanical, and commercial courses for junior colleges.

515. ——— Los Angeles Junior college. Sierra educational news, 25: 15, December 1929.
Report of organization of new junior college with initial enrollment of 1870 and faculty of 53 members.

Considerations in establishment of three junior colleges by University of Pittsburgh.

Unpublished master's thesis at University of Notre Dame.

Unpublished master's thesis at University of California. Substance of it published in School Review, (q. v.) No. 519. As far as known, the first master's thesis in the country on the junior college. See also notes under Nos. 1364 and 1398.

General presentation of history, causes, growth, extent, success, and dangers of the junior college in California—status in 1915.

General historical survey with emphasis on reasons for and results of change of weak four-year colleges into strong junior colleges.

Present status and reasons for the junior college.

522. Gray, Robert F. [Taft junior college.] American association of junior colleges, third annual meeting, 28, Cleveland, Ohio, 1928.
Brief report of form of organization of the high school departmental junior college at Taft, Calif.

Excellent presentation of need for reorganization of curricula to provide "an enriched type of general education" and "as many liberalizing elements as possible," at the junior college level. Report of experimental approach in universities.


Reprint of address by same author before American association of junior colleges (q.v.), Nos. 523 and 634.


"Studies of junior college curricula" summarizes investigation of Koos and Horn. For review see Good, Carter V., No. 505.


Contains papers by Bastin, E. S., No. 73; Bobbitt, Franklin, No. 101; Bond, O. F. No. 111; Boucher, C. S., No. 121; Coax, J. J., No. 315; Coulter, M. C., No. 316; Dudley, L. No. 385; Farris, E., No. 454; Judd, C. H., No. 703; Kenauer, G. N., No. 706; Koos, L. V., No. 772; MacNair, H. F., No. 838; Nerlove, S. H., No. 949; Oppenheimer, J. J. No. 989; Pierce, A., No. 1007; Reeves, F. W., No. 1069; Rothchild, J. B., No. 1108; Sadler, H. C., No. 1120; and Wood, J. M., No. 1146. For review see Proctor, W. M., No. 1579.

527. Green, Rhue E. Considerations in establishing a junior college. Educational research bulletin (Ohio state university), 8: 306, September 25, 1929.

Review of doctor's thesis by Morris, J. T., (q.v.) No. 928.

528. —— Is the junior college popularizing higher education? An investigation of what the junior colleges are actually doing. School executives magazine, 49: 70-72, October 1929, 3 tables, 1 portrait, 1 figure.

The facts presented indicate that about one-third of the students attending junior colleges would not be in school if such institutions did not exist in their home towns.

529. —— Administrative dean of the public junior college. School executives magazine, 49: 122-24, November 1929, 6 tables.

A study of the training, experience, duties, income, and activities of deans, in 95 of the 139 public junior colleges in 17 states.


"This article deals with a study relative to such factors as the existing need, sources of students, ability to finance the program, and the duplication of college areas. In setting up most of these standards, the results of a questionnaire are given." Assumes a junior college of 150 students. See No. 1504.

531. Green; William M. Sustaining scholarship standards. American association of junior colleges, seventh annual meeting. 49-52, Jackson, Miss., 1926.

Plea for emphasis upon liberal, cultural education in every junior college course.


Favorable to its abolition at Stanford.


An excellent discussion of advantages and disadvantages of possible abolition of the lower division at Stanford by a member of the university board of trustees.
   Textbook in University of Chicago junior college series: German.

   Textbook in University of Chicago junior college series: German.

   Textbook in University of Chicago junior college series: German.

   Textbook in University of Chicago junior college series: German.

   Textbook in University of Chicago junior college series: German.

   Textbook in University of Chicago junior college series: German.


   A detailed tabulation by states of qualifications of junior college instructors, "scholastic, professional, and other," as secured from the state departments of education. Finds such requirements in approximately one-half of the states.

   Growth of Junior college, progress of separation at Michigan, Stanford, and Hopkins.

   Communication addressed to all alumni of Stanford University, "Shall Stanford abolish the four-year undergraduate course?" Quotes individual alumni and alumni clubs as opposed to abolition of Lower Division, and asks for further opinion from alumni. Review of alumni action on the question. Gives letters of opposition written to President of the university and President of the board of trustees. See No. 1371.

   Further report on alumni sentiment on the question. Says 90 per cent of letters received are opposed to it. Request for further expressions of opinion.

544. —— Stanford's underclasses: the alumni come to their defense. Stanford illustrated review, 28: 6-7, October 1926.
   Further report of opposition to abolition of lower division at Stanford, and reasons for same. Letter to President of board of trustees, reporting summary of alumni opinions.


Unpublished Master's thesis at University of Southern California. A study of the educational and vocational activities of the Chaffey junior college entrants from 1816 to 1924: status of entrants, factors affecting type of work done, holding power of junior college, success of various student groups, vocational activities of graduates, relation of vocation to junior college work, junior college graduates in university work.

Brief report of progress during the year.

547. —— (Erroneously given as "Hamilton"). Terminal courses in the junior colleges of California. American association of junior colleges, eighth annual meeting, 60–61, Chicago, 1928.
Outline of terminal courses in engineering and business at Santa Ana junior college.

Textbook in University of Chicago junior college series: Spanish.

549. Hanna, Joseph V. Student retention and elimination in thirty-six junior colleges, New York, 1929. 137 p. 2 figures, 45 tables.
Unpublished doctor's thesis at New York University. A study undertaken at suggestion of Research committee of American association of junior colleges, based on study of 7,737 junior college students over three-year period in 36 junior colleges, in South, Middle West, and Far West. Finds that 50 per cent graduated. Variability of retention from 9 to 86 per cent in different institutions.

A consideration of the advantages of the 6–4–4 plan and of some of the objections to it.

Gives eight reasons for the junior college as a local project, presents junior college objectives and discusses relation of junior college to high school.

552. —— Why the junior college is a local project. Sierra educational news, 20: 408–09, June 1924.
Eight reasons given and discussed.

553. —— Comparative study of student groups in Pasadena junior college. Educational research bulletin of Pasadena city schools, 3: 19–42, January 1925, 17 tables.
A detailed statistical study aiming to "secure a cross-section of the student body; to separate the student body into homogeneous groups and see how they compare in important capacities, attitudes, and traits; to secure data that will enable the administration to direct wisely the policies of the several groups and of the college as a whole."

554. —— Provision for recommended and nonrecommended groups in junior colleges. Sierra educational news, 22: 375–77, June 1926, 2 figures.
Definitions of the two groups, reasons for separate treatment, suitable curricula, and resulting problems. Should be taught in separate classes. Data on the two groups from Pasadena junior college.

Considers articulation of high school and junior college, housing, equipment, faculty, curricula, guidance, and adult education in the junior college.

Except for introductory paragraph, identical with article in Superintendent's bulletin, Pasadena city schools, No. 1, No. 560. Shows that junior college is a part of our secondary school system, that 6–4–4 plan affords best articulation, and gives advantages of the four-year junior college.
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Harbeson, John W.—Continued.
557.——The 6-4-4 plan of school organization with special reference to its application in the city of Pasadena. Junior college education, 41-46, Berkeley, Calif., 1928.
Reprint of article in California quarterly of secondary education, for October 1928, No. 556.

558.——The 6-4-4 plan of school organization with special reference to its application in the city of Pasadena. Junior college conference (University of Southern California), 41-46, Los Angeles, Calif., 1928.
Reprint of article in California quarterly of secondary education, for October 1928, No. 556.

To discover (1) what administrators regard as ideal orientation course; and (2) what is actually being done in public junior colleges. Based upon questionnaires from 39 public junior colleges, 21 of them in California.

560.——Some fundamental concepts underlying the 6-4-4 plan of school organization, with special reference to their application in the city of Pasadena. Superintendent's bulletin, Pasadena city schools, No. 1, 8-15, Pasadena, Calif. [1928].
Fundamental philosophy, justifying the proposed organization. Almost identical with article in California quarterly of secondary education, October 1928, No. 556.

Outlines a program of orientation which, in his opinion, would meet a real need on the part of college freshmen. Gives aims, content of course in group counseling, program of 14 tests, and ultimate values. Illustrated by experience at Pasadena, Calif., junior college. Appendix gives test data on "certificate," "diploma," and "marginal" students for Pasadena students on five tests.

562.——Orientation courses. Sierra educational news, 25: 21, 58, April 1929.
Outline of orientation course, especially in group counseling, at Pasadena junior college.

563.——Survey of orientation courses given at representative public junior colleges. High school teacher, 203-08, June 1929.
Shows what public junior college administrators regard as an ideal course for freshmen orientation from the points of view of the content of the course and its administration and what is actually being done in public junior colleges to administer such a course. Based upon questionnaire to all public junior colleges in country, answers received from 39, of which 21 were California colleges.

——See McElroy, John M., No. 848.
——See O'Mara, J. P., No. 984.

"This article contained one of the earlier proposals of the 6-4-4 plan."—Author.

A pragmatic philosophy should control in junior college research.

Reprint of article in California quarterly of secondary education for October 1928, No. 556.
Hardy, Edward L. — Continued.

Reprint of article in California quarterly of secondary education for October 1928, No. 565.

568. Hargreaves, R. T. To what extent should the high-school course be modified to prepare students for college? School and society, 14: 358–63, October 29, 1921.
Advocates conversion of some normal schools into junior colleges. Combination of the two not very successful. "Any hope of adequately meeting the situation that is now perplexing our liberal arts colleges seems to me to lie in the widespread organization of the public junior college." Discussed by Kolbe, P. R., School and society, No. 736.


Lists seven aims of this old Illinois college just reorganized as a junior college.

Treats in general way numerous problems connected with athletics for Illinois colleges.

An important early statement of advantages of junior colleges, desirability of reducing weak four-year colleges to junior status, and announcement of "Associate" degree to be conferred at University of Chicago at completion of sophomore year.

Probably the first extensive presentation of the advantages of the development of junior colleges from existing small colleges. Suggests 25 per cent should survive, 25 per cent perish, 50 per cent become "junior colleges." Perhaps first use of the term in sense of independent institutions. Also suggests development of high schools into junior colleges.

574. — The prospects of the small college. Chicago, 1900, University of Chicago press, 46 p.
Duplicate of article by same author in Proceedings of the National educational association, 1900, (q. v.) No. 573.

575. — President's annual report, University of Chicago, July 1902. In Decennial publications of the University of Chicago, I–cxi, Chicago, 1903.
One of President Harper's great reports. Contains much of historical importance in connection with junior colleges. "Affiliation and cooperation," 1xxi–1xxi, considers affiliation with separate junior colleges and other small colleges. "The junior college," xxxvi, considers philosophy of separation of junior and senior colleges at University of Chicago, and resulting advantages and problems. Extensive discussion of sex separation in junior colleges.

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577. —— The length of the Baccalaureate course. Proceedings of National education association, Boston, 1903, 504-06.
Opposed to three-year college course, but favors two-year section of college, with associate's titles as at University of Chicago.

Suggestion of President Jordan of Stanford of significance of tendency for small colleges to become junior colleges.

Chapter XXIII. "The situation of the small college" is reprint of address by same author before National education association, Charleston, S. C., 1900, (q. v.) No. 572.

Report on desirability of six-year high school. Recommends a new commission of 15 to study question further.

Comments by one of the instructors, on orientation course at Pasadena, Calif., junior college.

Brief report of progress during the year.

Reasons for development of junior colleges and resulting curricula demanded. Applications to Catholic education. "There is no educational unit which involves more completely all the purposes and ideals of Catholic education." Advantages of Catholic segregation of sexes in school for professional and semiprofessional preparation.

Comments by one of the instructors, on orientation course at Pasadena, Calif., junior college.

Shows how reorganization of secondary education is including the junior college in its upward extension.

Names concrete work done in several junior colleges, toward popularizing education and raising community standards.

587. —— California junior colleges: Citrus. Sierra educational news, 24: 30, June 1928, table.
Brief report of progress during the year.

"Long and thoughtful experience has shown that the college must be built about a course whose basis is four consecutive years of study ... The junior college should be considered by high school and college alike as existing for the boy or girl who cares not for a college course."
Describes community need for junior college work and how it was met in the early period at Goshen. Gives proposed articles of agreement with University of Chicago for accrediting graduates.

General survey of development of junior college, and its special adaptability to Alaska. Seventy-five per cent of high-school graduates wanting further education have gone to the States.

Unpublished master’s thesis at University of Texas. Comparison of the work and results of these colleges with the work of the first two years of the university. Finds junior college students inferior to those of same rank in the university. Junior colleges show 104.83 efficiency compared with 100 per cent in first two years of university.

Numerous quotations from many writers on the junior college and its significance. Special consideration of junior college problems in Utah.

593. ——— Social activities in a junior college. American association of junior colleges, sixth annual meeting, 65-69, Chicago, Ill., 1926.
“Social activity constitutes an accepted feature of college life, is a response to an instinctive demand of the human family, and is highly beneficial to society.” Discusses four of the chief objectives.

Textbook in University of Chicago junior college series: Romance.

595. Hepburn, S. B. Santa Maria junior college. Sierra educational news, 22: 150, March 1926.
Brief report of progress during the year.

Herriott, M. E. See Monroe, Walter S., No. 915.

596. Hester, George C. A public junior college for McKinney, Texas. Greeley, Colo, 1925.
Unpublished master’s thesis at Colorado state teachers college. A survey of local conditions to determine needs for and advisability of establishing a municipal junior college.

Editorial describing the Johns Hopkins plan.

Editorial discussion of standards and dangers. “The junior college can be a valuable unit in an educational system, but it may also be a burden.”

“Every step in the evolution of public education in America has met with opposition.” Traces history of junior college movement and reasons for it, especially with reference to California.
BIBLIOGRAPHY ON JUNIOR COLLEGES

College annual published by the associated students of Pasadena junior college. "In publishing this yearbook it has been the purpose of the staff to record the history of the first year of the new Pasadena junior college—a year significant in educational experiment, readjustment, and development."


"If the junior college is an excellent thing—why is the 'if' a very large one. Moreover, if the present tendency in the establishing and conducting of junior colleges continues, the 'if' will be still larger."
"Will lead to the educational bow-wows."
"Liable to make the word 'college' a subject for farce and higher education a tragedy."
Discuss dangers and disadvantages.

"Whether the junior college is a mushroom growth destined to flourish for a brief time as an educational fad and then speedily wither, is a question not yet answered in school circles. It is a question whether the junior college movement has reached its peak."
Gives data upon which he bases these observations.

A study based upon questionnaires received from 2,567 college freshmen. Suggestive for junior college conditions.

624. Holy, T. C. Criteria for the establishment of public junior colleges. The high school teacher, 5: 118-20, 133-34, April 1929, portrait.
A study of "The existing need" and "The financial aspects" based upon information secured from 266 high schools and 44 junior colleges. Advises minimum enrollment of 150 students, with 900 in high schools of district; assumes a cost of $400 per student; and finds assessed valuation desirable as $15,000,000 or $30,000,000, on basis of a two-mill levy.

Identical with article by same author in the high school teacher (q. v.), No. 624.


New legislation reported in Iowa, Michigan, and Mississippi.

Brief report of progress during the year.

Chapter 6 treats "The proposed junior college," considers its functions and usefulness in shortening period of educational preparation.
Hill, Merton E.—Continued.

611. — Securing cooperative effort within a union high school district. Seventh yearbook of the Department of superintendence of the National education association, 160-63, Washington, D. C., February 1929, map.

- Details of organization of Chaffey (Calif.) union high school and junior college district.


- Report of two questionnaires to leading universities, concerning division of their work into junior and senior college groups. One from eight institutions which had made the division—Chicago, Minnesota, Nebraska, Toledo, Calif., Stanford, Oregon, Washington; the other from 20 other universities, asking their intentions.


Hilton, Clifford L. See Minnesota, laws of, relating to the public-school system, No. 901.


- Unpublished doctor of education dissertation at University of California. The study develops lists of books for supplementary reading in 32 basic junior college courses. The 4,676 books considered are ranked by the pooled judgments of 1,193 instructors, each judging in his own teaching field. The combined bibliographies for each course represent from four to seven reliable sources, including 2 leading universities and 86 American publishers. The relative value of each book for use in a particular course is indicated and a statistically calculated numerical value determined. Author, title, date, price, and publisher are given. For summary of method see No. 1491.

617. Hilton, Martha Eunice. The dean of women in the public junior college; her academic and professional status. Lincoln, Nebr., 1926, 73 p., 13 tables, 9 figures. Bibliography, 10 titles.

- Unpublished master's thesis at University of Nebraska. An examination of the preparation of the deans of women in school and in experience together with a consideration of their teaching loads, scholarship, and disciplinary duties, the housing problem, vocational guidance, employment service, and committee and loan fund work. Conclusion based on questionnaires from deans of women in public junior colleges of the United States.


- Results of questionnaire to 16 junior colleges, reporting reasons for establishment, years in operation, housing, faculty, curricula, etc. Details of courses as offered in junior colleges in California, Crane (Chicago), Grand Rapids (Mich.), East Chicago, and Everett (Wash.).
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College annual published by the associated students of Pasadena junior college. "In publishing this yearbook it has been the purpose of the staff to record the history of the first year of the new Pasadena junior college—a year significant in educational experiment, readjustment, and development."


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"Whether the junior college is a mushroom growth destined to flourish for a brief time as an educational fad and then speedily wither, is a question not yet answered in school circles. • • • It is a question whether the junior college movement has not reached its peak." Gives data upon which he bases these observations. For reply see Eells, Walter C., No. 1553.


A study based upon questionnaires received from 2,566 college freshmen. Suggestive for junior college conditions.

624. Holy, T. C. Criteria for the establishment of public junior colleges. The high school teacher, 5: 118-20, 133-34, April 1929, portrait.

A study of "The existing need" and "The financial aspects" based upon information secured from 266 high schools and 44 junior colleges. Advises minimum enrollment of 150 students, with 900 in high schools of district; assumes a cost of $400 per student; and finds assessed valuation desirable as $15,000,000 or $30,000,000, on basis of a two-mill levy.


Identical with article by same author in the high school teacher (q. v.), No. 624.


New legislation reported in Iowa, Michigan, and Mississippi.


Brief report of progress during the year.


Chapter 6 treats "The proposed junior college," considers its functions and usefulness in shortening period of educational preparation.
Historical summary from 1839; four types of junior colleges defined; arguments in favor of the 6-4-4 plan. See No. 633.

Head of the Menlo junior college, Menlo Park, Calif., discusses the place of the junior college as a four-year institution in educational reorganization.

Report of duties, costs, transfer of students to four-year colleges, and registrars problems, in 16 Texas junior colleges.

Abstract of article by G. D. Houston, "The junior college of the future" in Education, (q. v.) No. 630.

634. —— [Abstract.] Teachers journal and abstract, 4: 478, November 1929.
Abstract of article by W. S. Gray, "Educational readjustments at the junior college level" in School and society, (q. v.) No. 524.

Brief report of progress during the year.

Based on study of catalogs of 33 junior colleges. Finds evidence of adaptation to varied needs in 26 distinct mathematics courses offered.

Report of four years of controlled experimentation on the relation of class size to educational efficiency. Includes 59 experiments with 6,059 students under 21 instructors in 11 departments in 4 colleges. Most of the experiments involve junior college classes. Also reports comparative distribution of marks in large and small sections of five populous junior college classes.

Symposium of 85 addresses and reports of experimental investigations dealing with administration, curriculum, student personnel, and instruction in higher education. Most of the papers deal with the junior college years and several discuss the junior college as such. Twenty-five contributors. Introduction by Pres. E. M. Hopkins of Dartmouth.

639. —— Class-size conditions and trends at the college level. School and society, 30: 98-102, July 20, 1929, 5 tables.
Gives data based on questionnaires from 70 junior colleges, in comparison with 316 other institutions of five different types in 48 states. Shows that average class size in junior colleges is 22.1, which is smaller than in any other type, and that junior colleges have smaller percentage of both small and large classes than other types of institutions. Both of these conditions are due chiefly to the fact that junior colleges are not yet as sorely beset by students as are other types of institutions; consequently they can afford to be conservative in the matter of class size.

Standards for junior colleges as required in 1920; List of 34 accredited junior colleges.
Consideration of numerous elements in the development and organization of the junior college, including faculty, finance, university relationship, etc.

642. —— The instructional staff. Monograph No. 2, Administrative research series, Pasadena city schools, Pasadena, Calif., August 1929, 45 p.
Contains data on salaries, training, and teaching loads of the Pasadena junior college.

