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BUREAU OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH
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AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY
DEALING WITH EXTRA-CURRICULAR
ACTIVITIES IN ELEMENTARY AND
HIGH SCHOOLS

By

CHARLES W. ODELL

Assistant Director, Bureau of Educational Research

Assisted by

JOHN H. BLOUGH

Assistant, Bureau of Educational Research



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An Annotated Bibliography Dealing With Extra-Curricular Activities in Elementary and High Schools

The bibliography contained in this bulletin, although fairly extensive, is by no means a complete list of references dealing with extra-curricular activities in elementary and high schools. Its limitations may be described under the following four headings: topics omitted, sources consulted, period covered, and references omitted.

Material on a number of topics which are sometimes dealt with in discussions of extra-curricular activities is not included in this bibliography. These topics are as follows:

Work for which school credit is usually given.

Departmental clubs closely connected with instruction in some one subject or in a closely related group of subjects, such as a French club or a commercial club.

High-school fraternities and sororities.

Clubs and organizations, such as Boy Scouts, Campfire Girls, the Hi-Y, and others, not directly connected with the school.

The use of the school as a community center for adults.

The social life of pupils outside of the school and its control.

Patriotic activities.

Special programs for such occasions as Thanksgiving, Christmas, Arbor Day, Education Week, and so forth.

School gardens.

The work of the athletic coach and his relationship to the pupils.

The sources from which this bibliography was compiled include all educational publications available at the Bureau of Educational Research and in the general and departmental libraries of the University of Illinois. In the above statement the word "educational" is used in a rather technical sense to refer to publications which have as their chief purpose dealing with educational subjects. No attempt was made to discover and include articles contained in general publications or in those belonging to other vocations than education. For example, no effort was made to find articles dealing with school savings banks in banking journals nor with school publications in journalistic periodicals; although such publications as these and many of the more serious of our

popular or semi-popular magazines contain articles which might properly be listed in this bibliography. The material examined included all of the more important educational periodicals, all of those which have more than a merely local circulation and a considerable number of those which are purely local. In addition, most educational books which devote any attention to this topic were available and were examined, also a considerable mass of miscellaneous material such as school surveys and reports, proceedings of educational associations, United States Bureau of Education publications, pamphlets of various sorts, and so forth.

The period covered is from the beginning of 1920¹ to the late autumn of 1925. There are two reasons why this time limitation was adopted. The chief of these was that the writers did not have available any very complete collection of periodicals and other material published prior to 1920. In the second place, it did not seem worth while to attempt to secure this material nor to examine the part of it at hand because of the fact that practically all the essential ideas contained in the discussions of extra-curricular activities written before 1920 have been repeated in others published since that date.

Not all of the known references falling within the limitations of the three sorts just described were included. A number were omitted because their contributions were so slight that it seemed not worth while to mention them. Most of these were very short, or, if of considerable length, scarcely touched upon any topic included in this bibliography. Many of the references given in other bibliographies on this same subject are not found in this one. In some cases these references could not be located, although the proper periodicals and other publications were at hand. Evidently they were incorrectly given. In other cases the sources were not available and the references were omitted, partly because the writers desired to include annotations and partly because of the impossibility of verification.²

The references included are classified under ten heads as follows:

1. General. This includes all references dealing with two or