643. —— Personnel study of junior college freshmen. Educational research bulletin of Pasadena city schools, 3: 3-18, Pasadena, Calif., January 1925, 3 tables, 8 figures.
A study of preferred vocational activities, working conditions, traits, intelligence, and vocabulary of students at Pasadena junior college. Based on questionnaires, tests, and records.

Discussion of junior college, 50-52, 73-77; Recommendations regarding it, 79-88.


648. Ignatius, Sister Mary. The junior college—a two, four, or six year institution. American association of junior colleges, sixth annual meeting, 5-8, Chicago, 1926.
Reports experience of a Kentucky private junior college with two-year and six-year plan, and gives reasons for favoring four-year plan there.

Detailed discussion and criticism of standards set up by the "Committee on accredited relations with higher institutions."

Editorial comment on significance of this new junior college for women. "The mere fact that anyone had the nerve to found on a small budget a new college, with extremely novel features, indicates that the educational impasse has been broken down at last."

Trace early history of junior college movement, 310-12.
Inglis, Alexander J.—Continued.

Treats briefly reasons for junior colleges, 264-65.

653. Iowa. Supplement to school laws, 1927. (Agnes Samuelson, superintendent) 24, Des Moines, Iowa.
Law for authorization of "Public junior colleges," as passed by 42nd General Assembly, 1927 (42G60-1. Ch. 80, 82. H. F. 249).

Report of the committee for study of junior college movement submitted November 1927.


Unpublished master’s thesis at University of Texas.

Discussion of the probable future of the private four-year college. Suggests that those which survive will give three-year course, following junior college, leading to master’s degree.

658. —— The college at the crossroads. Christian index, April 22, 1926.
Reprint of article by the same author in Mercer alumnius, (q. v.) No. 567.

659. —— The reconstructed junior college. American association of junior colleges: seventh annual meeting, 9-15, Jackson, Miss., 1926, 4 figures.
Discussion of general reorganization, European analogy and definitions of the new type of junior college.

Summarizes transition to new plan of organization going on in American public-school system.

661. —— The outlook for the senior college. Proceedings of Southern Baptist association (1927).
An amplification of the discussion of the future of the church four-year college as presented by the same author in the Mercer alumnius, (q. v.) No. 667.

A field study by the head of the biology department of Riverside (Calif.) junior college.

"The publication of this paper * * * by Mr. Jaeger of the junior college faculty marks the beginning of an effort on the part of the Riverside junior college to make contributions to the sum of human knowledge in the fields of the natural and social sciences and education. Each volume will consist of four numbers issued during the administrative year."—A. G. Paul, director.
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"Surely it is true that the work done at present in the freshman and sophomore years at the University of Illinois, and for that matter in any of our American universities, may just as well be done, so far as the quality of the work is concerned, at any one of fifty or one hundred centers in the state of Illinois, as at Urbana."


"The junior college is sweeping the land like a conflagration, and there is a great deal to be said both for and against it." Will probably replace the four-year arts college.


Brief report of progress during the year.


Plea for closer coordination in guidance of students in high school and college. Opportunity and necessity for junior colleges to deal intelligently with wider range and different types of abilities than the university. Illustrated by data from "a recent survey making a study of the relations between one of the largest junior colleges and one of the largest high schools in the state" of California.


"The junior college." 6-8, gives a general review of recent progress of the movement.


Ph. D. thesis at University of Indiana. A study made in the middle west in which the author visited personally more than 30 junior colleges and secured financial data directly from their records. Found mean current expenditure per enrolled student was $200; mean annual salary of full-time instructor, $2,420; Latin cost most and physical education least per student clock hour.

670. —— Some financial phases of the establishment and support of thirty representative public junior colleges in six central states of the United States. Bulletin of the school of education of Indiana university, 5: 7-13, July, 1929. 4 tables

Summary of certain portions of the author's doctor's dissertation (q. v.), No. 669. Shows average cost per student in average daily attendance of 232; Instructional costs per student clock hour from $.23 in English to $.73 in journalism.


Brief treatment of the junior college, 66-67.


Ph. D. dissertation at University of Chicago. Published as "English expression, a study in curriculum building," (q. v.) No. 673.

673. —— English expression, a study in curriculum building. Bloomington, Ill., 1926, Public school publishing co., 106 p., 7 tables, 6 figures.

Publication of Chicago Ph. D. dissertation, No. 672. "Undertaken as a part of a general program for the reconstruction of the curriculum of training in Stephens junior college." Based upon (1) conduct analysis, (2) content analysis of textbooks, and (3) activity analysis, suggesting nine major expressional activities as the "functional centers" of the course in composition.
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Points out the distinction between the junior and senior colleges in objectives, curriculum, registration of students, treatment of student problems, etc., at University of Minnesota, "one of the first of the state universities to make a distinction between junior and senior colleges."

676. Jones, Alfred H., and Robison, C. H. Studies based on scholarship of students transferring from junior colleges to the University of California at Los Angeles, California quarterly of secondary education, 4: 313-18, June 1929, 4 tables, 2 figures.
A study of records of 400 students who transferred from junior colleges in California to University of California at Los Angeles, from 1923 to 1927, inclusive, and who completed one or two semesters of work, and comparisons with "native" group of 538 students. Also comparisons of groups from different junior colleges with each other; variations in different fields of academic interest. "The significant finding of these studies is not the difference between the work of the whole group of junior colleges • • • and of the university • • • so much as the great difference existing between the junior colleges themselves."

Chapter IV "High school and junior college" reviews junior college development in California and makes recommendations which were the basis of the junior college law of 1921, providing for a system of district junior colleges in the state.

678. —— The dilution of college atmosphere and tradition a part of the price of progress. Stanford illustrated review, 24: 137.
California state senator answers article by Kleckner, Tom (q. v.), No. 723, in same journal. Shows necessity for junior colleges in California to avoid "a breakdown of our university system—in education, in housing, in discipline."

Comprehensive statement by the president of the state university, of the development of private junior colleges in the state, through standardization by the university, and affiliation with it. Outlines advantages to the 18 junior colleges which have been approved.

Duplicate of article by same author in School life, No. 679.

Extract from article by same author in School life, No. 679.

Report of an experiment at Graceland junior college with 250 students in an effort to "help each student achieve at the level of his ability," ability being determined by scores in seven tests, and achievement by quarterly and semester grade reports. Gives 11 types of personnel service in use at Graceland.
Describes three tests to be applied to any proposed function before admitting it as one of the basic criteria by which to judge the development and efficiency of any junior college, as well as the basic functions, themselves, of the junior college.

The American college stands between the public schools and the university, elementary work encroaching on the time at one end of the course and professional work crowding it at the other. "The college is part of the dividing trunk (of education), of which the university represents the fruiting branches."

685. —— The junior college. In Fourth annual report of the president of the university. Stanford university trustees series, No. 15, 18-23, 1907.
Recommendation, before a single junior college existed in California, that Stanford abolish freshman and sophomore work by 1913. Discussion of function of college and university.

686. —— The junior college. In Fifth annual report of the president of the university. Stanford university trustees series, No. 17, 11-12, 1908.
Recommends separation of junior college at Stanford university as a temporary measure, and its complete discontinuance by 1914. Reference to junior college work in Los Angeles Polytechnic high school.

Brief statement of faith in the junior college, especially from standpoint of personal contacts. Says he began urging it in California in 1908.

688. —— The junior college. Intercollegiate world, 1: 45-46, May 1926.
"For the last 17 years I have urged the development, in California, of the junior college, to which the freshman and sophomore classes may be relegated." States the advantages of the lecture system in college instruction.

Former president of Stanford university shows that its founder hoped that Stanford would ultimately limit itself to upper division or graduate work exclusively. Favors abolition of lower division. "Stanford's finger posts should still point forward."

Suggests the junior college as a relief for the overcrowding of universities with students not ready to profit by their advantages.

Suggests various questions for further consideration.

Editorial inquiry regarding slow progress and lack of success of junior college, especially in California.

Editorial summary of early facts in junior college history.

"The junior college is no longer an experiment ... It meets conditions which make theorizing unimportant."
BIBLIOGRAPHY ON JUNIOR COLLEGES


A summary of W. J. Kreid's "A study of the salaries and teaching loads in the denominational four-year colleges and private junior colleges in the United States," (q. v.) No. 456.


General discussion of desirable expansion of high schools, both downward and upward. Says four years of high school and two of college can be covered in one school in five years.

697. —— The psychological reason for the junior college (with discussion). American association of junior colleges, third annual meeting. 39-41, Cleveland, Ohio, 1923.

General survey of development and philosophy of American education, and of the place of the junior college in it.


Chapter III devoted to "The junior college." General study of many features of the "18 private junior colleges and 15 private senior colleges on the classified list of the Association of Texas colleges," of the four state junior colleges, and of the four municipal ones at El Paso, Wichita Falls, South Park, and Hillsboro. Recommendation for legislation. Minimum conditions in other states compared.

699. —— The junior college. Oberlin alumni magazine, 21: 21, October 1924.

Favorable review of L. V. Koos' "The junior college." (q. v.) No. 749.

700. —— The reconstruction of the four-year college. New republic, 46: 247-49, April 14, 1926.

"A generous fifth of all the work offered to students in the first two years of standard colleges is of secondary grade and another fifth is partly secondary." Treats migration of students and other elements in reorganization.


Abstract of a statement before divisional meeting of Department of superintendence, National education association, Boston meeting.


Orientation courses as outgrowth of "War-time" courses. Development of them at Chicago under Dean Wilkins. Freshman week.


Considers three statements: Junior college students are immature; marked tendency in all junior colleges is to emphasize general preprofessional courses; frequent and apparent wasteful overlapping of subject matter in high school and junior college.

— See Cavins, L. V., No. 220.


Obligation of National association of state universities to aid in development of junior colleges.

Kaufmann, F. W. See Hagboldt, Peter, Inductive readings in German. No 588; Modern German Grammar, No 539.
Kane, T. F.—Continued.

—- See Balduf, E. W., No. 68.


Names the eleven states that enacted junior college laws in 1926-28, and the six in which such legislation was enacted previously, 12-13.


Considers four distinct types of students needing guidance, distribution of students, adjustment, procedures for informing the student, and critical position of the junior college in guidance.


A study of the records of several hundred students at Fort Scott (Kans.) junior college, 1922-29; shows that a somewhat better class of students (as judged by high-school grades) entered from the local high school than went to institutions other than a junior college. Fifty per cent of the boys and 31 per cent of the girls graduating from high school entered the junior college. See No. 1287.


Unpublished master's thesis at University of Nebraska. Not feasible because of financial conditions, viz., low property valuation, high indebtedness, low wealth of county, low salaries for teachers, other educational needs should come first.


A symposium of the college and higher education setting forth the most approved ideas on ideas and procedure regarding curricula, faculty-student relations, effective teaching, promotion of scholarship, place of religion and fine arts in education, and problems of finance. Important discussion of purpose and significance of the junior college in chapter by A. Lawrence Lowell (q. v.) on "The college of the future," 281-288. No. 830.


Outline of historical development, general status in California in 1924, and emphasis on relationship to the state university. Gives substance of various laws. Detail d consideration of curriculum in physics.


Suggests numerous problems needing investigation in curriculum, orientation, grouping, finance, state responsibility, faculties, teaching load, library, and student government.


Reprint of article in California quarterly of secondary education, October 1928, No. 712.
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Kemp, W. W.—Continued.


An analysis of published courses of study, showing four main groups—academic, vocational, terminal, and extension.


Comments, by one of the instructors, on orientation at Pasadena, Calif. junior college.


Discusses relative importance of research for junior college teaching, and reports results of experiments at Yale, Northwestern, and Minnesota, in improvement of instruction on junior college level.


Chapter V, "Can Siskiyou county afford a junior college?" 46-67.


General survey of junior college development, tracing back Catholic junior colleges in America to 1677. Quotes various definitions of junior college, discusses advantages, staff, and futuro.


Recommendations to American council on education of "Standards and principles for accrediting junior colleges," with discussion of same. Subject to further consideration.


"The junior college * * * may be a disease, a passing fad, or method of misappropriating taxes, but their ultimate effect on the status quo of our two big western universities is going to be immense * * * An increasing influx of upper class transfers from year to year is going to play havoc with the spirit of Stanford democracy, honesty, good sportsmanship, manliness, and good fellowship." See Nos. 350, 678, and 1236.

Brief report of progress during biennium.

725. [Remarks.] American association of junior colleges, sixth annual meeting. 79. Chicago, 1926.

Promises support of United States Bureau of education in gathering information to be studied by volunteer specialists.


Junior college has not been living up to its possibilities, placing too much emphasis on preparation for university.


Extract from U. S. Bureau of education bulletin, 1927, No. 34, by same author, (q. v.) No. 726. "The great demand for opportunities for college education has deflected the junior college from its original purpose," 

Quotes college president as saying "the junior college was conceived in dishonor and is being nursed upon deception."


Detailed survey of negro colleges, including extensive data on the following junior college: Bethune-Cookman college, Florida, 235-44; Joseph L. Brick junior college, North Carolina, 506-12; St. Augustine's school, North Carolina, 564-73; Walden college, Tennessee, 746-53; Murfreesboro normal and industrial college, Tennessee, 779-88; Le Moyne junior college, Tennessee, 786-93; Tillotson college, Texas, 849-56.


Junior colleges as secondary education, 7-8; branch junior colleges, 15-16.


Attempts to "set forth several procedures now employed in college education at the lower-division level, which it is believed are equally applicable in junior college situations," including freshman orientation, educational objectives, grading intelligence tests, and information on habits of work and study of individual students.


Unfavorable comment, by student in junior college at St. Joseph, Mo., on article in same journal by Palmer, George H., (q. v.) No. 933.


Says that Dr. J. R. Effinger, dean of Literary department of University of Michigan, states he is "in sympathy with the junior college movement. However, he feels that the junior college ought not to accept state support. Junior colleges in Michigan show a healthy growth."

733. **Knudsen, Milton H.** Leadership institutes (with discussion). American association of junior colleges, seventh annual meeting, 42-49, Jackson, Miss., 1926.

Detailed description of one-week extension classes for community, by faculty of Snow college, Utah, in civic betterment, cooperative marketing, religious education, art, science, etc.

Discussion of paper by James R. Angell, (q. v.) No. 38. Is use of public money justified for junior colleges? Points out analogy with high-school development and support.


736. ——— Junior colleges. School and society, 14: 463-64, November 19, 1921.

Discussion of article by R. T. Hargreaves, School and society, No. 668. Claims adequate support by state essential to junior colleges.


Legal status of municipal institutions in different states. Contrasts aims of junior college, as preparation for higher institutions, with those of the municipal university, as preparation for life. Junior college may develop into a city university.


Chapter V, 195-176. "The junior college and the city," shows that the American junior college, especially the public one, is a product of the smaller community rather than of the large city and discusses the significance of this fact with reference to urban education. Appendix, 261-294, contains list of junior colleges in United States in 1927.


Based on detailed study of 39 colleges in municipalities varying in population from 400 to 600,000. Concludes that a population of about 9,000 is necessary to justify establishment of a junior college, according to the North central association standard of a minimum of 50 students.

740. ——— Where to establish junior colleges. School review, 29: 414-33, June 1921. 8 tables.

Consideration of question, how large should be high-school enrollment and general population of a community for establishment of a junior college. Answers based on study of distribution of graduates of 82 high schools. Suggests minimum high-school enrollment of 400, community population of 10,000 to guarantee junior college enrollment of 50. Suggests maximum possible number of junior colleges under certain assumptions as about 300.

741. ——— Current conceptions of the special purposes of the junior college. School review, 29: 520-29, September 1921. Figure.

Summary of information from 22 published articles, and 56 junior college catalogues, in form of table and chart, showing relative importance of 25 distinct "special purposes." Similar to portion of Chapter II of his "Junior college movement," No. 753.


Detailed study of the curricula in 23 public and 35 private junior colleges. Gives total offering, required subjects, and offerings in different fields. Similar to part of Chapter III of his "Junior college movement," No. 753.


"The junior college must at the present time be regarded . . . as a huge mass of problems." Discusses problems of aspiration, college preparation, occupational training, and organization.
KOOS, LEONARD V.—Continued.

Same as address by same author at third annual meeting of American association of junior colleges, (q. v.) No. 746.

745. —— The junior college movement. The law republic, 36: 22-24, November 7, 1923.

A general consideration of the functions of the junior college. "The upward extension of the American high school to include junior college years is logical and inevitable. The question is not whether, but how."

746. —— The place of the junior college in American education. American association of junior colleges, third annual meeting, 25-35, Cleveland, Ohio, 1923.

Summary and preview of his extensive investigation under the Commonwealth fund. Treats aspirations of the movement by its friends, scrutiny of these aspirations, and significance for American education.


Same as address by same author at third annual meeting of American association of junior colleges, (q. v.) No. 746.

748. —— The trend of reorganization in higher education. School review, 32: 575-66, 656-66, October and November, 1924, 2 tables, 6 figures.

"This series of articles presents in brief the findings of Part III of "The junior college." (Research publications of University of Minnesota, Education series, No. 5) No. 749. "The facts presented are to be regarded as links in a single chain of evidence foreshadowing inevitable and ultimate reorganization of secondary and higher education."


An exhaustive report based upon investigation financed by Commonwealth fund and University of Minnesota, resulting from personal visits by the author to 70 junior colleges, and detailed reports from all others and upon supplementary related studies. Reported in five parts: 1. The scope and aspirations of the movement; 2. The educational functions of the junior college; 3. The forces of reorganization in higher education; 4. Overlapping in high school and college; and 5. The junior college plan. Appendices of lists of junior colleges, standards for accrediting junior colleges, and bibliography of 78 titles. For reviews see Judd, C. H., No. 699, Morrison, H. C., No. 931, and School, No. 1126.

750. —— Coordinating the work of the senior high school and junior college. Eighth yearbook of the National association of secondary school principals, 94—106, Berwyn, Ill., 1924.

Purpose: To discuss from standpoint of maximum amount of curriculum progress for the student in the two schools. Deplores unnecessary duplication of work in present organization, illustrated by detailed consideration of chemistry, and suggests four-year junior college as the solution.

751. —— The trend of reorganization in higher education (with discussion). American association of junior colleges, fourth annual meeting, 31-52, Chicago, 1924, 2 tables, 6 figures.

Duplicate of articles by same author in School review, 32: 575-66, 656-66, No. 748.

752. —— Overlapping in high school and college. Journal of educational research, 41: 322-36, May, 1925, 4 figures.

Based on his more extended report on same subject in Chapters 33 and 35 of "The junior college." Considers overlapping in chemistry and economics.
BIBLIOGRAPHY ON JUNIOR COLLEGES

Koos, Leonard V.—Continued.


A less technical presentation in summary form of the detailed matter and conclusions comprising the Minnesota research publication by the same author, No. 749. An excellent general manual of the junior college movement. For reviews see Coursault, J. H., No. 329, Leonard, R. J., No. 807, and Murphison, Carl, No. 934. "There were several other reviews of this abridgment, but I do not recall their places of appearance." —Author.


Observations on status of movement in California in 1922, and suggestions for future problems.

755. ——— The junior college movement. Transactions of the Ohio college association, April 1926.

Reprint of article by same author in New republic, 36: 22-24, (q. v.) No. 745.


Deals with the junior college as one phase of "the vertical extension of secondary education," 47-52.


New problems precipitated by rapid growth of junior colleges. Distribution should serve best the youth of entire state. High schools have absorbed certain former college subjects. Two years not enough for a separate educational unit. Appropriate line of cleavage about middle of college course. Integration with high school will prevent deplorable waste. "Substantially similar to paper at Western reserve junior college conference," November 12, 1926, No. 760.

758. ——— Progress and problems of junior college. The Barnwell bulletin, 5: 5-13, October 1927.

Duplicate of article by same author at eighth annual meeting, American association of junior colleges, Chicago, 1928, (q. v.) No. 765.


Determination of minimum curriculum from study of offerings in first two years of a large number of arts colleges and preprofessional curriculums, and consideration of limitations of curriculum making of this type for the junior college. See No. 93.

760. ——— Progress and problems of the junior college. In Western reserve university: problems in education, 4-17, Cleveland, Ohio, 1927.

Duplicate of article by same author in American association of junior colleges, eighth annual meeting, Chicago, 1928, (q. v.) No. 765.


Beginnings, and growth, 37-47; "The junior college movement" (functions, etc.); General treatment based upon author's "Junior college movement," Chapters II-IX, 286-69; teacher training, 689.

762. ——— Trends in the reorganization of secondary schools. Proceedings of fortieth annual convention of Association of colleges and secondary schools of the middle states and Maryland, 1926, 9-12, 1927.

"Printed in summary, at the request of Doctor Koos." Desirability of replacing 6-3-3-2 organization by 6-4-4 type. For discussion, see Abbott. Mather, No. 1.
Koons, Leonard V.—Continued.
763. — Recent growth of the junior college. School review, 36: 256-66, April 1928, 3 tables, 4 figures.

Comparison of conditions in 1922 and 1927. Finds 57 per cent increase in schools, 121 per cent increase in students in five-year period. Includes 325 institutions in 1927. Increase in average enrollment from 89 to 125. See No. 65.


An abstract of the report of a preliminary survey of secondary education in California in 1928, (q. v.) No. 775.

765. — Progress and problems of the junior college. American association of junior colleges, eighth annual meeting, 68-73, Chicago, 1928.

Development to approximately 350 junior colleges. Considers briefly problems of finance, student body, and curriculum, and extensively problem of proper place in education, answering arguments for two-year institution, and stating those for integration of junior college years with upper high-school years.


Reprint of article in California quarterly of secondary education for October 1928, No. 764.

767. — The present status of the junior college. Chapter 10 of Problems of college education, Earl Hudelson, ed., 118-127, Minneapolis, Minn., 1928, 3 tables, 3 figures.

Essentially identical with article by same author in School review, 36: 256, April 1928, (q. v.) No. 763.

768. — The trend of reorganization in higher education as affecting the junior college. Chapter 11 of Problems of college education, Earl Hudelson, ed., 128-152, Minneapolis, Minn., 1928, 2 tables, 6 figures.

"Presents in brief the findings of Part III of "The junior college" by same author, (q. v.) No. 749.

769. — We need junior colleges. World’s work, 56: 201-02, June 1928.

"The junior college has been also a most desirable decentralization of the ‘freshman flood’ that has inundated our larger universities."


Article based upon the author’s "Secondary education in California—report of a preliminary survey," (q. v.) Nos. 775 and 1112.

771. — Status of the junior college in the educational world. Wiley bulletin, 1-2, October 1929, figure.


Gives data on relative ability of junior college students as determined by psychological test scores. Reports curricula of Long Beach, Santa Ana, Riverside, Fullerton, and Pasadena junior colleges. Detailed analysis and summary of curricular offerings in California, 1927-28, with consideration of advantages and limitations.


Review of W. M. Proctor’s "The junior college; its organization and administration," (q. v.) No. 1041.

100808-30-6
Koos, Leonard V.—Continued.
Comparison of 40 recent statements of aims with 27 of a half century earlier; brief application to the junior college situation.

A general survey of secondary education in California, under auspices of state department. Approximately one third of it deals with junior colleges, giving much recent data, especially on organization, finance, staff, and curriculum. Recommends many further problems for investigation.
—. See Weising, F. J., No. 1342.

Textbook in University of Chicago junior college series; Spanish.

Textbook in University of Chicago junior college series; German.

778. La Dow, Robert. The function of commerce in the junior college. Iowa City, Iowa, 1923, 73 p., 20 tables. Bibliography, 40 titles.
Unpublished master's dissertation at University of Iowa. A questionnaire study of the commercial departments of junior colleges throughout the country in an attempt to formulate tendencies, objectives, and recommendations for future development. Data given on curricula, textbooks, salaries, etc., based on reports from 363 junior colleges, of which 131 offered some commercial work.

A brief report of the findings of a survey of commercial education in the junior college, with conclusions and recommendations. Based upon the author's master's thesis, (q. v.) No. 778.

An early statement of "the lines along which the work of reorganization should proceed. The entire secondary education should, as far as possible, be made into a connected and organic whole, and the aim should be to have it finished at the end of what is now sophomore year in the college of the first rank."

Excellent presentation of reasons for separation of junior college department from the university. "Whether this junior college should be connected with the high school, or whether it should be a separate institution, is a point on which I have no strong opinion. So long as it is off the campus of the university proper, it does not seem to me to matter very much where it is."

Points out the distinction between the upper secondary character of the first two years of college work and the university character of the last two years. Graphic representation of whole range of education.
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Lange, Alexis F.—Continued.


Differentiation of junior college work at state university beginning 1892. Plans for articulation with 6-year high school and 1907 law.


Advocates 6 or 8 year secondary period. University of California to coordinate through junior certificate.


"A tentative sketch of what a department of civic education might be, and should do." Address before one of the sections of the National education association at San Francisco.


Excellent sketch of origin, causes, and development. Credits David Starr Jordan with giving "general currency to the name junior college." "Tis a long way to Tipperary, but when the junior colleges get there, they will be found to promote efficiently the public welfare in a number of ways." Suggests them.


Committee report which considers place of junior college in educational reorganization and makes recommendation for legislation to further its development in California.


Address at conference of University of Chicago with secondary schools. General philosophy of the junior college, illustrated by conditions and results in California.


Good general statement of guiding principles and policies. Address before California teachers' association.


Suggests "Articles of partnership" between junior college and university.

792. —— The junior college. Sierra educational news, 16: 483-86. October 1920.

Plea for high-school principals to aid in helping junior college to realize its true mission and destiny. Outlines conditions justifying establishment of junior colleges.


Portrait of deceased leader of the junior college movement in California, and announcement of volume containing four of his addresses on junior college topics.

794. La Salle-Peru-Oglesby junior college. The bureau of educational counsel and a student personnel department of the La Salle-Peru township high
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school and La Salle-Pern-Oglesby junior college, report for 1923-26. La Salle, Ill., February 1927, 52 p., 9 tables, 2 figures.

Contains introduction by McCormack, Thomas J. (q. v.) No. 843 and report of director, by Olson, Elma M., (q. v.) No. 983.


Favors single eight-year secondary unit. American movement precisely similar to "junior college" in progress at English universities.

796. ——— [The junior college.] In The quality of the educational process in the United States and in Europe. Bulletin No. 20 of Carnegie foundation for the advancement of teaching. 105-10, 115-17, New York, 1927.

"First printed in the annual reports of the Carnegie foundation," (q. v.) No. 795.


Lee, Charles A. See Missouri. Revised school laws, No. 904.

798. Lee, Edgar D. The basis of determining the amount of endowment for a junior college (with discussion). American association of junior colleges, sixth annual meeting, 32-45, Chicago, 1926.

Extensive discussion of desirability of asking North central association to change its standard with reference to required endowment of junior colleges.

799. ——— [After dinner address.] American association of junior colleges, seventh annual meeting, 75-76, Jackson, Miss., 1926.

Brief outline of history and relations of the association, by its president-elect.

800. ——— [Remarks as presiding officer.] American association of junior colleges, eighth annual meeting, passim, Chicago, 1928.


Plan adopted for recognition of junior colleges, where regional associations do not accredit them.


Suggests ten definite theses, with supporting reasons, for place of junior college in American education, standards for their establishment, organization, and control, and types of junior colleges.


Address before fifth annual meeting of American association of junior colleges. If the junior college is to be a permanent institution, it must devote itself especially to preparation of students for "middle level occupations"—pharmacy, nursing, commerce, engineering, etc.

804. ——— The contributions of a study of occupational levels to junior college policy. American association of junior colleges, fifth annual meeting, 94-101, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1925.

For summary see article by same author in Teachers college record, 20: 724-33, No. 808.


Address at Educational conference of hundredth anniversary of Western reserve university. A plea for experimental determination of junior college problems. Discusses problems of administration and faculty. See No. 1111.
Leonard, Robert Josselyn—Continued.

806. —— The junior college from the standpoint of the university. In Western reserve university: Problems in education, 48-58, Cleveland, Ohio, 1927. Duplicate of article by same author in Teachers college record, (q. v.) No. 803.


808. Leutner, W. G. The junior college plan of Western reserve university. Transactions of fifty-sixth annual meeting of Ohio college association, Columbus, Ohio, 12-15, Westerville, Ohio, April 1927. Outlines general history of the university and plans for future development. "There has as yet been no commitment on the part of the university as to whether the additional colleges that may be founded shall be of the junior-college type or of the four-year type."

809. Lewis, E. E. The junior college and the reorganization of secondary education. Educational research bulletin, Ohio state university, 7: 72-75, 83, February 22, 1928. An address before the 1927 meeting of the Ohio state teachers' association. General historical sketch of the movement. "Regional junior colleges, partially supported by local taxes, tuitions, and local benefactions, and aided to a reasonable extent by state funds seem to present the only practical solution to the problem of freshman and sophomore education."


812. Liddeke, Frederick. The extension of the high-school course. School review, 12: 635-47, October 1914. Largely concerned with relation of elementary to secondary education. Touches on extension of high school to include two years of college work.

813. —— The "junior college" department in Fresno high school. Sierra educational news, 10: 409-13, June 1914. Good description and early history of first junior college in state of California.


817. —— Terminal courses in the junior colleges of California. American association of junior colleges, eighth annual meeting, 80, Chicago, 1928. Summary of terminal and cooperative courses at Sacramento junior college.
Lillard, Jeremiah Beverley—Continued.


A consideration of the "development of the junior college as it relates to the community, the teacher, the student, its emphasis on the fine arts and college activities, and its opportunity for freedom of action."


Reprint of article by same author in bulletin of Pacific coast association of collegiate registrars, March 1929, No. 7, p. 818.


"We shall accept him (in junior college) and we shall give him to the limit of our ability, what he wants and needs. We may salvage him for upper division work, or we may equip him as far as possible, for his life work while he is in the junior college. Our national welfare demands that we train (him) as adequately as we do his scholarly 'elder brother,' even though we train him differently."


A contribution by the head of the mathematics department of the Riverside junior college.


A contribution by the head of the mathematics department of the Riverside junior college.


Presentation of history and plea for recognition of Phi Theta Kappa. Vote of association favoring organization of chapters of honor organizations. Societ on Winfrey, Ellinora. No. 1401.


Advantages of the junior college as a terminal institution.


"A chapter of the president's report for 1926-27 bore the same heading as this section of my present report which is in effect a continuation of the narrative there begun. Narrative of part taken by regents, committees, and faculties in development of University college" at University of Michigan.


Unpublished master's thesis at Stanford university. Historical and present status as found from catalogs. Chapter III, Girls' junior colleges; Chapter IV, Military schools and junior colleges; Chapter VI, Church schools and junior colleges.


Report of committee of which W. M. Kern, Walla Walla, Wash., and Karl Unthank, Eugene, Ore., were the other members. Facts regarding number of junior colleges, with surveys as to the need of them in the Pacific northwest.

Report of request for junior college students in physics at University of Chicago to give chief elements of strength and weakness in the course.


The junior colleges "do not seem to me a menace to the good American college, but on the contrary a benefit. One of the merits of these new institutions will be keeping out of college, rather than leading into it, young people who have no taste for higher education." See No. 709.


Includes substance of master's thesis by Claire Colestock, (q. v.) No. 266.

833. Loyola educational digest. Junior college transfers: achievement of Loyola educational digest, 378-1058, May 1929.


Unpublished master's thesis at University of Colorado. Designed to furnish concrete information on what a junior college graduate might expect in the way of recognition of work done in different parts of the country in 1926. Gives tabular comparisons of standards for accrediting junior colleges by various agencies—national, regional, state, and university.

835. Lyon, J. Adair. Study of the curricula of junior colleges as affecting their graduates entering four-year colleges. American association of junior colleges, sixth annual meeting, 27-33, Chicago, 1926.

Comparison of curricula of 78 junior colleges with those of 24 representative colleges of the Southern association.

836. McAllister, Cloyd N. What are the present standards for junior colleges? (with discussion). American association of junior colleges, seventh annual meeting, 32-42, Jackson, Miss., 1926.


Description of aviation courses at junior college at Galt, Calif.

838. What occupations should be taught and where: Bennett. School and society, 30: 171-73, August 3, 1929.

Favorable review of Bennett's "Vocational education of junior college grade," No. 81.


Contains brief review of J. T. Morris' "Considerations in establishing a junior college." (q. v.) No. 928.
BIBLIOGRAPHY ON JUNIOR COLLEGES

840. McClanahan, Mrs. B. B. What are the greatest needs and the greatest handicaps to the average junior college library. Libraries, 31: 201-03, April 1926.

Needs of it as a transition from use of high school to the library of the large university.


Final chapter, "Is it practicable?" 269-275, describes the junior college movement as destined to "give the four-year colleges both the opportunity and the necessary stimulus to confine themselves to their own proper work." For reply see No. 474.

McConnell, James M. See Minnesota. Laws of, relating to the public-school system, No. 901.

842. McCoil, R. M. How does the junior college as an administrative unit simplify the problem of discipline? American association of junior colleges, ninth annual meeting, 26-29, Fort Worth, Tex., 1928.

Gives 13 answers, and quotes opinions of Proctor, Eby, and Campbell.


Purpose, history, and theory of the work in educational guidance and mental hygiene, obstacles and outlooks.


First comprehensive study of the junior college. Treats history, influences, present status, and accrediting by states for one hundred junior colleges existing in 1917-18. Fourteen appendices contain questionnaire forms, detailed statistical tables, and bibliography. Enrollment by colleges, 1914-17.


Outlines desirable curricula for four classes of students. Results of questionnaire investigations. Part of material from U. S. Bureau of education bulletin, by same author. (1919, No. 35). No. 845.


Action of executive committee in opposing reduction of Lower division at Stanford.


With foreword by John W. Harbeson, principal. President of the sophomore class describes reorganization of student body in transition from two-year to four-year junior college. Constitution of new organization given in full. Chart of organization given.


Brief report of progress during the year.
850. McKee, William P. The load of the teacher in the private school. American association of junior colleges, fifth annual meeting, 83-84, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1925.

Considers instructional, administrative, social, and residential duties.


General survey of types of junior colleges and their advantages in reorganization of public-school system. The junior college is "a new and distinct type of strictly collegiate as opposed to secondary in its content and pedagogical processes."

852. ——, chairman. Report of committee on standards. American association of junior colleges second annual meeting, 4-6, 1922.

Report of special committee dealing with definition, admission, graduation, equipment, faculty, support, and recognition. Adopted by the association.


History of junior college at Detroit, Mich. Problems of earnest teachers, student interest, student absences, and psychology of "junior" as inferior.


Reprint of resolutions adopted at Memphis meeting in 1922.


Superintendent of schools at Fresno describes in detail steps in organization of first junior college in California. Says that "the title 'junior college' may not seem inappropriate" several years before officially used in the state.


Brief statement of plans for establishment of first junior college in California.

857. ——. The junior college, or upward extension of the high school. School review, 21: 101-70, March 1913.

In the third year of its organization, the superintendent of the first California junior college tells conditions leading to its organization, quotes David Starr Jordan, Alexis F. Lange, and F. Liddeke, and gives details of faculty and course of study.


Outline of course, with methods and texts used.


Outlines procedure and value of the work carried on by the Bureau of educational council. "When the junior college student is ready to go on to the university or to take up his vocation he will have some insight into his opportunity as an individual not only to live, but to live well, intellectually, physically, and emotionally."


Report of questionnaire to 52 universities of organization of freshman and sophomore years into a "junior college."


Discussions by President Wheeler of California, President Hall of Missouri, and Dean of Michigan dealing with junior college development in their states.
McVey, Frank L.—Continued.


Refer to the junior college as a logical arrangement which may require the liberal arts college to adjust its work.


Brief statement of aims and progress of California junior colleges.


"The junior college idea does not threaten the existence of the adaptable, independent four-year college."


The rise of junior college in response to demand for higher education after World War in 1919. Solution of problem clearly the local junior college.

866. Maher, Anna C. Sixth annual meeting of high-school principals. Connecticut schools, 10: 8-11, April 1929.

Contains brief report of address by E. E. Cortright, president of the Junior college of Connecticut, contrasting junior college development east and west of the Mississippi river.

867. Main, J. H. T. No institution of college grade, which offers few advanced courses, should be classed as a senior college. Proceedings of North-central association of colleges and secondary schools, 21: 152-58, Chicago, 1916.

"Strictly speaking, there is no such thing as a junior college  •  •  • limiting itself  •  •  • to two years of work. If such an institution were theoretically possible  •  •  • it would be regarded as an educational misnomer. Such an institution would not be a college. It would not even be a junior college  •  •  • . A normal quick-witted boy or girl would not care to enter there  •  •  • . The youth that wants to go to college should not be deceived by names and false promises. He asks for bread; he should not be given a stone. The junior college  •  •  • does not have a living chance in our educational system."

868. — The junior college. Grinnell herald, June 4, 1927.

"The so-called junior college is attacking, whether consciously or unconsciously, the regular liberal arts college  •  •  • . The junior college is extraordinarily expensive (what we stop to consider what expense means) as compared with the expense at a regular liberal arts college  •  •  • . It is cheap—just a cheap imitation of the real thing!"—Portion of the report of the president to the board of trustees of Grinnell College, Iowa.


Act of legislature providing for financial aid to private junior colleges. Graduated according to enrollment.

870. Mallock, James Morrow. What is going to happen to the small college? Sierra educational news, 15: 522-23, October 1919.

It must change its organization and curriculum to coordinate with the junior colleges. Master's degree ultimately desirable.

871. Mangum, William A. Teacher training in the junior college. Greeley, Colo., 1928.

872. Maphis, Charles G. Shall we restate our educational aims and revise our educational practice as a result of the revelations of the World War? Proceedings of the Association of colleges and secondary schools of the southern states, 40, 1919. Discusses the junior college as a suitable means for diagnostic instruction. Recommends the application of just and fair standards.

873. Marrot, Mary L. The junior college, a link between secondary and higher education. American association of junior colleges, sixth annual meeting, 8-15, Chicago, 1926. Importance of junior college as transition institution. Objections to it presented. Favors four-year unit.

874. [Marsh, Arthur L.] Chronicles of the education bills. Washington education journal, 8: 232-233, April 1929. The junior college bill was of outstanding importance in the legislature. A magnificent fight was made by earnest advocates. The veto of the governor occasioned more disappointment than surprise.


876. ——— Junior college curriculum building in economics and business (with discussion). American association of junior colleges, eighth annual meeting, 1-21, Chicago, 1928. Two appendices give extensive data on economics teaching in 31 states based upon questionnaires to 325 institutions, catalog analysis, and personal visitation of 20 institutions. Another appendix gives outline for a course on the economic order.


878. Marshall, Thomas Franklin. [Importance of the private junior college.] American association of junior colleges, fifth annual meeting, 70-71, Cincinnati, Ohio, February 1925. Remarks as presiding officer in opening program on private junior colleges.

879. ——— The junior college movement. High school teacher, 1: 276-77, 287, Columbus, Ohio, October 1925. "A study of the development of junior colleges, and what is expected in the future, by the president of Glendale junior college, Glendale, Ohio."


881. ——— [After dinner address.] American association of junior colleges, seventh annual meeting, 67-70, Jackson, Miss., 1926. Danger of excessive standardization. Training in democracy as function of a junior college. Methods of selecting faculty.


A careful statistical study based on questionnaires returned from 26 junior colleges, representing 554 instructors. Tabulates degrees held, institutions conferring them, experience, types of experience, geographical distribution. "The whole study shows a high caliber of instructional staff in the junior college of California."

884. —— Training and experience of teachers in the junior colleges of California. Junior college education, 47-54, Berkeley, Calif., 1928. 6 tables.

Reprint of article in California quarterly of secondary education for October 1928, No. 883.

Martin, Ernest G. See Burlingame, Leonas G., No. 163.


Outline treatment of students and curriculum for them in a hypothetical "realistic" junior college.


*Problems, skills, citizenship values, student's experiences, and outline of course in economics for discussion in junior college faculty meeting.


A study of the success of high-school graduates in the first semester of college work. Includes 59 junior colleges.


Based upon questionnaire investigation of 64 institutions, including 10 junior colleges.

"An attempt was made to secure information relative to the work in personnel with freshman students; to discover the amount of training and experience of faculty members who are assigned to teach freshman classes."


A junior college program in the teachers college provides a broader scholastic opportunity for prospective teachers, leads naturally into the four-year professional curriculum, increases the number of men, and stimulates faculty growth.


Brief report of junior college organized in 1915.


Extensive quotations from Kcos. Reports findings of instructors in Kansas City junior college and certain universities on duplication in English, chemistry, physics, life sciences, mechanical drawing, psychology, mathematics, and social sciences.


Provision for establishment of junior colleges in cities of more than 25,000 population, (secs. 1-3, chapter 21).

See De Land, Charles J., No. 368.


List of accredited junior colleges in Kansas, and standards for accrediting them.

896. Miller. [Athletic eligibility.] American association of junior colleges, ninth annual meeting, 143, Fort Worth, Tex., 1928.

Recommendation adopted that one-year rule should not apply to junior college graduates.

897. Miller, Barry. [After dinner address.] American association of junior colleges, ninth annual meeting, 53-55, Fort Worth, Tex., 1928.

Importance of giving the legislature a clear conception of the needs and functions of the junior college.


Unpublished master's thesis at University of California. Considers the organization of a two-year curriculum for architectural draftsmen as a terminal course, not expected to prepare students for the regular university course in architecture. Time allotment and essential material for a two-year course given.


"The impressing of its position as related to the university, four-year college, and high school. Gives many advantages. Favors small schools.

901. Minnesota. Laws of Minnesota relating to the public-school system, (prepared under direction of Clifford Lr Hilton and James M. McConnell), 36-37, St. Paul, Minn., 1927.

Authorization of junior colleges in independent or special school districts, and also in cities of 50,000 inhabitants, (Laws of 1923 and 1927, chapters 103, 104).


Laws and rules of state board of education governing junior colleges, including authorization, application, organization, administration, and conduct, 49-51.

903. Mississippi. School laws of the state of Mississippi, enacted by the legislature, 1924, as amended by acts of 1926 and 1928. (W. F. Bond), 130-84, 140.

Authorizes establishment of junior colleges in Mississippi, and specifies minimum conditions for organization and existence. (Sections 306-11, chapter 40, and House Bill No. 268).
Act of April 5, 1927, providing for junior college courses in accredited high schools.
(Senate amendment No. 1 to House bill No. 24).

History of "an institution unique among Missouri's and the nation's recognized colleges" where students are limited to sons and daughters of Christian Scientists.

History and present status of this junior college for women.

An extensive investigation of the classification, age, ability, and academic accomplishment of 510 students who entered Stanford university from junior colleges, during a five-year period. Shows that they are superior to 'native Stanford' students both in ability as measured by Thorndike test and in actual academic accomplishment as measured by several different methods.

908. —— The university records of students from junior colleges. Faculty bulletin, Standard university, No. 13, 1-9, June 30, 1928, 12 tables, 9 figures.
A report of the same material in somewhat different form as reported by same authors in bulletin of the American association of collegiate registrars, No. 907.

"The junior colleges may be here to stay, but before rebuilding her entire educational system upon the junior college plan, Stanford should at least wait until the junior college has passed the experimental stage which it has not yet done." For answer see Proctor, Wm. M., in Stanford illustrated review, 28: 278, No. 1045.

President A. H. Reinhardt, of Mills College, refers to this in her article in Mills quarterly, and also in Sunset, Feb., Nos. 1073, 1074. An inquiry of President Reinhardt brought the following note from her secretary: "The article by M. S. Mitchell was published in a special brochure called 'Illinois review,' a copy of which we have been unable to locate."

Answers to the questions: What is the junior college situation in Kansas now? How does it concern itself with the university? What are we to do about it?

Brief statement of aims.

Unfavorable comment upon junior college of University of Philipines, at Cebu, 105-06. Junior college established at Cebu, in 1918, 610. Origin, growth, and reasons for existence; inadequate plant; another one authorized at Vigan, 621-23.

Bibliography of 20 titles.
Monroe, Walter S.—Continued.

"It is clear that offerings in junior colleges have broken very little with tradition."


Sections 1302 and 1307, chapter 102, permit establishment of junior college courses in approved high schools (Law of 1921).


Unpublished master’s thesis at University of Texas. Origin and history of this Norwegian junior college.


Philosophical statement of need both for continuity and discontinuity as basis for junior college education. Development in California. Contrasts German and American education. Opposes lower division or junior college in the university.


Reprint of article in California quarterly of secondary education, October 1928, No. 918.

920. —— Fundamental concepts underlying junior college education. Junior college conference, (University of Southern California) 5-10, Los Angeles, Calif., 1928.

Reprint of article in California quarterly of secondary education, October 1928, No. 918.


Recommendations for new members of the association.


Catechism on principal features of the junior college laws of the state. Three tables show enrollment by schools for all California junior colleges, 1916-1917. Appendix gives full text of the laws.

923. —— [Summary in School and society, 29: 616-17, May 11, 1929.] Paper before the seventh national convention of the American association of collegiate registrars, at Seattle, Wash., April 16-19, 1929. A detailed report on financial aspects of the junior college in California, emphasizing three factors, vast areas to be served, density of population in these areas, and high property valuation in those areas.


Discusses desirable characteristics, training, salary, and teaching load.
Morris, Charles S.—Continued.

925. ——— The faculty of the junior college. California quarterly of secondary education, 2: 105-12, January 1927.

A detailed study of training, salary, teaching load, and other features of instructors in California junior colleges. "The junior college instructor is better prepared than the average high-school instructor, but is less adequately prepared, academically speaking, than the college professor, but he has had professional courses in the art of teaching, which the college professor, in many cases, does not have."

926. ——— The faculty of the junior college. In The junior college, 105-12, Berkeley, Calif., [1927.]

Reprint of article in California quarterly of secondary education, 2: 105-12, No. 925.

927. ——— California junior colleges; Modesto. Sierra educational news, 24: 30-31, June 1928.

Brief report of progress during the year, No. 925.

928. Morris, John T. Considerations in establishing a junior college. Teachers college contribution to education, No. 343, New York, 1929, 63 p., 32 tables, 8 figures.

Ph. D. thesis at Columbia university. Limited to one question, "Where is the best location in southwestern Pennsylvania for establishing resident courses of the freshman and sophomore years, equal in every respect to those offered on the campus in Pittsburgh and extended classes of university rank?" Conclusions favor Uniontown, in preference to Mount Pleasant. Data on University of Pittsburgh junior college plan. For reviews see Green, R. E., No. 527, McCard, M. R., No. 839, Willett, G. W., No. 1380, Koos, L. V., No. 1498, and Palmer, Archie M., No. 1511.


A detailed study of the organization, curricula, staff, and other features of the three junior colleges established by the University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown, Uniontown, and Erie, Pa.

930. Morrison, Henry Clinton. The major lines of experimentation in the laboratory schools. Supplementary educational monographs, University of Chicago, No. 24, 1-19, January 1923.

Success of one year of junior college work in English, mathematics, history, and French in university high school of University of Chicago, 17-19.

931. ——— A notable work on the junior college. School review, 32: 783-96, December 1924.

Favorable review of L. V. Koos' "The junior college," No. 749.


Favorable review of L. V. Koos' "The junior college," No. 753.


Considers the place of junior colleges in a comprehensive financing system for public schools. Various suggestions for adjustment of state aid. Age data on Kansas junior college students.


Favorable review of L. V. Koos' "The junior college movement," No. 753.
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Unpublished master's thesis at University of California. Based largely upon records of junior college students at the university. Treats admissions problems, present situation in California junior colleges, and student records.


Reference from School and society, 3: 591.


Papers by E. E. Brown, No. 140, Chas. W. Elliot, No. 443, William R. Harper, No. 573, and Andrew F. West, (q. v.) No. 1345, and discussion of same, regarding change of college course to three or two years.


Reviews junior college legislation during the year in California, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Texas, 20, 40-41.


A bound volume, with many illustrations, containing usual information of a college catalog and other information about the seminary.


A beautifully illustrated book of views in and around the seminary.

National school digest. See Educational digest.


Report of opinion of C. H. Judd that “the junior college belongs to the period of secondary education, and should represent an economy of time and effort.”


Organization of first junior college in Nebraska, in 1926.

944. —— Junior colleges in Nebraska. Nebraska educational journal, 6: 6, January 1926.

Organization of junior colleges at Fairbury and McCook, and general survey of advantages and dangers for the state.

945. —— The junior college. Nebraska educational journal, 8: 86, February 1928.

Quotations from President Campbell of University of California, President Smith of Washington and Lee university, and D. H. Christensen of University of Utah.


“The tendency of the Y. M. C. A. schools in larger cities offering work on the collegiate level to announce themselves as junior colleges, both of academic and semi-professional nature, makes it desirable to study the degrees and titles which are now being granted and which are likely to be offered by junior colleges.”—U. S. Bureau of Education.

Educational secretary of the Y. M. C. A. states the philosophy underlying the junior colleges of liberal arts, as exemplified in the Central Y. M. C. A. college of arts and science (Chicago), an evening junior college.


An extensive financial study which includes three Y. M. C. A. junior colleges of liberal arts.


Outlines changes in teaching of economics to freshmen and sophomores since 1893 and describes the present plan, its advantages and limitations.


Outline of a general survey or orientation course in natural sciences, as given in junior college of University of Chicago, and method of conducting it.


Editorial comment on Johns Hopkins proposal to abolish the lower division. Doubts ability of junior college to take its place. "In general it is fair to say that our secondary education is our worst bet."


Editorial, commenting favorably upon the Johns Hopkins plan, providing the junior college develops to care for the eliminated years.


Regulations of the state of New York governing registration of junior colleges.


Suggestions for desirable changes in statement of standards as published in proceedings of previous conventions.


Report of committee on standards, recommending revision of earlier standards, discussion of recommendations made, and adoption of revised standards.

958. —— [Remarks as president.] American association of junior colleges, sixth annual meeting, passim, Chicago, 1926.


Reprint of 17 standards adopted at the Cincinnati meeting, February 1925.

960. —— chairman. [Report of committee on resolutions.] American association of junior colleges, seventh annual meeting, 27–28, Jackson, Miss., 1926.

Recommendation to southern association for change in junior college standards, relating to departments and faculty.


Reprint of 17 standards adopted at the Cincinnati meeting, February 1925.


Proposal to recognize Phi Theta Kappa and to recommend that all honor scholarship societies in institutions of the American association of junior colleges, apply for charters in it. Approved.


Chapter 5, 62–65, recommends reorganization of 4 four-year colleges as junior colleges.


Discussion of paper by Claxton, Philander P., in same journal, 2: 104–12, (l. v.) No. 250.


Adoption for first time by the association of standards for accrediting junior colleges. List of 8 approved junior colleges.

966. —— Proceedings of the thirtieth annual meeting, Part I, March 1925.


Deals with "The junior college as an institution," the "junior college in operation," and the application of principles thus set forth to special situation in Atchison, emphasizing attendance, support, and a regional organization. Comparison with Kansas junior colleges. Recommends establishment of one at Atchison.
Obrien, F. P.—Continued.

968. —— director. Survey report of the Chanute, Kans. school system. Lawrence, Kans., 1924; 134 p., 3 tables, figure.

Chapter IV deals with "The problem of junior college in Chanute," 94-100. Careful analysis of numerous factors. Recommends 7 preliminary steps before its establishment.

969. —— Junior college and college standards. American educational digest, 45: 58-61, October 1925, figure.

Junior college offers distinctive opportunities—teacher selection on college basis—superior instructional procedure—duplication reduced—organization distinct from high school—standards for establishing proposed.

970. —— Planning a public junior college. American educational digest, 45: 102, 132-35, October and November 1925, 8 figures.

Report of a survey of Hutchinson, Kans., to determine desirability of establishing a junior college. Excellent consideration of existing need, ability of district to meet cost, efficiency in operation, and standard practice. Well illustrated with maps and charts.

971. —— College standards and a public junior college. Kansas studies in education, vol. 1, no. 4, Bulletin of University of Kansas, vol. 27, no. 5, Lawrence, Kans., March 1, 1926, 23 p. 2 tables, 6 figures.

"'Virtually a reprint of articles" by same author in October and November 1925 issues of American educational digest, (q. v.) No. 970.

972. —— Conditions which justify establishing a junior college. School review, 36: 128-37, February 1928.

Excellent discussion of four criteria, existing need, cost of maintenance, immediate urge, and apparent prospects, chiefly as applied to the public junior college. See No. 94.

973. —— Conditions which justify establishing a junior college. American association of junior colleges, eighth annual meeting, 73-81, Chicago, 1928.

Considers for public junior colleges questions of need, cost, immediate urge, and apparent prospects. Need enrollment of 150 students, including 100 freshmen. Approximate cost $200 per student or more. Advocates assessed valuation of $15,000,000.


Comments on published study of junior college graduates at Stanford university.

975. —— Junior college or people's college? School and society, 30: 603, November 2, 1929.

Comments on new junior college law in California. Junior college should minimize the preparatory function.


Unpublished master's thesis at University of Southern California. An investigation of current practices in the administration of extracurricular activities in the junior colleges of California. Suggests improvements and further problems.


Adoption of standards for courses of study in the junior colleges of the state.
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Olney, Albert Clyde—Continued.


Report of 26 junior colleges in the state, and annual growth since 1915-16.


Gives list and classification of 26 junior colleges in state, and statistics of enrollment since 1915-16, 12.


Considers reasons for organizing small junior colleges, curricular needs, staff, buildings, organizations, and numerous administrative details.


History and description of the personnel program, with mental hygiene approach, attention to individual students, and emphasis on superior students at the La Salle-Peru-Oglesby junior college, Ill.

983. —— Report of the director of the bureau of educational counsel, a student personnel department of the La Salle-Peru township high school and La Salle-Peru-Oglesby junior college, report for 1923-26. La Salle, Ill., February 1927, 10-32, 9 tables, 1 figure.

An extensive report covering aims and approach, general procedure, aspects of guidance, extension to junior college, intraschool relationships, extracurricular activities, cooperating agencies, unique features, difficulties, and factors in success.


With foreword by John W. Harbeson, principal. Dean of men describes in detail the objects, organization, and development of various student activities at Pasadena junior college.


List compiled by the education committee of the Modern language association of Southern California, containing lists of textbooks used and amount of work covered each semester in French, Spanish, and German in 87 high schools, junior colleges, colleges, and universities of Southern California, 1926-27.

986. Oppenheimer, J. J. Justification of private school (with discussion). American association of junior colleges, fifth annual meeting, 76-79, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1925.

Justification from standpoint of history, religion, mass education, freedom of expression and research.

987. —— The necessity of maintaining our standards as high as those of the regional accrediting agency. American association of junior colleges, sixth annual meeting, 60-64, Chicago, 1926.

Advocates higher standards for junior colleges, but more flexible ones, especially with reference to curriculum. Suggests problems of internal improvement of junior colleges.
Oppenheimer, J. J.—Continued.


An analysis of the main features of junior college laws in the different states.


(1) A comparative study of lower division courses in the three large Indiana universities. (2) Distribution of occupations in two Indiana communities for evidence of needs for semiprofessional training of junior college grade. Names 133 semiprofessions in which such preparation might be given.


Outline and evaluation of cooperative courses at Riverside junior college.


Describes five different types of junior colleges within easy visiting distance of the convention.


General development of cooperative education in colleges and universities, and detailed discussion of operation of the plan at Riverside, Calif., junior college.


A brief submitted to the board of regents of normal schools of Wisconsin, February 1920. Printed and distributed by the committee for the preservation of the two-year college courses and the fine arts course in the normal school.


Abstract and quotations from a series of articles in the Milwaukee sentinel, showing why normal schools should continue to function in Wisconsin as junior colleges.


Importance and methods of guidance in use at Stephens College, Columbia, Mo. Objectives, methods, content, and difficulties in working out a practical course in women's vocations.


Removal of legal barriers and plan of organization of the "Johnstown junior college of the University of Pittsburgh."

1009. ______. Cambria county, Johnstown; Erie county, Erie. Pennsylvania school journal, 77: 34, 45, November 15, 1928.

Account of two new junior colleges in Pennsylvania operated under direct control of University of Pittsburgh.


Peers, "American college will find its life ground out" through development of junior college movement as exemplified at San Diego, Calif.

Editorial suggesting numerous problems for solution in the junior college field. Considers “junior” college an unfortunate name.


Favorable book review, No. 460.


Report of committee on extended high-school curriculum, conference of collegiate and secondary instructors, Western reserve university, Cleveland, Ohio, November 29, 1902.

1014. Pettit, Clare Newcomer. The effect of public junior colleges upon the small four-year colleges in Southern California. Los Angeles, Calif., 1929, 125 p., 37 tables, 2 figures. Bibliography, 120 titles.

Unpublished master’s thesis at Occidental college. Statistical material from Occidental, supplemented by data from Pomona, Whittier, and Redlands universities. Considers type of student entering these colleges from junior colleges, reasons for choosing junior colleges first, and basis of choice of senior colleges.

1015. Phelps, Shelton. One phase of the direction of college instruction, the visitation of college teaching. American association of junior colleges, ninth annual meeting, 30-38, Fort Worth, Tex., 1928.

Detailed report of methods used at Peabody college for studying instruction, applicable to junior college. Analysis of five typical situations.


Account of the institute held at the University of Chicago, July 16-19, 1929. For discussion of the junior college curriculum, see Gray, William S., ed., The junior college curriculum, No. 526.


“Junior college” of the university briefly reported, 34-35.


An English view of the relative advantages of the two-year college and the universities for training teachers.

1019. Pierce, E. C. How far should the high school do college work. School review, 5: 117-21, 1897.

A very early address before the Michigan schoolmasters club, favoring extension of high school’s course to include one or two years of college work. Claims it would be advantageous to the school, to the community, and to the university.


Considers various types of definitions and traces their historical development. Suggests relationship to arguments for junior college.

1021. ——— The need of a trained faculty for the junior college. Texas outlook, 12: 15-16, 55, 56, September 1928.

“The ultimate success or failure of the junior college movement . . . will be largely determined by the type of men and women who are to serve as the instructors.” Review of Koo’s data on preparation of instructors, Morris, study of California schools, and details of study of faculties of Texas municipal junior colleges.
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Description of essential features of California laws, and operation of junior colleges under them.

1023. ——— President's address. American association of junior colleges, fifth annual meeting, 6-8, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1925.

General statement of ideals, standards, and problems of the junior college movement.

1024. ——— [Remarks as president.] American association of junior colleges, fifth annual meeting, passim, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1925.

1025. ——— The problem of scholarship in junior colleges, embracing, (a) average intelligence in student body, (b) laboratory and library facilities, (c) environment, and (d) paternalism (with discussion). American association of junior colleges, fifth annual meeting, 14-34, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1925.

Informal presentation of topic assigned to E. M. Bainter, with extensive discussion following, especially on intelligence tests.


Brief report of progress during the year.

1028. ——— California junior colleges: San Benito County. Sierra educational news, 24: 31, June 1928.

Brief report of progress during the year.


"Report of the ad interim committee to the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church."—McDowell.

1030. Prescott, Henry W. The junior college from the standpoint of the university. American association of junior colleges, sixth annual meeting, 69-75, Chicago, 1926.

Summary of study by commission of seven of University of Chicago, of proper functions and curriculum of the junior college, and its relationship to the university. "The present junior college will ultimately make a tremendous mistake if it regards itself as simply an attempt to duplicate the first two years of the present college course. Disregard the university and regard your two years of junior college work as the crowning culmination of an intensive period of general education."

1031. ——— The junior college from the standpoint of the university. Western reserve university centennial conference, 7-13, Columbus, Ohio, 1926.

Reprint of article by same author in American association of junior colleges, sixth annual meeting, (q. v.) No. 1030.


Textbook in University of Chicago junior college series: German.


Unfavorable comment upon effort to combine junior college and normal school work in same institution, especially in Wisconsin and California.


Conditions and limitations. Reasons why "junior" not permitted in its name.
1035. Proctor, M. D. In the development of an articulated program in the department of secondary education, how may the junior college affect the junior high school? Journal of educational sociology, 3: 228–36, December 1929. Numerous quotations as to secondary nature of the junior college. Suggests five functions of it. Favors a 6-4-4 organization. Gives important features of junior colleges connected with University of Pittsburgh. See No. 1466.


1037. ——— The junior college and educational reorganization. Educational review, 65: 275–80, May 1923. Discussion of recent tendencies, and effective presentation of many advantages of the 6-4-4 type of organization, including especially the four-year junior college.


1039. ——— Present junior college situation in California compared with the situation in 1922–23. Faculty bulletin, Stanford university. No. 4, 1–2, April 24, 1926, 2 tables. Tabulated comparison for each of the 27 junior colleges in the state. See No. 1237.


1041. ———, ed. The junior college; its organization and administration. Stanford university, California, 1927, Stanford university press, 226, 13 tables, 3 figures. Bibliography, 90 titles. A symposium volume of 14 chapters, 10 of them written by California junior college executives, the others by the president of Stanford university and two Stanford professors. Gives an excellent picture of the development, present status, and problems of the principal types of California junior colleges. Further summarized in this bibliography under names of separate authors. Eells, W. C., Nos. 408 and 409; Ewing, W. F., No. 450; Fucile, W. M., No. 495; Hill, M. E., Nos. 608 and 609; Lillard, J. B., No. 819; Frissel, C. S., No. 924; Olney, A. C., No. 981; Paul, A. G. and Bills, H. H., No. 1004; Proctor, W. M., Nos. 1042–44; Thomas, F. W., Nos. 1271 and 1273; Wilbur, R. L., No. 1379. For reviews, see Smith, E. W., No. 1217; Good, C. V., No. 508; and Koos, L. V., No. 778.


Proctor, William Martin—Continued.


An answer to article by M. E. Mitchell in same Journal, (28: 226). No. 909. If Stanford should abolish lower division, "there is every evidence that all lower division work could be adequately provided for by public and private junior colleges in California and other states."

1046. Possibilities of the double-four organization in private secondary schools (with discussion). American association of junior colleges, ninth annual meeting. 22-26, 111-12, Forth Worth, Tex., 1928.

Detailed report of organization, progress, and problems at Menlo (private) junior college, California.


Curriculum as related to other units of system, with chart, 333-35; aims of junior college instruction, courses promoting popularizing, preparatory, terminal, and guidance functions, expansion to four-year college, 364-73; extracurricular activities in the junior college, 396-400, 402.


Chapter IV, What kind of a junior college would meet the needs of Siskiyou county? 31-45.


Comments by one of the instructors, on orientation course at Pasadena, Calif., junior college.


Presentation of need of junior college for San Francisco, and estimates of enrollment (1,600), expense, etc. Summary of address by J. C. McGlade, deputy superintendent.


Growth of largest junior college in California. Draws students from 39 counties and 17 other states and countries. Total registration, first semester, 1928-29, 1,814.


Unpublished master's thesis at Indiana university. "The chief purpose I had in view in writing it was to give to those interested a fairly definite idea of the junior college as it was then in America in a brief form, and not nearly so elaborate, and technical as the work of Koos."—Author. A general treatment, with emphasis on church junior colleges.


Textbook in University of Chicago junior college series: Spanish.


Lists and standards of junior colleges accredited by all the standard accrediting bodies in the United States—national and regional education associations, state universities, state departments of education, and church boards of education.
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Batzlffe, Ella E. — Continued.


Standards for accrediting and lists of accredited junior colleges, for five national and regional standardizing agencies.


Plea to adapt standards of national organization to conditions actually existing in the South. Outline of status of junior college in different states of the South.


Brief report of junior college conferences at Berkeley in 1926 and Oakland in 1927, introductory to publication of papers presented.

1060. — [Editor's note.] In The junior college, 97, Berkeley, Calif. [1927.]

Reprint of his note in California quarterly of secondary education.


1062. — The junior college. California quarterly of secondary education, 4: v-vi, October 1928, 2 tables.

Gives data showing effect of junior college enrollment in California in reducing size of freshman class and increasing junior class at University of California. Considers the problems of the future.

1063. Reeves, Floyd W. The cost of education in an effective junior college (with discussion). American association of junior colleges, seventh annual meeting, 52-59, Jackson, Miss., 1926.

Careful analysis of costs based upon surveys of 2 junior and 5 four-year colleges. Average cost per student, $268. Discussion of "effective" junior college. Probable cost of $340 per student for effective junior college of 250 enrollment.


Summary of efforts to improve teaching in 87 institutions, including a number of junior colleges.

1065. — Experiments in the improvement of instruction in the junior college. American association of junior colleges, ninth annual meeting, 74-82, Fort Worth, Tex., 1928, table. Bibliography, 12 titles.

"A summary of efforts to improve instruction in 90 junior colleges representing institutions in all of the states in which junior colleges are located," and description "in some detail of the efforts under way to improve instruction at one junior college in a thorough-going and scientific manner." Comprehensive and helpful treatment.
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Reeves, Floyd W.—Continued.

1066. ——— Relation of the independent junior college to the university and the evolution of the weak four-year college into a strong junior college. Bulle-
tin of the Department of secondary school principals of the National education association (Thirteenth yearbook), No. 25, 318-28, March 1929, 2 tables.

Results of study based on visits to 33 junior colleges and questionnaires from 203. Reports 18 ways junior college policies are affected by state universities, curriculum and content of courses being most frequent. Such influence considered desirable by majority of junior college executives.


Paper read at ninth annual meeting of American association of junior colleges, (q. v.) No. 1065.


Summary of cooperative work at Riverside, Calif., junior college.


Based upon a detailed study of 100 institutions of higher learning, including 10 state universities, 10 endowed universities, and 80 colleges of liberal arts. Data secured from catalogs and from visits to 40 of the colleges.


Contains summaries of a number of studies relating to the improvement of instruction in junior colleges.

1071. ——— Computation of unit costs in higher education. The nation's schools, 4: 29-36, October 1929.

Includes cost data for four junior colleges in Kentucky in comparison with a four-year college.

1072. ——— College organization and administration. Indianapolis, Ind., 1929, Board of education of Disciples of Christ, 316 p.

Based upon a survey of 30 institutions, 6 of which are junior colleges. Includes an analysis of accounting and budgetary procedure, junior college costs, plants and equipment, faculty training, faculty salaries, curricula, instructional loads, and methods employed to improve instruction. For review see Good, C. V., No. 507.


Presents advantages and disadvantages of junior colleges, in American educational evolution. Favors small institutions of varied types. Considers place of four-year standard colleges.

1074. ——— Why is the junior college? Sunset magazine, 59: 12-13, 77, October 1927, portrait.

Duplicate of article by same author in the Mills quarterly, July 1927, (q. v.) No. 1073.


Need of agricultural education on the junior college level.
Advocates elimination of lower division at Stanford, except for a limited number of students in a college of liberal arts who should be given a six-year collegiate course for a so-called "liberal education."

Small Methodist colleges have profited by surrendering the degree-granting power.

Gives six reasons for opposing such a plan.

Suggests need for standardization of junior colleges in Kentucky, and reports standards and plans adopted by other organizations.

Standards for Kentucky junior colleges proposed by the state college association.

Paper presented before Education committee of Commonwealth club of San Francisco. Also printed as California state board of education bulletin, No. C-3, 1928, No. 1084. Need for terminal courses in the junior college and statement of guiding principles for constructing them.

1082. ——— Terminal courses in the junior colleges of California, American association of junior colleges, eighth annual meeting, 52-58, Chicago, 1928.
Excellent summary of development of junior college in California, existing laws, need for and organization of terminal courses.

Selected bibliography of (a) books and bulletins, (b) magazines and periodicals, (c) miscellaneous.

Duplicate of article by same author in California quarterly of secondary education, (q. v.) No. 1081.

1085. ——— In Junior college survey of Siskiyou county, California, Yreka, Calif., July 1929, 87 p., table.
Author of Chapter I, Introductory: Of what value would a junior college be to Siskiyou county, 5-9; and Chapter VIII, Summary and constructive recommendations, 80-88.

1086. ———; Kibby, Ira; Proctor, William Martin; and Bells, Walter C. Junior college survey of Siskiyou county, California. July 1929, 87 p., 28 tables, 4 figures.
A survey made at request of board of supervisors to determine the feasibility of establishing a county junior college. For summary by chapters, see the separate authors. See also No. 1208 and No. 1580.
Textbook in University of Chicago junior college series: Spanish.

Observes two practical considerations rather than matured educational theory responsible for junior college development: (1) Selective agent to relieve the university, (2) tendency to localize.

Gives comments of leading educators on the cleavage between first two and last two years of the liberal arts college. Illustrated by three Pennsylvania colleges. Some cities are listed which should establish independent junior colleges.

1090. Rightmire. [Discussion.] In Western reserve university: problems in education, 67-75, Cleveland, Ohio, 1927.
Discussion of papers on junior college at the Western reserve university centennial conference. Favors a separate lower division of the university, preparatory to upper division specialization.

Unpublished master's thesis at University of Southern California. A questionnaire study of junior college graduates. Finds that courses taken in junior college actually functioned in business vocations entered; demand for more advanced commercial courses on junior college level.

Early history of the movement and detailed statement of definitions of junior college in Missouri and Virginia, and by Southern association.

An outline of cooperative terminal courses given at Riverside junior college in architecture, forestry, engineering, journalism, nursing, homemaking, library work, music, and hotel management.

For description of this series see Jaeger, E. C. (1) No. 862; for other numbers see Jaeger, E. C. (2) No. 863; O'Neill, Kate N., No. 985; Boardman, H. L., No. 99; Linhart, G. A. (1) and (2) Nos. 821 and 822; Proceedings of fourth annual convention of Pacific coast association of collegiate registrars, No. 1095.

"Published as an occasional paper by Riverside junior college, No. 1094." Papers annotated under names of authors.


Summary of various investigations of such courses, especially the study of J. W. Harbecan, Nos. 559, 563.

1099. —— American universities and colleges. New York, 1928, Scribner's, 884 p. The junior college curriculum. 88; negro junior colleges. 844; Standards of the American council on education for junior colleges. 844-45.


1102. Robison, C. H. Articulation of the junior college and university curricula. Bulletin of the Pacific coast association of collegiate registrars, Proceedings of the fourth annual convention at Riverside and Claremont, Calif., March 1928, table. Discussion by examiner of University of California at Los Angeles, from the standpoint of (1) grouping of courses in the curricula, (2) the content of the several courses, (3) the standards of scholarship. Points out difficulties of transferring to university with complete credit in certain curricula, and without having been eligible at the time of high-school graduation.


1110. Ruch, Giles M., Baker, Dwight C., and Ryce, Edward. A comparison of the scholarship records of junior college transfers and native students of the University of California. California quarterly of secondary education, 4: 201-13, April 1929, 8 tables, 2 figures.

A statistical comparison of the records of 157 junior college transfers and of 175 "native" University of California students. Shows that junior college men excelled native men every semester, but junior college women were inferior to native women. Shows difference in marking standards in junior colleges and university. Detailed comparisons with somewhat similar Stanford university study by Mitchell and Kells, Nos. 967 and 968.


1112. ——— [Abstract.] Teachers journal and abstract, 89, February 1929.


Russell, John Dale. See Reeves, Floyd W., Nos. 1070, 1071, 1072.


Junior college as a relief to the university. Development in California and recommendation in Massachusetts.


Growth in country summarized. Johns Hopkins plan of elimination of freshman and sophomore years.


The junior college as the upward extension of the high school, and similarity to European organization.


Junior college movement "has not kept pace with the demand for education beyond the high school."


"In bulletin No. 24 of the Carnegie foundation for the advancement of teaching, which deals with the literature of American school and college athletics, I have included references to a number of publications in the junior college field.—AUTHOR.

Ryce, Edward. See Ruch, Giles M., No. 1110.


Vigorous statement of numerous objections to making freshman and sophomore work part of a six-year high school. Would cause poorer work in university, loss of "cultural efficiency," and "distortion of the high school." "From the colleges the new scheme should receive no encouragement."
Sachs, Julius—Continued.

The junior college "movement in the middle West has not been successful" and is not likely to be permanently so in California. "Higher education is costly, but cheap substitutes will not give you higher education." Freshman and sophomore work requires different technique from secondary schools. Junior college will not relieve the university, nor give the student "a full equivalent for the first two college years."


"The demand to-day in the various professions is for something more than mere technicians. They should have a certain amount of cultural background." Suggests desirable courses for such purposes, in addition to certain semitechnical ones, for training three classes of engineers—professional engineers, managers of Industry, and research workers.


A bulletin of the state department of education giving tentative standards for Iowa communities seeking to establish junior colleges, and standards for public junior colleges seeking approval. Gives Iowa law on junior colleges, and lists of existing institutions.

—— See Iowa, supplement to school laws, 1927, No. 653.


General survey of conditions and developments in United States and on the "North American continent" with special application to Canadian conditions. Refers to the 21 virtual Catholic junior colleges of Quebec, and to the upward extension of high schools for junior college work planned for Ontario. See No. 298 for editorial comment.


American association of junior colleges, 837-89.


Unpublished master's thesis at University of California. To determine relation of these vocations in the Great Valley of California to the junior colleges of the state.

Based upon surveys in two typical communities.


Comments by one of the instructors, on orientation course at Pasadena, Calif., junior college.


Review of L. V. Koos "The junior college," (q. v.) No. 749.


Brief statement of plans for organization of lower division work at University of Washington. Mentions Everett junior college.


Announcement of program for national conference of representatives from junior colleges, at St. Louis.

Plan to abolish junior college work at Hopkins.

1130. —— The public junior college. School and society, 26: 131-32.

Present status of the movement, according to report by Koos at Chicago institute.

1131. —— The advent of the junior college. School and society, 26: 784-85, December 17, 1927.

Reprint of article from Christian Science monitor, of a general nature.


Appointments and organization of the new junior college for Brooklyn.


Report of conference on reorganization of first two years of college work. For separate papers presented, see Morgan, Walter, No. 923; Dvorak, August, No. 387; Rhea, E. L. No. 1058; and Boyce, W. T., No. 126.


Report of first national convention of Phi Rho Pi, national honorary forensic society for junior colleges, with nine chapters.

1135. —— Northern Montana school. School and society, 29: 696, June 1, 1929.

Announcement of new junior college in Montana.


Announcement of plan for junior college work in high schools of province of Ontario by Premier Ferguson.


Proposal for affiliation of Rockhurst junior college with proposed University of Kansas City, Mo.


Quotation from School board journal reporting gift of approximately $2,000,000 to the junior college of the school system of Little Rock, Ark.


Organization of a junior college at Hackettstown, N. J.


Report of plans for mental-educational survey of 12,000 college students in 40 California junior colleges.


Superintendent of San Francisco schools shows need for establishment of junior college in that city.
School executives magazine—Continued.


1149. Junior college meets definite needs. School life, 6: 7, April 1, 1921.


1151. High school or junior college— which? School life, 9: 58, November 1923.

1152. High schools equipped for junior college work. School life, 11: 10, October 1925.


School life—Continued.

1155. ——— Further development of junior colleges seems inevitable. School life, 12: 190, June 1927.

Editorial discussion of trend toward modification or abolition of lower division at Hopkins, Stanford, Michigan, and Chicago.


"The junior college is frequently described as 'essentially secondary.' That term need disturb no one."

1157. School review. Proceedings of the seventeenth educational conference of the academies and high schools affiliated or cooperating with the University of Chicago—the general conference. School review, 12: 15-28, January 1904.


1158. ——— College work in the high school. School review, 22: 410-11, June 1914.

Editorial comment on establishment of junior college at San Diego, Calif. Expresses doubt as to whether Stanford and California will give up freshman and sophomore work.

1159. ——— The junior college movement. School review, 23: 52, January 1915, 1 table.

Report of junior college enrollment in California of 1,331 students.

1160. ——— The junior college and the war. School review, 26: 207-08, March 1918.

Junior college especially useful for young men returning from war service.

1161. ——— Colleges and junior colleges. School review, 29: 164-05, March 1921.

Editorial comment on unfavorable attitude of Association of American colleges and of University of New York toward junior colleges. "The wise course is undoubtedly that of getting acquainted as intimately as possible with this newcomer, the junior college."

1162. ——— The junior college. School review, 29: 403-04, June 1921.

Full report of National conference committee on standards of colleges and secondary schools, on the junior college, an "institution (which) must be defined with discrimination."


Method of affiliation with university; features of new law of 1921.

1164. ——— The Bureau of education and the junior college. School review, 32: 11-12, January 1924.

Comments on address by G. F. Zook at National association of state universities. Copy of editorial from School life, November 1923, No. 1151.


Summary of findings and recommendations regarding junior colleges in Texas.


Copy of editorial from School life, October 1925, No. 1152.
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School review—Continued.


Plan to abolish freshman and sophomore years at Johns Hopkins university. Proposed by President Goodnow, approved by Board of trustees. To become effective, must be approved by legislature.


Brief report of junior college session of Western reserve university hundredth anniversary educational conference. Summary of addresses by Koos, Ewing, Smith, Vinson. Detailed California statistics in five tables.


Ridicules provincialism of Board of regents of New York in authorizing two-year Sarah Lawrence college, but refusing to allow use of term "junior college."


Announcement of organization of Seth Low junior college, in Brooklyn.

1171. —— A 6-4-4 plan of school organization. School review, 36: 485-86, September 1928.

Unfavorable editorial comment upon Pasadena plan of junior college organization. "The 6-4-4 plan has one cardinal defect."


Summary of 7 points of article in October 1928 California quarterly of secondary education, by Martens, Elise H. (q. v.) No. 883.

1173. Schütz, Martin. Inductive readings in German, Book V. Chicago, University of Chicago press.

Textbook in University of Chicago junior college series: German.


A general survey, in two volumes, of the school system of Sacramento, Calif. Discussion of Sacramento junior college in various places, by all four authors. See references under Sears, No. 1175. Almack, No. 14. Eells, No. 416, and Proctor, No. 1047.

1175. Sears, Jesse B. In Sacramento school survey. Sacramento, Calif., October 1928, 21 p, 3 tables, 3 figures.

Growth of junior college and proposed building program, 176, 187-88; costs, 218; junior college organization described and illustrated by diagram and modifications recommended, 229-32; teaching load, 309-69; grade location, 479-80; progress of students in the junior college and range of load and accomplishment, 506-11.


Brief discussion of junior college finance. 11-12, 80.


Discusses means of finding and dealing with superior students in the junior college.

1178. —— Some reasons for organizing standard colleges into two functional units: the junior college and the senior college. Transactions of the Ohio college association, April 1926, 1 p.

Treats the problems of higher education for democracy, the solution by means of the junior college, and the advantages to the senior college.
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Seashore, Carl E.—Continued.

1179. Some reasons for organizing standard colleges into two functional units: the junior college and the senior college. Western reserve university centennial conference, 6, Columbus, Ohio, November 1926.
Outline of article by same author reported in Transactions of the Ohio college association, April 1926, (q. v.) No. 1178.

1180. [Discussion.] Western reserve university: problems in education, 60-61, Cleveland, Ohio, 1927.
Discussion of papers on junior college at the Western reserve university centennial conference. Questions junior college as true education for democracy, and doubts wisdom of too close contact with high school.

Outlines desirable types of courses for junior colleges "to give a higher education to each individual among American youth somewhat in proportion to his capacity, and to provide higher education for every occupation to the extent that the expenditure can be justified in terms of the needs of the community, both economic and cultural."

Extracts from article by same author in School and society, 25: 469. (q. v.) No. 1181.

Chapter 10, "Education for democracy and the junior college," 88-102. Unique opportunity of the junior college as a vocational institution. "If we are interested in education for democracy, our point of attack must fall at a different level from that of the most favored, namely, the intelligent middle class of the population."

"The most important problem of the universities is the subject of the junior colleges." Considers them both as relief and advantage to the university. Will not reduce costs or numbers, but will be worth what they cost.

1185. Sexson, John A. The development of the kindergarten-6-4-4 plan in Pasadena. Superintendent’s bulletin, Pasadena city schools, No. 1, 3-7, Pasadena, Calif., 1928.
General history of the adoption of the plan, and reasons for it.

1186. Six-four-four plan of school organization. American educational digest, 48: 56-59, 79, October 1928, 6 illustrations, 1 chart.
Fourteen years of perfectly articulated education—the motivation and the philosophy of the plan—two-way extension of secondary education—comparative analysis—the ultimate goal. Excellent presentation of the Pasadena plan.

Embodies article by same author in American educational digest, with preface by Pasadena board of education, No. 1186.

Report of progress and success of the four-year junior college at Pasadena, Calif., with chart showing transition to the new system.

Unpublished doctor of education dissertation at Stanford university. Considers the need of junior college instructors, their distribution, according to number and kind of subjects taught, and estimates number required in next decade. Estimates equivalent of 525 full-time instructors and administrators in California for 1927-28 and predicts need for 1,400 by 1934-35.


1190. Shaw, O. A. The junior college movement in Mississippi (with discussion). American association of junior colleges, seventh annual meeting, 1-6, Jackson, Miss., 1928.

Development of seven junior colleges in Mississippi under leadership of the 5 standard colleges, especially since 1922. Discusses standards adopted for state. Outline of state junior college law, passed by "our last legislature." Success of junior college graduates in universities. Need of advice on selection of library.

1191. Shelby, T. H. [Junior college experimentation at University of Texas] (with discussion). American association of junior colleges, ninth annual meeting, 109-10, 112-13, Fort Worth, Tex., 1928.

Establishment of junior college work at San Antonio, under supervision of University of Texas.


Discusses the history, development, purpose, problems, and future of the junior college.


Reviews rapid growth in Kansas since passage of state law authorizing junior colleges, in 1917. "The movement * * * in Kansas is unique and interesting * * *. It promises to become a more, important factor in the education of the state in the near future."


Study made at University of Chicago. Out of 107 schools reporting, 39 offered economics, 48 did not.


Gives a composite ranking of 11 stated objectives by 109 instructors of elementary economics in junior colleges, and analyses its meaning.


Plans for its organization, 75 miles from Pittsburgh. "The University of Pittsburgh will assume entire responsibility for the administration, supervision, and instruction in the junior college."


1198. Showman, Harry M. Junior college transfers at the University of California at Los Angeles. California quarterly of secondary education, 4: 819-22, June 1929, 6 tables, 2 figures.

Comparison of records of 53 junior college transfers (17 men, 36 women), admitted to U. C. L. A. in September 1926 with 250 "native" students. Shows inferiority of the junior college group in several respects.
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1199. Sierra educational news. "An act * * * relating to postgraduate courses of study in high schools." Sierra educational news, 3 : 15-16, July 1907.

Text of first junior college law in California.

1200. ——— California junior colleges; a check list. Sierra educational news, 23 : 501, October 1927.

Names, type, principal, and enrollment for October 1927, of 31 institutions.

1201. ——— Aeronautics taught free. Sierra educational news, 24 : 44, 61, February 1928, figure.

California polytechnic is only institution on the coast giving vocational courses of junior college grade. Outline of the course in aeronautics.

1202. ——— Compton union junior college. Sierra educational news, 24 : 44, June 1928.

Organization of departmental and district junior college, 1927 and 1928.


Enrollment by courses and types in 33 institutions.


Laws on support and finance proposed for legislature.


Defeat of plan for a Ventura county junior college.

1206. ——— California junior colleges and junior high schools. Sierra educational news, 25 : 40, April 1929.

Report of choice of California committee and schools for Stephens college experiment in orientation courses.


Election of John B. Griffing as new president of junior college at San Bernardino, Calif.

1208. ——— Junior college survey of Siskiyou county. Sierra educational news, 25 : 64, October 1929.


1209. Silver, Ernest L. Should the normal school function as a junior college? National school digest, 40 : 558, 582, May 1924.

1210. Sisson, C. N. Discussion of standards numbers 5 and 14 (with discussion). American association of junior colleges, sixth annual meeting, 55-61, Chicago, 1926.

Suggests requirement of at least 4 full-time college instructors, instead of 5; need for better definition of "graduation."


General discussion of place of junior college, with special consideration of need for it in Utah.


Organization of the two years of junior college under control of University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown, Pa.
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Slawson, S. J.—Continued.
1214. ——— Johnstown junior college of the University of Pittsburgh: the junior college a factor in the 6-4-4 plan of organization. Johnstown, Pa., [1929,] 20 p., 2 illustrations.

Brochure containing essentially same information as in same author's contribution to the seventh yearbook of the Department of superintendence of the National education association. (q. v.) No. 1213.


"The work of the junior college," 247-50. Tendency to differentiate junior and senior college work in the university.

1216. Smeby, Myrtle V. A study of the junior college movement. 1927.

Unpublished master's thesis at North Dakota agricultural college.


Favorable book review, No. 1041.


Brief history of investigation undertaken at Indiana university.

1219. Smith, Lewis W. The public junior college (with discussion). American association of junior colleges, fourth annual meeting, 6-20, 1924.

"If the educational principles to which I have given expression are sound, the idea of separating the junior college administratively as far as possible from the senior high school is unsound." Vigorous discussion by many junior college administrators of the paper.


1221. ——— The junior college—a two, four, or six-year institution. American association of junior colleges, sixth annual meeting, 1-5, Chicago, 1926.

Favors unified high school and junior college, from a study of fundamental objectives in education.

1222. ——— [Remarks as presiding officer.] American association of junior colleges, seventh annual meeting, passim, Jackson, Miss., 1926.

1223. ——— [Discussion.] American association of junior colleges, seventh annual meeting, 26-27, Jackson, Miss., 1926.

Discussion of desirable changes in several junior college standards.

1224. ——— The junior college as seen from the inside. In Western reserve university: problems in education, 18-33, Cleveland, Ohio, 1927.

Philosophy and objectives of education, and place of junior college in meeting them. Probable lines of future reorganization and development.


Historical summary of factors in growth of junior colleges, and trends toward a 6-4-4 organization.


General statement of aims and reasons. Emphasis on 6-4-4 plan.
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Smith, Lewis W.—Continued.


Outlines activities of American council on education, and its relationship to possible research in junior college field. Desirable research program presented.

1228. —— Junior college objectives from the standpoint of the municipal junior college. American association of junior colleges, ninth annual meeting, 83-88, Fort Worth, Tex., 1928.


1229. —— Report of research committee (with discussion). American association of junior colleges, ninth annual meeting, 140-42, Fort Worth, Tex., 1928.

Suggests various problems for investigation. Approval of plan for national study under U. S. Bureau of education.


Collegiate education, 471-72. "Convincing evidence of the increasing demand for college education is presented by the enormous multiplication of junior colleges."

1232. Snavely, Guy. [Remarks as fraternal delegate.] American association of junior colleges, ninth annual meeting, 126-27, Fort Worth, Tex., 1928.

Delegate from American council on education reports its activities, and favors two years of university athletic participation for junior college graduates.


Brief report of progress during the year.


Report of a committee of the California high school principals association. Treats briefly the functions of the junior college, and its place in a state system of public education. 396-97.


Brief report of progress during the year.


Discussion of data in Stanford university faculty bulletin, No. 4, and reprint of article in it by Proctor, W. M. "Present junior college situation in California," etc., No. 1639.
Stanford illustrated review—Continued.

1238. — Program is announced for elimination of the under classes.

News report: plan presented to Stanford national board by President Wilbur, No. 1377; and address by T. T. C. Gregory, (q. v.) No. 533.


Editorial comment on article in same issue by Eells, Walter C., and—Davis, Harold M., (q. v.) No. 437.


An anonymous answer to article in same journal, December 1928, by Eells, Walter Crosby, and Davis, Harold McDonald. "Junior college athletics at Stanford," (q. v.) No. 437. Claims their data is "highly misleading."


Outline of the five-year experimental organization and curriculum under guidance of a committee of the North central association.


Considers problems of transfer of students from junior colleges to universities, conditions to be met in establishing junior colleges, either as lower division of university or as separate institutions, and questions arising as a result.


Reprint of article by same author in Bulletin of Pacific coast association of collegiate registrars, March 1929. (q. v.) No. 1242.


Terminal courses at Crane junior college, Chicago.


A detailed study of conditions, finances, and prospects in a group of Texas junior colleges. "In reply to your circular letter of August 18th, permit me to say that the title which you suggest for the article of mine printed in the School executives magazine seems to me to be somewhat misleading. I should suggest the following title: "The Municipal junior college in Texas, its present status and possible future."—H. W. STILLWELL.


Report of results of giving Iowa comprehensive test, Iowa placement examinations in English and mathematics, and Iowa high school contest examination to 385 students in 11 Iowa junior colleges. Results show significant superiority of junior college students over freshmen in University of Iowa.


Unpublished master's thesis at University of California. A study of five years' experience of administering junior colleges in connection with six state teachers in California. Studies the administrative head, faculty, student body, course of study, and trend of development. "Trend will be toward more complete fusion with the teacher-training work."
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"The junior college as a response to the needs of the community, the advantages of the junior college, its development, growth, curriculum, the varieties of junior colleges, and the problems in the organization of this latest educational development." Application to New York city conditions.

"This article was abbreviated and reprinted by President F. W. Thompson of Greenbrier College for Women, Lewisburg, W. Va., for distribution among his constituents. It was also used with some omissions in the New York Sun, Saturday, March 3, 1928."—Author.


Report of a study authorized by the board of directors of the University of the city of Toledo and made in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of education.

1252. ——. Modernizing the college. xviii, 126, New York, 1926, A. A. Knopf.

A detailed account by a former president of the University of the city of Toledo of a three-year development of a humanized junior college curriculum in an urban university.


"The aims of the junior college are those of the modern secondary school and the curricular problems of the junior college are, after all, problems of secondary education."


Brief recommendation regarding the junior college in the South Park district of Beaumont, 209, 247.


Conditions under which charter as junior college granted to Sarah Lawrence college.


Digest of junior college laws, 11, 26, etc.


"Every administrator responsible for the development of junior college curricula should consider each subject in the light of the four great social objectives of education: health, citizenship, vocation, and leisure."

Plan of Dean Deutsch for series of junior colleges as lower division of University of California.


"A 50 per cent wastage in any enterprise is a tragedy." Characteristic of present college. "Junior college is pointing a way out of the present dilemma," but name "junior" is to be deplored.

1261. —— Colleges and junior colleges. Teachers Journal of Northern California, 3: 5, 22, September 24, 1928.

Report of different viewpoints expressed by speakers at the first annual session of the Institute for administrative officers of institutions of higher learning at the University of Chicago.

1262. —— What is the junior college? Teachers Journal of Northern California, 3: 10-11, September 24, 1928.

Extract from Joliet Township High School Bulletin, giving advantages and functions of junior colleges, and costs at Joliet, Ill.

1263. —— The Sacramento junior college. Teachers Journal of Northern California, 3: 11-12, September 24, 1928.

History and progress of the Sacramento, Calif., junior college, and outlines of new courses added to the curriculum.

1264. —— Fresno junior college. Teachers Journal of Northern California, 3: 12, September 24, 1928.

Status of the first public junior college in California as a part of the Fresno State teachers college.

1265. Templin, Lucinda de Leftwich. The need of a higher code of ethics in the administration of junior colleges. American Association of Junior Colleges, seventh annual meeting, 1926, 21-26, Jackson, Miss., 1926.

Nine desirable features as basis for ethical conduct between junior colleges; examples of various undesirable or questionable practices; suggestions for improvement.


Examples of unethical practices between junior colleges, and suggestions of nine desirable features in a code of ethics for them. Obligation of American Association of Junior Colleges to the public.

1267. —— The merits and defects in the higher education of women in Missouri. Columbia, Mo., 1927, University of Missouri Press.

Ph. D. dissertation at the University of Missouri. Summary of the history of the junior college. Discussion of the problems of curricula, support, standardization, and administration. The vital problems which confront the universities with which junior colleges are affiliated, are outlined and discussed and a change in policy is suggested. Case studies are made of 10 Missouri colleges, including two junior colleges, Stephens and the Principia.


Text of the Junior College Law of Texas, as effective April 2, 1929. Authorizes establishment of junior colleges in districts with taxable values of not less than $12,000,000 and high-school enrollment of not less than 400, and provides for organization, control, and support, 648-65.

Report of an extensive investigation undertaken in Texas junior colleges by Dr. F. Eby and Dr. B. F. Pittenger.


Unpublished Ph. D. thesis at Stanford university. Defines and discusses in detail the preparatory, popularizing, terminal and guidance functions of the junior college, and submits evidence to show how completely they are being fulfilled by the California junior colleges.


An effort to reach a "working agreement * * * as to the basic functions which the junior college should assume." Considers preparatory, popularizing, terminal, and guidance functions.


General aspects and definite experience in California institutions from standpoint of preparatory curriculum, community service curriculum, terminal curricula (agriculture, business, craftsmanship, engineering, homemaking, nursing), and guidance factors in the curriculum.


Summary of his Doctor's dissertation. No. 1270. Includes biography of author.

1274. ——— Fundamental concepts underlying junior college education, California quarterly of secondary education, 4: 14-20, October 1928.

Treats fundamental concepts in two groups, basic one that higher education consists of two distinct stages, and group derived from it, including teaching versus research, terminal courses, local needs, and vocational, educational, and social guidance.


Reprint of article in California quarterly of secondary education for October 1928, No. 1274.

1276. ——— Fundamental concepts underlying junior college education. Junior college conference, University of Southern California, 10-16, Los Angeles, Calif., 1928.

Reprint of article in California quarterly of secondary education for October 1928, No. 1274.


Based on the English offering of 26 public junior colleges in California and 52 in other parts of the country. The mean offering of the California high school type of junior college is found to be practically identical with that of the non-California colleges; while that of the district college, which is about twice as great, compares favorably with the lower division offerings of Stanford university and the University of California.

Functions of the junior college, 322-24. "Recent attempts to provide full-time education in the junior college for a larger proportion of persons over 18 than ever before are clearly experimental, and the advantages achieved for the welfare of society are uncertain."

1280. Thrash, J. M. South Georgia junior state college. In Fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh annual reports of the department of education to the general assembly of the State of Georgia for the biennium ending December 31, 1928-29, Atlanta, Ga. [1929].

Report of progress during the year.


Unpublished master's thesis at University of Southern California. Data were gathered by personal interview, by questionnaire, and by a survey of the literature on qualifications of a dean of women, functions and duties of deans, and ways in which some of the duties are being performed.


Significance of junior college, and calling of St. Louis conference.


Report by city superintendent of success of the two-year junior college during four years of operation.

1284. The junior college in Colorado. Colorado school journal.

Address at the spring conference, University of Colorado, April 5, 1928. A general summary of the development of the junior college in Colorado and in the country, and of the reasons for it. The junior college is not a part of high school, but a new unit. Success of students from Grand Junction junior college in the state university.

"The address appeared in the Colorado school journal but I presume that no copies are available. I had the thing mimeographed and have quite a number of copies on hand so if you care to use it I shall be glad to mail out copies to anyone who can use it." Author, Grand Junction, Colo.


Includes brief reports of several junior college research projects at Long Beach, Pasadena, and Sacramento.

See von Kleinsmid, Rufus B., No. 780.


Discussion, especially from standpoint of University of Missouri; State university, first as a standardizing agency, accepting the work of the junior colleges; second as "co-operating with the junior college movement in a broad, sympathetic, and constructive way."


Abstract of article by V. H. Kelley, "an analysis of the high-school records of junior college students," in School review, (q. v.) No. 1287.

Contains: (1) Economy of time, reprint of part of report by Baker, James H., chairman, (q. v.) 470-90 No. 66; (2) Several references in chapter on "Reorganization of secondary education," 520-84, especially early influence of University of Chicago, 549-55; see Bunker, Frank F. No. 160; (3) The junior college and the senior high school, by Angell, James R., (q. v.) 566-73, No. 36.


See No. 1133, School and society, 29 : 616-17.


In Part I, "Need and distribution of colleges," 61-70, are recommendations for locations of a series of negro junior colleges in the southern states. In Part II are detailed descriptions of existing schools and colleges (including junior colleges) for negroes.


Presidents of junior colleges, 11-12.


Presidents of junior colleges, 95-96.


Scattered statistics of junior colleges by separate institutions.


Presidents of junior colleges.


Scattered statistics of junior colleges by separate institutions.


Presidents of junior colleges.


Presidents of junior colleges.


Gives bibliography of 22 titles, 1918-1924, 16 annotated.


Presidents of junior colleges.
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U. S. Bureau of education—Continued.


Scattered statistics of junior colleges by separate institutions.


Presidents of junior colleges.


Data on junior college enrollment in Utah, and discussion of effect of closing the church junior colleges on the state university.


List of presidents of junior colleges.


Chapter XXII, 608-735, statistics of universities, colleges, and professional schools, 1923-24; contains scattered statistics of junior colleges by separate institutions.


Gives bibliography of 21 titles, 1919-1927, 12 annotated.


Latest federal bureau list and standards for junior colleges accredited by the national and regional education associations. Omit similar standards for state universities and departments of education and church boards of education, as given in previous list. See Ratcliffe, Ella B. U. S. Bureau of education bulletin, 1926, No. 10, No. 1055.


Presidents of junior colleges.


First biennial report to give separate tabular summary of junior colleges (Table 91, page 869). Discussion, 803, 805. Scattered statistics of junior colleges by institutions, 869-907.


Presidents of junior colleges.


Containing prefatory note by Lester B. Rogers; introduction by editor of California quarterly of secondary education; and reprints of papers presented at the conference and published in the California quarterly of secondary education for June and October 1926, by Cooper, W. J., No. 202; Crawford, C. C., No. 331; Douglas, A. A., No. 381; Eells, W. C., No. 411; Ford, W. S., No. 408; Harbeson, J. W., No. 556; Hardy, E. L., No. 605; Kemp, W. W., No. 712; Moore, E. C., No. 918; Rogers, L. B. No. 1103; Thomas, F. W., No. 1274; and Woods, B. M., No. 1461. Annotations given under separate authors.
Brief report of progress during the year.

1313. —— California junior colleges: Brawley. Sierra educational news, 24: 6, 30, June 1928, figure.
Brief report of progress during the year.

Outlines five different plans for university athletic eligibility for junior college graduates.

Investigation of preparation of science teachers with reference to subject matter and technique of teaching. Based upon questionnaires and other data. Recommends one year of graduate work in major subject as minimum requirement.

1316. —— Professional preparation of junior college teachers. American association of junior colleges, ninth annual meeting, 113-17, Fort Worth, Tex., 1928, 2 tables.
Considers preparation and experience (1) actually found, (2) desirable, (3) possible for junior college faculty. Based upon questionnaires from 50 representative institutions.

Includes a study of 46 conferences and 454 colleges and universities. The result makes it possible for a junior college student to know definitely what his athletic status will be when he transfers to any of the higher institutions in the United States.

1318. Van Dellen, E. L. California junior colleges: Salinas. Sierra educational news, 24: 31, June 1928, figure.
Brief report of progress during the year.

Comparison of liberal arts courses in California public junior colleges with those in three California universities. Median junior college offering about 50 per cent of that of the universities. Highest junior college very creditable, but lowest, very poor in comparison. Comparisons with Koo's study showing California institutions superior.

1320. Van Dyke, J. A. Should the course of secondary education be extended to include the work in the last two years in the grades and the first two years in college? Proceedings of Minnesota educational association, 1902-08, 134-39, St. Paul, Minn., 1903.

Accrediting standards for junior colleges in the state adopted by the university faculty.

Textbook in University of Chicago junior college series: Spanish.

Introductory remarks on opening the conference program on "The junior college."

Carefully annotated bibliography of 107 titles, many of them covering the freshman and sophomore work in colleges and universities without specific reference to the junior college.

Recommendation of the commission favoring system of junior colleges for Massachusetts and giving reasons for same, as recommended by Zook survey. Includes text of proposed law. Also minority report, unfavorable, by Devlin, William, (q. v.) No. 371. See also Zook, G. F., Report of fact-finding survey, No. 1450.


1329. Wahlquist, John T. The traditional liberal arts college. Journal of education, 90: 433-37, November 18,
Lists seven forces tending to limit its influence and growth, one of which is the junior college, "the most formidable foe of the traditional arts college."

Unpublished master's thesis at Kansas state agricultural college. A symposium of the views of recognized authorities, a resume of earlier surveys of the curriculum by Bolton, McDowell, and Koos, an analysis of the catalogs of 35 public junior colleges, a study of the accrediting rulings of state universities, and a summary of the opinions of deans of junior colleges.

1331. Walker, N. W. The significance of the junior college movement (with discussion). American association of junior colleges, seventh annual meeting, 28-32, Jackson, Miss., 1926.
Causes for development, especially from university standpoint. Detailed report of Johns Hopkins and Stanford plans for abolition of lower division.

A parent's reasons for desiring a junior college at Muskegon, Mich.

Report of address by Dr. Katherine M. Denworth on "Objectives of the junior college," (q. v.) No. 369.

Discussion of higher educational survey commission of Texas and its recommendations regarding junior colleges in the state.

Brief paper, followed by extensive discussion, by a dozen members of the conference, of junior college conditions in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Missouri—much of it critical or unfavorable.


Outline of art courses in Sacramento junior college.


Review of book by G. V. Bennett, (q. v.) No. 81.


Brief report of progress during the year.


A review of the situation in California in 1917.


"Primary objectives of the church college must be the production of Christian men and women * * * not only good, but good for something." Accomplished through Bible, worship, morals, personal contacts.


Report of committee to educational council of State teachers association, giving detailed study of 10 public junior colleges in Iowa, including enrollment, equipment, curriculum, and comparison with work of standard colleges.


A detailed report of guidance practices in 28 California public junior colleges and in 24 junior colleges in nine other states. Based upon a check list of 66 guidance methods, furnished by each institution.

See Koos, Leonard V., No. 775.


Comments, by one of the instructors, on orientation course at Pasadena, Calif., junior college.


Reports results of questionnaire of 34 questions to 469 students in the eight public junior colleges of Kansas. Vocational choice, reasons for attending, advantages, etc. More than one-third of students would not be in school were it not for junior colleges. Text of law proposed by Kansas Association of junior colleges, which "failed by a very small margin." See No. 92.


Discusses relative merits of two, three, or four year college course.
BIBLIOGRAPHY ON JUNIOR COLLEGES

Suggests minimum standards for junior college of 300 students, rooms, equipment, books, funds, staff, and instruction.

Considers desirable modification of standards proposed in article in same journal previous month for junior colleges of fewer than 300 students.

Suggests numerous sources helpful in choice of books for junior college libraries.

Summary of Koos' preliminary survey of secondary education in California, No. 775.

1350. ——— Compton union high school and junior college. Western journal of education, 35: 12, July 1929, illustration.
Illustration and description of buildings and growth of this new California junior college.

Contains papers by Vinson, Robert E., No. 1324; Koos, Leonard V., No. 760; Smith, Lewis W., No. 1224; Ewing, William F., No. 451; Leonard, Robert J., No. 808; Seashore, Carl E., Nos. 1170, 1180; Zook, George F., No. 1458; and President Rightmire (q. v.), No. 1090.

1352. Wheeler, Elizabeth. Possibilities for contributing to the social program of the school through orientation activities, Pasadena school bulletin, 7: 43-44, February 1929.
Comments, by one of the instructors, on orientation course at Pasadena, Calif., junior college.

Unpublished master's thesis at Stanford university. Need for such officer and his duties and qualifications. Organization of office to secure results.

A detailed analysis of legislation in 15 states. See No. 655.

1355. ——— The junior college in America. (Colorado teachers college education series, No. 5), Greeley, Colo., 1928, 253 p., 144 tables. Bibliography, 26 titles.

1356. ——— Seven years' development in junior college purposes. North central association quarterly, 3: 289-97, September 1928, 7 tables.
Material from Chapter III of his "Junior colleges in America" (No. 1555), comparing purpose as found by Koos in 1922, with catalog statements from 284 junior colleges examined in 1927, and from questionnaire to junior colleges.
Whitney, Frederick Lamson—Continued.


A brief summary of the information found in his "The junior college in America," No. 1355.


A summary of standards as set up by two national, two regional, and 24 state standardizing agencies under head of definition, criteria for organization, inspection and control, accrediting, entrance requirements, curriculum, faculty, student work, graduates and degrees, records, and material aspects. See No. 96.

1359. Seven years' change in the curriculum of the junior college. North central association quarterly, 3: 431-38, December 1928, 5 tables.

Portion of material from Chapter VI of his "Junior college in America," (No. 1355) comparing curricula offerings in 1922 as found by Koos, with those found from 30 public and private junior college catalogs in 1927.


Seven statistical tables from his "Junior college in America" (No. 1355) show status of 146 public and 236 private junior colleges in the United States.


Brief summary of his new book, (No. 1355) of same title, in department. "As the author sees it."


Based upon his "Junior college in America" (No. 1355). Treats of development, purposes, laws and standards, curriculum, and costs.


Review of book by G. V. Bennett (q. v.), No. 81.

1364. The present status of the junior college movement. The high school teacher, 5: 335-37, 356; December 1929.

Substance of an address given before the Department of secondary school principals, National educational association, Cleveland, Ohio, February, 1929.

1365. Vocational courses in junior colleges. Industrial arts magazine, 18: 417-20, November 1929.

A detailed report of the vocational content in courses offered in arts junior colleges and in vocational junior colleges.


Material from the author's "The junior college in America" (No. 1355) is written in popular style.


A pamphlet which gives in nontechnical form answers to five questions: (1) Are junior colleges needed? (2) What is a junior college? (3) How is a junior college controlled? (4) When does a state need junior colleges? (5) What does the junior college cost? Adapted especially to Colorado conditions. Advises any community against junior college unless 11 distinct conditions are fulfilled.

Based on 111 questionnaires from member colleges of the American association. Median salaries of entire group near $2,000. Prevailing tenure is for one year. Little attention yet given to retirement and compensation after retirement.


In his first annual report as president of Stanford university, President Wilbur sketches rapid growth of junior colleges in California, and suggests that Stanford can therefore stress university and graduate work more. The junior college as a relief to overcrowded conditions both at Stanford and University of California.


Relation of newly established "Lower division" to junior college development in the state of California.

1371. ——— The limitation of students at Stanford university. In Twenty-second annual report of the president of Stanford university, 1925. Stanford university bulletin, fifth series, No. 3, 8-17, January 1, 1926.

Possibility of California junior colleges furnishing adequately prepared students. For alumni discussion, see Hall, Hubert H., chairman, in Stanford illustrated review. 27: 606-10, No. 542.


The junior college should care for needs of large group of students who ought not to go to the universities. May act as shock-absorber between high school and university.


Necessity for limitation of students at Stanford, and increasing dependence upon junior colleges to do the work of freshman and sophomore years.


University day address of president of Stanford university, advocating abolition of lower division. Immediate stimulus for subsequent extensive alumni controversy on the question.

1375. ——— The good old days are gone—forever. Stanford illustrated review, 28: 8-10, October 1926.

Excellent statement of relation of Stanford university to California junior colleges. Discusses effect of proposed abolition of lower division on scholarship, athletics, fraternities, and other activities. "From an educational point of view, the junior college system is sound. From an economic point of view it is far more efficient "* * * in time as well as money." "The junior college system would not injure our athletic standing. It might help us develop better teams."


Significance of junior college in American education, and especially as a relief to the university.


Plan is presented to Stanford national board for abolition of the lower division by 1924.
Wilbur, Ray Lyman—Continued.

Official statement on limitation of lower division at Stanford to the national board, letter regarding it to the alumni, and action of the board of trustees (June 23, 1927); approving such limitation, but deferring action on complete abolition. Relation to junior college situation in the state.


"We can look upon the junior college movement, which is now spreading throughout the United States, as the most wholesome and significant occurrence in American education in the present century."


1381. —— Junior colleges free the universities. World's work, 56: 202–03, June 1928.

"Junior colleges as a relief to the university. "Within a short time, it is probable that as many will apply for admission at the junior year as formerly applied with the beginning of the freshman year. This is as it should be."

1382. —— Twenty-fifth annual report of the president of Stanford university. Stanford university bulletin, fifth series, No. 61, 1–3, November 1928.

Section dealing with junior colleges reprinted in School and society, 29: 286–87, (q. v.) No. 1383.


Extract from annual report of president of Stanford university, No. 1382, Progress in abolition of lower division at Stanford. Suggests 50,000 junior college students in California in ten years. Plans for two junior colleges on Stanford campus.


"My thesis is that in such universities as those which compose this association the senior college should be dissociated from the junior college." Duplicate of article by same author in Bulletin of American association of university professors, (q. v.) No. 1385.


Excellent discussion of desirability of separation or discontinuance of junior colleges in the university. Traces back four-year organization to University of Paris in thirteenth century. Refers to Stanford and Hopkins plans.


Review of "Considerations in establishing a junior college" by John T. Morris, (q. v.) No. 928.

—— See Alexander, C. C., and Willett, G. W., No. 6.


Editorial comment on address by President Lowell of Harvard, referring to "ominous signs on the horizon" from proposal for Stanford and Hopkins to abolish lower divisions. One of merits of junior colleges will be keeping young people out of college.

"These new institutions, if developed in the right way, will give to California the unique opportunity of leadership in higher education." Suggestions for best lines of development, particularly in regard to the bases for desirable curricula.


Unpublished master's thesis at University of Texas. Contributes a system for salary and other cost allocations for junior college accounting in a total school situation.


Favors restriction but not abolition of lower division at Stanford.

1391. —— [The junior college.] Atlantic monthly, 140: 287, August 1927.

Favorable comment by a Stanford university alumnus on article in same journal by Palmer, George H., (q. v.) No. 998.

1392. —— From another viewpoint. Stanford illustrated review, 29: 179.

January

Relation of alumni financial support to abolition of lower division at Stanford university.


Bibliography on junior colleges, p. 17.


Copy on file in the Congressional Library, Washington, D. C. "The thesis is a simple and rather crude affair as it was written in 1910, at which time, of course, there was no literature on the subject. Mr. A. A, Gray's thesis of the year before (See No. 518) was the only attempt that had been made to analyze the junior college in anything like an exhaustive and logical way. His was the first thesis on the subject, but was written primarily from the viewpoint of the public junior college. Mine was the first from the standpoint of the church junior college. About the only claim I can make for it is that I laid down then the main principles that are now recognized as the sound basis for this type of organization. I discussed it more from the standpoint of the psychology of the adolescent. It consists of only about 100 pages."—Author.


Detailed facts of early history and historical antecedents of the junior college. Account of organization of American association of junior colleges. At University of Chicago, President Harper in 1896 designated freshman and sophomore work as "the junior college. Thus he seems to have coined the term, as well as giving definite meaning to it."


Says Doctor Harper coined term "junior college" for freshman and sophomore work. Change of four-year denominational colleges to junior colleges in Illinois, Missouri, Virginia, and Texas. Work of various church boards of education. Data on junior colleges of various denominations. "I believe that the church-owned junior college fills a genuine need, is economically, educationally, and patriotically sound, and will endure."


Winfield, George F.—Continued.

"This article was Doctor Winfield's presidential address before the Educational association of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Memphis, Tenn., February 7, 1928. The author proposed and argued for an articulated system of church schools which would embrace the Sunday school, junior academies, academies, junior colleges, colleges of liberal arts and universities. In the article he discusses at length the place of the junior college in our system of education. In justification for giving so much time to the junior college he recalled that for 17 years he had been in junior college work, and in 1916 he wrote the first master's thesis in America on 'The church junior college.' In the article Doctor Winfield gave the usual arguments which have been offered by Koos and others in favor of a junior college."—W. E. Hogan, assistant secretary, board of education, Methodist Episcopal church, South. See also note under No. 1394.


"Education has two distinct aims, mastery and horizons." Shows how junior colleges accomplish both. Place in educational reorganization.

1400. ——— Are the junior colleges tending to dissipate the spirit and the ideals of the American liberal arts college? American association of junior colleges, ninth annual meeting, 103-05, Fort Worth, Tex., 1928.

"Not only may the junior college foster the ideals and attitudes which the old college developed in its students, but it may actually teach more than the old curriculum could offer. * * * It is going to perpetuate, democratize, and disseminate this spirit which we have received from the college of liberal arts."


Outline of organization of 12 chapters and request for recognition as the official honor society of the association. Referred to committee for report year later.


Favorable review of G. V. Bennett's "Vocational education of junior college grade," See No. 81.


Comments, by one of the instructors, on orientation course at Pasadena, Calif., junior college.


Advantages, especially for girls. "The junior college aids the gradual development of girlhood into womanhood, instead of the overnight transition wrought by large coeducational schools."


A consideration of the development of the junior college in Missouri, and advantages of segregation of the sexes.


BIBLIOGRAPHY ON JUNIOR COLLEGES

Wood, James M.—Continued.


Report of questionnaire to members of the subcommittee dealing with modification of standards, especially to permit organization of junior colleges on integral four-year basis.


Advocates four-year junior college with A. B. degree. Importance of adjusting the curriculum to meet modern social needs.

1409—. [Remarks as presiding officer.] American association of junior colleges, third annual meeting. Cleveland, Ohio, 1923.

1410. ——. [Remarks as presiding officer.] American association of junior colleges, fourth annual meeting. passim, Chicago, 1924.

1411. ——. The four-year junior college (with discussion). American association of junior colleges, eighth annual meeting, 44–52, Chicago, 1928.

General advantages of four-year institution, and outline of experimental work in orientation courses at Stephens college, Missouri. Discussion emphasizes two-year vs. four-year unit.


A detailed report of the curriculum revision and organization under way at Stephens college, Missouri.


General statement of reasons for the four-year plan, and detailed report of the organization and curriculum of Stephens college, Missouri.


Outline of organization, supervision, and curriculum at Stephens college, Missouri.


Advantages of four-year junior college and description of five-year experiment under auspices of North central association, at Stephens college, Missouri. Outline of course of study by years.


Effort to discover type problems using racial experience in the solution of human problems. Detailed report of method of determination of content and actual organization of curriculum as it pertains to problems of women at Stephens College, Missouri.


Enrollment in nine junior colleges in 1914, report of curriculum, success, and dangers of junior colleges in the early period in California.

1418. — Needed legislation affecting the junior college. Sierra educational news, 12: 530-31, October 1916.

Advocates more adequate financial support of state, minimum assessed valuation of $7,500,000, removal of restrictions on curriculum, admission of special students, and standardized graduation requirements.


Discussion of costs in various junior colleges, and recommendations for new legislation.


Enrollment statistics in California junior colleges for 1917-18.

1421. — The junior college. Sierra educational news, 16: 140-41, March 1920.

Growth of State university requires more adequate provision through state system of regional junior colleges.


Text of junior college laws of 1917 for junior college department, and of 1921 for junior college districts, 253-258, 269-278, 410.


Statistics of junior college districts (seven) in California, 180-83.

1425. — The success of the public junior college in California (with discussion). American association of junior colleges, fifth annual meeting, 63-71, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1925.

Origin and development of junior colleges in the state, and reasons for them. Errors in reference to "Law of 1915" for "1917." Importance of terminal courses. Place of private junior colleges.


1427. — The junior college justifies itself. Women's city club magazine, 2: 13-14, August 1928.

A vigorous presentation of the growth of the junior college movement in California and its justification, by the man who drafted the original junior college laws for the state.


Textbook in University of Chicago junior college series: Romance.


Methods of rating credentials of students entering the university from junior colleges. Type of training needed by junior college instructors. Discussion of desirable teaching loads in junior colleges.
BIBLIOGRAPHY ON JUNIOR COLLEGES

Wood, B. M.—Continued.

1430. ——— Accrediting junior college work in California (with discussion). American association of junior colleges, fifth annual meeting, 34-41, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1925.

General survey of types of institutions in California, and relation of state university to them. Outline of working of "Articles of affiliation." Thinks that "the best plan ultimately will be that which is based upon common respect, and upon a spirit of cooperation to secure sound results." Discussion of athletic relations.


Careful concrete analysis, based upon actual data of California district junior colleges, of cost of operation of an effective junior college of 300 students.


Reprint of article in California quarterly of secondary education, October 1928 (q. v.), No. 1431.

1433. ——— Economic analysis of an effective junior college. Junior college conference (University of Southern California) 16-20, Los Angeles, Calif., 1928, 3 tables.

Reprint of article in California quarterly of secondary education for October 1928, No. 1431.


Detailed presentation of academic courses, instructors, and teaching load for a junior college of 300 students; also data on major subject elections and requirements for junior certificate at University of California.


Unpublished master's thesis at University of California.


Discusses the history of the efforts of the association to deal with the college problem.

1437. Young, Wm. L. The junior college movement in relation to higher education in Ohio.

Ph. D. dissertation in progress. "I can not yet give definite figures as to number of pages, etc. I am writing it under Dr. E. E. Lewis, at Ohio state university, and expect to complete it by the end of next quarter."—AUTHOR, September 10, 1929.


Report of St. Louis conference and organization planned of American association of junior colleges.


Zook, George F.—Continued.

1441. —— The junior college. School review, 30: 574-83, October 1922.

Address before Texas state teachers association, giving a general survey of the advantages, needs, and characteristics of the junior college movement.


"The junior college as a solution," 8-9, suggests many of the weaker four-year denominational colleges in the state should consider becoming junior colleges. Standards for junior colleges, 18.


In opening National conference of junior colleges at St. Louis, Mo., June 30 and July 1, 1920.


Standards and lists of junior colleges in California, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, and Texas.

1446. —— A system of junior colleges in Massachusetts (with discussion). American association of junior colleges, third annual meeting, 15-25, Cleveland, Ohio, 1923.

Extracts from his forthcoming (1924) report of the Massachusetts survey, (q. v.) No. 1450.


Extensive review of junior college legislation in Michigan, Texas, and California, and references to other states. Outlines seven features of a plan for a state system of junior colleges [in Massachusetts] offered as a basis for discussion.


Outlines work of Bureau of education (now Office of education) in fostering development of junior colleges.

1449. —— A state controlled system of junior colleges. American association of junior colleges, fourth annual meeting, 66-68, Chicago, 1924.

Discussion of bill recommended to Massachusetts for establishment of a state system of junior colleges.


Chapter XVII, "A system of junior colleges" includes definition, the basis of the junior college movement, accrediting junior colleges, suggested basis for discussion, account of Bradford academy and Springfield junior college, and estimated cost of establishing and maintaining a junior college. Suggests location, with map, for 12 junior colleges in state to serve 80 to 90 per cent of state within commuting distance.

See also Devlin, William, No. 371, and Vorenberg, Felix, No. 1326.
134 BIBLIOGRAPHY ON JUNIOR COLLEGES

Zook, George F.—Continued.
General sketch of its development, relation to engineering colleges, and opportunity to give semiprofessional engineering courses.

1452. —— Is the junior college a transitory institution? American association of junior colleges, fifth annual meeting, 8-13, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1925.
No doubt that it is not transitory but a permanent addition to American system of higher education. Lists other two-year junior college courses in education, pharmacy, nursing, agriculture, accountancy, etc. Standards for establishment as proposed in various states.

Address before the Harvard teachers association, March 20, 1926. General evaluation of the movement and suggestions of its future place.

Few of the universities under municipal control developed from junior colleges, but that will be logical procedure in the future. Administration by city school board favorable to complete articulation of courses. "Activities of municipal university are varied and complex. Two-year completion courses are an outstanding need. "There are more significant points of difference between the municipal university and the municipal junior college, as so far developed, than there are points of similarity."

1455. —— The municipal university and the junior college. American association of junior colleges, sixth annual meeting, 45-50, Chicago, 1926.
Substantially the same as article by same author in School life, 11: 167-68, (q. v.) No. 1454.

1456. —— The extent and significance of the junior college movement. Transactions of Fifty-sixth annual meeting of Ohio college association, Columbus, Ohio, 8-11, Westerville, Ohio, April 1927.
Calls attention to the need for organizing junior colleges in various centers of population in Ohio.

Standards for junior colleges as revised in 1927; list of 34 accredited junior colleges.

1458. —— [Discussion.] In Western reserve university, Problems in education, 82: 67, Cleveland, Ohio, 1927.
Discussion of papers on junior college at the Western reserve university centennial conference. Favors closer integration of high school and junior college, and both should be administered by the same general unit.

1459. —— Proceedings of the commission on institutions of higher education, North central association quarterly, 3: 57, 63-64, 71-78, June 1928.
Action on accrediting junior colleges, standards for accrediting junior colleges as revised in 1927, and list of 38 accredited junior colleges.

1460. —— [Remarks.] American association of junior colleges, ninth annual meeting, 11B-19, Fort Worth, Tex., 1928.
Growth of junior college since organization meeting of association in St. Louis. Probable future beneficial effect on universities.

Authorization to promote legislation for junior colleges in Ohio.
Zook, George F.—Continued.

1462. ——— Is the junior college a menace or a boon? School review, 37: 415-25, June 1929.

Emphasis on service of the "city" junior college. Answers three main contentions of G. H. Palmer, adverse to the junior college. Advocates four-year junior college. "The junior college movement is in no wise a fundamental attack on the existence of the liberal arts college • • • It is rather a supplement • • • The movement seems to me to have more implications for good • • • than has any other single proposal which is before us for consideration."


Reasons in favor of it. "No argument against the junior college except that it will disturb the peace of mind of old-fashioned educators and the false pride of badly equipped colleges."
ADDENDA

Allen, G. A., Jr. See Kansas.


An excellent recent summary, by the university examiner of the University of California, of the whole junior college idea: its aims, its problems, its methods, its type and its growth.


Review of study by Freed, W. J., (q. v.) No. 485.


Abstract of article by Proctor, M. D., "In the development of an articulated program in the department of secondary education, how may the junior college affect the junior high school." See No. 1035.


Junior colleges should take the lead in adult education. "The field of terminal culture and terminal training for employment is as yet hardly scratched."


Unpublished master's thesis at Indiana university. Based upon study of graduate classes at Indiana university from 1923-1927. Finds that transfer students make slightly higher marks at the university in their junior and senior years than those spending four years there.


States that there is no need at present of additional colleges in Alabama, but need development of a more complete elementary and high-school program.


A codification of the school law of the state, including important junior college legislation passed by the 1929 state legislature, raising standards for establishment of junior college districts.


Gives in tabular form, for public junior colleges, source of funds, apportionment bases, weaknesses, and suggestions for improvement.

1 The first 71 titles (1464-1532) given in the Addenda were added at the time the galley proofs were read, April 5, 1930. References to them are included in the index. The next 68 titles (1533-1600) were added when the page proofs were read, May 15, 1930, but references to them are not included in the index.
ADDENDA

Allen, G. A., Jr. See Kansas.


An excellent recent summary, by the university examiner of the University of California, of the whole junior college idea: its aims, its problems, its methods, its types, and its growth.


Review of study by Freed, W. J., (q. v.) No. 745.


Abstract of article by Proctor, M. D., “In the development of an articulated program in the department of secondary education, how may the junior college affect the junior high school.” See No. 1035.


Junior colleges should take the lead in adult education. “The field of terminal culture and terminal training for employment is as yet hardly scratched.”


Unpublished master’s thesis at Indiana university. Based upon study of graduating classes at Indiana university from 1923-1927. Finds that transfer students make slightly higher records at the university in their junior and senior years than those spending all four years there.


States that there is no need at present of additional colleges in Alabama, but need for development of a more complete elementary and high-school program.


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Abstract of article by Whitney, F. L., No. 1364.


Account of the part of Stanford university graduates in the tenth annual convention at Atlantic City.


Reports results secured from giving Thurstone psychological examination and Iowa high-school content examination to more than 11,000 students in 47 junior colleges, all tests being scored and summarized at Stanford university. Comparisons made of types of colleges, classes, sexes, certificate and diploma students, and separate institutions. Appendix contains extensive tables of norms on the two tests for various groups of students based on 1929-30 tests.


Words and music, "dedicated to Dr. W. H. Snyder, and the first student body of L. A. J. C."


Abstract of article by F. L. Whitney, "The present status of the junior college movement" in High school teacher. See No. 1364.


Includes a chapter on "The junior college.”


Unpublished master's thesis at Stanford university by former commissioner of education of Alaska. Concludes that two junior colleges, established at Juneau and Ketchikan, would improve the higher education situation of Alaska to a marked extent. Considers questions of need, attendance, location, curricula, staff, and support. Includes a suggested bill for an act establishing junior colleges in the territory.


Shows vocational possibilities for some students in so-called cultural subjects, such as Latin. Outlines in detail curricula for agriculture, commerce, art, home economics, mechanic arts, and music.

1490. —— Report of the affiliation committee. Sierra educational news, 26: 33-36, 80, April 1930.

Statement of five definite problems involving junior college relations to the state university.


A brief account of the method of choice of books for junior college libraries, as worked out by the author in his doctor's dissertation. See No. 616.


Summary of article by Whitney, F. L., in High school teacher, (q. v.) No. 1364.
Journal of higher education—Continued.


Summary of article by Carl Holliday in School and society, (q. v.) No. 622.


Sections 541-544, passed in 1917, authorize junior colleges. Under this provision ten such institutions have been established in the state.


Brief discussion of the junior college, 17-18.


Growth of the movement as shown by figures of Koos and Whitney. Favors more attention to guidance and adoption of 6-4-4 plan as exemplified at Pasadena.


Excerpts from report of state director of education to governor's council, dealing with proposed expansion of junior colleges in California. Names ten places contemplating organization of junior college districts in the state.


Outlines growth, development, and experimental procedure at Sacramento, (Calif.) junior college. Shows that it tries to avoid extremists who advocate junior college only as preparatory or terminal institution. "The Sacramento junior college, like its colleagues, can measure up to its opportunities if it becomes either a glorified high school or a degrified and isolated university."

1500. ——— Pitfalls of the junior college. Sierra educational news, 26: 48, April, 1930.

Lists briefly 14 "things that a junior college should avoid."

1501. Ludington, Flora B. Standards reached by the smaller college libraries of the Pacific coast. News notes of California libraries, 23: 4-6, January 1928.

Reports results of a survey of 22 junior college and 32 four-year college libraries in nine western states.


Describes origin and work of the American junior college for girls, under the leadership of Miss Minnie Mills, and need for new permanent buildings.


Unpublished master's thesis at Indiana university. Based upon catalogs supplemented by questionnaires. History is leading social science, followed by political science, economics, sociology, orientation, etc.


Junior colleges can not be legally established in Ohio. Outlines of proposed studies by T. C. Holy and R. E. Green. See No. 530.

Favors local rather than state or university control, but in adequate units. Fears multiplication of small inefficient units.


Gives statistics of junior college libraries in the state for 1928-29.


Lists of junior colleges accredited by Southern association, 26.

1510. ——— Excerpts from the official minutes of the association taken Friday forenoon, March 15, 1929. North central association quarterly, 4: 299-312, December 1929.

Action with reference to junior college at Kansas City, Mo., 302; new junior college accredited, 309.


Includes analysis by states of junior college legislation. 21-22, 28-30, 32, 154, 158.


Summary of findings in master's thesis by Mary E. Sloan, (q. v.) No. 1519.


Brief report of junior college session at convention of National education association, Atlantic City, February 1930.


An extensive presentation regarding the public junior college in Texas. Gives standards for accrediting, and text of 1929 state junior college law. Gives detailed data and discussion on admission, graduation, faculty, student body, courses of study, physical properties, finances, and extra-curricular activities.


Arrangements made between University of Tennessee and Tennessee Wesleyan college.


Discusses establishment of junior colleges in New Jersey.

Discusses "the junior college situation as it relates to business education as to (1) its relative newness; (2) its place in the whole scheme of education on the secondary level; (3) the functions of the junior college"—popularizing, preparatory, guidance, and terminal.

1519. Sloan, Mary Elizabeth. A statistical study of the records of 2,447 students in the colleges of arts, literature, and science at the University of Chicago. Chicago, 1927. 45 p., 12 tables, 7 figures.

Unpublished master's thesis at University of Chicago. A study of records of 2,447 students at Chicago in winter quarter, 1927-32 per cent being transfers. Average standing of transfers (3.00) was materially higher than average standing (2.81) of all students in the group studied. Average from normal schools highest, next in order students transferring from junior colleges. For summary see No. 1513.


Section devoted to faculty qualification for public junior colleges, 218.


Answers the questions: Is the student to be regarded as an adult or an adolescent? In what sense is his work "secondary"? Is the junior college teacher primarily a scholar or a pedagogue, or must he be both? Is his technique to be that of the high school or the college, or must he develop a new one?


Apportionment of state junior college fund in California, 49-50.


General summary of development of the junior college, scholastic standing of instructors, course of study, advantages, expense, and application to special needs in Colorado.


1524. Turrill, Park B. A traveling school of the desert. Sierra educational news, 26: 2-8, March 1930, 6 illustrations.

Instructor in chemistry at Glendale (Calif.), junior college, describes trips of groups of students each spring vacation to Death Valley for inspection of mining and chemical industries.


A study based on records of 234 transfers from California junior colleges, 1922-1928, of whom 128 were graduates. Shows that junior college group as compared with native students did superior work as juniors but inferior work as seniors. See No. 1549.


Describes the Millsaps-Whitworth collegiate system in Mississippi and reasons leading up to it. Has foreword by D. M. Key, and reprint of portion of article "Fad or fixture," by W. C. Bells, No. 428.


Includes a study of the replacement value of laboratory apparatus and equipment for the various sciences in 33 junior colleges.

1529. Young, W. Some aspects of the junior college as seen by its students. Educational research record, 2: 1-8, October 1929.

Zimmerman, Bruce Lewis. See Swift, Fletcher Harper, No. 1522.


Lists of reinspected and of newly accredited junior colleges, 51, and modifications in standards of the association for junior colleges, 50; experimental status of junior college of Kansas City, Mo., approved, 52; standards for junior colleges, 57-58; list of 42 accredited junior colleges, 66-67; junior college experiments (Stephens and Kansas City), 73-74.

1531. —— Triennial reports of accredited higher institutions. North central association quarterly, 3: 468-537, March 1929.

Includes data on junior colleges in North central association territory.


State support of junior colleges in seven states and state aid in others.

1533. Allen, W. S. The association of Texas colleges grows. Texas outlook, 14: 72, April 1930.

List of member junior colleges in Texas.

1534. —— Comparison of the success in four-year college of students who graduate from junior college with those who attend the four-year college. Association of Texas colleges, Spring meeting, April 1930.


Historical directory, 3-4; minutes, 7-9; papers, addresses, and discussions, 11-172; members, 173-78.


Summary of Hudelson's investigations and reports on class size. Summary of actual practice relative to teaching load, gathered by questionnaire, from 87 public junior colleges in 1928-29.


Unpublished master's thesis at George Peabody college for teachers. Comprehensive list of junior colleges in the United States, together with certain data concerning them.

1538. —— [Minutes, remarks as secretary, report of executive committee.] American association of junior colleges, tenth annual meeting, 7-9, 158-61, and passim, Atlantic City, 1929.

1539. —— A brief study of the development of the junior college movement. American association of junior colleges, tenth annual meeting, Atlantic City, 1929, 11-15, 2 tables.

Early history, and study of institutional mortality. Development and activities of the association.

Printed directory giving name, location, presiding officer, status, control, date established, accreditation, enrollment, tuition, and property value for each of 429 junior colleges in the country having 67,627 students.


An address delivered before the Duluth chapter of the American interprofessional institute, May 1929. General survey of the development and significance of the junior college movement, and particular advantages of the Duluth junior college.


Reasons for junior colleges, especially as applied to conditions in Utah.

1543. Cooper, William J. Some opportunities for the junior college. American association of junior colleges, tenth annual meeting, Atlantic City, 1929, 87-94.

Presents three fields of activity "in the order of their importance: First, to offer a liberal education to a new stratum of the American public; second, to train for certain semiprofessions that have not been taken care of except by the private business college, in the private automotive school or in the technical college; and, thirdly, to do whatever the university wants you to do with about 8 or 10 per cent of the population who will go on in the law, medicine, and other professional lines."


Report of committee and revised constitution proposed for Phi Theta Kappa.


Essentially duplicate of article by same author in Pomona College Magazine; see No. 1481.


"This treatise was written in 1800, at the request of Thomas Jefferson, then vice president and afterward president of the United States of America. It had the approval of that great statesman and of his worthy successor." An outline of a plan for national education, including primary schools, secondary schools, and the university. His outline of secondary schools has many striking similarities to the present junior colleges.


List of 64 accredited junior colleges.


1550. —— [Abstract.] Educational research bulletin (Ohio state university), 9: 225, April 16, 1930.

Abstract of article by Eells, W. C., and Brand, R. R., in School review, No. 438.
ADDENDA

1551. Eells, Walter Crosby. California junior colleges through the eyes of their students. American association of junior colleges, tenth annual meeting, Atlantic City, 1929, 126-142, 6 tables, 6 figures.

Based upon a questionnaire from 3,058 students in 28 junior colleges of California. Includes material essentially like that by Eells and Brand, in School review. See Nos. 455 and 456, but with additional material on mental-educational survey of California junior college students.


A reply to article in same journal by Carl Holliday. "This junior college movement," No. 622.

1554. Fay, Lucy E. The library in the junior college (with discussion). American association of junior colleges, tenth annual meeting, Atlantic City, 1929, 118-29, table.

Discusses functions of the junior college library, book collections, library staff, budget, buildings, and equipment. Detailed suggested budgets for libraries of institutions with annual incomes of $125,000 and $250,000.


Based upon a study of 8 junior colleges.


Answers six questions regarding number and functions, success, costs, and conditions desirable for establishing junior colleges. Largely based upon Whitney's "Junior college in America."


Unpublished master's thesis at George Peabody college for teachers. Develops 14 criteria. Summarized under No. 496, (q. u.).


References to extensive compilations of junior college standards. Summary of opinions from 21 administrators in eastern junior colleges. Discusses four possibilities.


Traces growth of 28 junior colleges. Classified according to method of support, sex of students, and location.


Unpublished master's thesis at Stanford university. Based upon California junior college mental-education survey of over 10,000 students. See No. 1484. Detailed comparisons made for students intending to enter University of California, Stanford university, University of Southern California, and less detailed comparisons for many other institutions.

Professor of education at University of Wisconsin favors "as a means of extending the opportunities and the influences of our great state universities, wherever conditions warrant, the organization of one or more junior colleges to be operated and controlled by the state university."


Unpublished master's thesis at Cornell university. Comparisons of curricular offerings in 113 junior colleges. In general, curricula and methods were found to correspond closely to curricula and methods in first two years of standard four-year colleges, but with added flexibility for those not pursuing further study.

1564. Kefauver, Grayson N. Student activities in junior colleges (with discussion). American association of junior colleges, tenth annual meeting, Atlantic City. 1929, 24-36.

Based upon a survey of activities in 110 junior colleges.


The college aptitude of junior college students; efforts at curriculum adjustment in the junior colleges; appraisal of the practices disclosed, illustrated by practices found in many California junior colleges.


Recommendation to the legislature for improved financial support for junior colleges summarized by Brothers, E. Q. See No. 139.


Unpublished master's thesis at University of Akron. The junior college is on a sound basis, and if organized as a unit by itself it has a bright future.


Unpublished master's thesis at Yale university. An analytical study of the junior college movement. Gives detailed statements as to current practices, costs, feasibility of establishment, relationship to existing educational institutions, etc.


"A study of the grades of junior college students indicates that the going-away-to-college function of the junior college is overemphasized, and that the buildings, laboratories, and faculty are not being used to give the greatest economic value to the student."


(1) The purposes of the junior college; (2) the place of the junior college in an organized state system of public schools; (3) the organization and administration of the junior college; (4) the financing of the junior college.


Unpublished master's thesis at George Peabody college for teachers. A brief discussion of the reasons for founding these schools and case studies of representative institutions, giving an insight into the functions, conditions, and problems of the school. Sources of revenue, methods of securing revenue, and types of campaigns are discussed.

Answers two questions: Why should it be legal to expend public funds for public junior colleges? Why should the law which provides for the establishment of local junior colleges fix minimum prerequisites in terms of financial resources or enrollment?


"My purpose is to point out some of the basic considerations that underlie an integrated program of secondary education and to focus attention upon some of the chief obstacles that block the way to the adaptation of the school to the needs of the individual and of society."


Text of new standards for junior colleges as revised, amended, and adopted in 1929.

1576 Oppenheimer, J. J. Terminal courses in high school and junior colleges. Bulletin of the department of secondary school principals, No. 30 (fourteenth yearbook), March 1930, 185-95, bibliography, 15 titles.

"The purposes of this paper are three: (1) to indicate the need for further experimentation in terminal functions of general cultural courses of the senior high school and junior college; (2) to show the need for terminal vocational courses especially on the junior college level; (3) to suggest how the four-year junior college might aid both types of terminal courses." Reports curriculum work at Stephens college, Missouri.


Summarizes development of junior colleges in the United States.


Announcement of new junior college periodical and its relation to Stanford university.


Book review of W. S. Gray's, "The junior college curriculum." See No. 526.


Discussion of employment survey of Los Angeles, and of junior college survey of Siskiyou county, Calif. See No. 1086.


Unpublished master's thesis at Stanford university. Based upon a detailed analysis of several hundred junior college catalogs.

1582. Robertson, David A. (Erroneously given as Robinson.) [Remarks.] American association of junior colleges, tenth annual meeting, Atlantic City, 1929, 153-54.

Discusses migration of American students to European universities, and relation to junior college standards.


Abstract of article in School and society, by E. R. Cortright, No. 1479.


1590. Shields, H. G. Economics and business education on the junior college level (with discussion). American association of junior colleges, tenth annual meeting, Atlantic City, 1929, 16-24, figure. Relationship of economics and business courses to the recognized functions of the junior college. "I should say that the major problem of junior college business education concerns itself with economics."

1591. Shockley, F. W. The junior college plan of the University of Pittsburgh (with discussion). American association of junior colleges, tenth annual meeting, Atlantic City, 1929, 46-57. Outline of historical development, administration, plant, finance, curriculum, university credit, students, instructional staff, guidance, and student activities.


1593. Spahr, B. H. Engineering education on the junior college level. American association of junior colleges, tenth annual meeting, Atlantic City, 1929, 106-18, 3 tables, figure. Practically 60 out of every 100 students entering the four-year engineering colleges leave for employment at various stages before graduation; 45 to 50 of the 60 leave from the junior college levels. "Evidence is conclusive that industry is under-recruited with technically educated men. This condition applies particularly to areas of technical education other than the four-year engineering college."

1594. Stoddard, George D. The articulation of high school and college subject matter. School executives magazine, 49: 355-57, April 1930, portrait. The junior college as a complicating factor. "In Iowa alone, 25 junior colleges are in operation and four or five more are voted to begin next year."

Favors scholarship in a broad field of study and professional courses in education. "Under the present circumstances, to lay down a requirement for a doctor's degree would be a mistake."


1598. Wilbur, Ray Lyman. The opportunity of the junior college. South Carolina education, April 1930.

"The presence of a junior college in a community means that an opportunity is offered for those in their teens to give themselves a thorough try-out, without great economic disadvantage and without leaving home after high-school graduation. It provides for those who have neither the capacity to profit by university instruction nor the necessary financial backing the chance to round out their education by two years of work of college grade."


Favors legislation making junior colleges integral part of public schools.


Suggests various undesirable types of junior colleges. Enumerates states where more junior colleges should be established. Considers cost and methods of support. "Whenever there is a probable attendance of 150 or more students, I believe that a community is under the same obligation to offer junior college work to its young people as it is to offer them the earlier years of their education."
Periodicals, Proceedings, and Yearbooks Represented in this Bibliography

Alabama school journal, Alabama educational association, First national bank building, Montgomery, Ala.

Alaska school bulletin, Territorial department of education, Juneau, Alaska.

American educational digest (now School executives magazine), 1126-28 Q Street, Lincoln, Nebr.

American educational review (ceased publication, 1915), Chicago, Ill.

American mathematical monthly, Lancaster, Pa.

American teacher, 327 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Architect, New York, N. Y.

Arizona teacher and home journal, State teachers association, Phoenix, Ariz.

Association of American colleges bulletin, 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Association of Texas colleges bulletin, Baylor university, Waco, Tex.

Athletic Journal, Chicago, Ill.

Atlantic monthly, 8 Arlington Street, Boston, Mass.


Baylor bulletin, Baylor university, Waco, Tex.

Brigham Young college bulletin, Brigham Young university, Provo, Utah.

Bulletin of high points in the work of the high schools of New York city, 500 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.


Bulletin of the American association of university professors, 26 Jackson Place, NW., Washington, D. C.

Bulletin of the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, Nashville, Tenn.

Bulletin of the Bureau of school service, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.

Bulletin of the Carnegie foundation for the advancement of teaching, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Bulletin of the department of education, state of California, Sacramento, Calif.

Bulletin of the educational council of the Iowa state teachers association, Des Moines, Iowa.

Bulletin of the National association of secondary school principals, Cicero, Ill.

Bulletin of the Pacific coast association of collegiate registrars, Riverside junior college, Riverside, Calif.

Bulletin of the school of education of Indiana university, Bloomington, Ind.

Bulletin of the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans.

California quarterly of secondary education, California society of secondary education, Berkeley, Calif.

California schools, State department of education, Sacramento, Calif.

California state board of education, biennial reports; Sacramento, Calif.

California university chronicle, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.

California weekly (ceased publication, 1910), San Francisco, Calif.
Carleton college news bulletin, Northfield, Minn.
Carnegie foundation for the advancement of teaching, annual reports, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Catholic education association, bulletin, 1651 East Main Street, Columbus, Ohio.
Catholic educational review, Catholic education press, Washington, D. C.
Chicago schools journal, Chicago normal college, Chicago, Ill.
Christian education, Council of church boards of education in the United States, 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Christian education magazine, Board of education, Methodist Episcopal church, south, Nashville, Tenn.
Christian index, Atlanta, Ga.
Christian Science monitor, Boston, Mass.
Colorado school journal, 530 Commonwealth building, Denver, Colo.
Colorado state teachers college bulletin, Greeley, Colo.
Columbia alumni news, Columbia university, New York, N. Y.
Columbia university bulletin of information, New York, N. Y.
Connecticut schools, State board of education, Hartford, Conn.
Education, The Palmer Co., 120 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.
Educational administration and supervision, Warwick and York, Baltimore, Md.
Educational digest (continued as American educational digest, q. v.).
Educational record, American council on education, 26 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
Educational record supplement, American council on education, 26 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
Educational research bulletin, Ohio State university, Columbus, Ohio.
Educational research bulletin of Pasadena city schools, Pasadena, Calif.
Educational research record, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr.
Educational review (now combined with School and society), Doubleday, Doran & Co., Garden City, N. Y.
Educator-journal (ceased publication, 1924), Indianapolis, Ind.
Engineering magazine, Pasadena junior college, Pasadena, Calif.
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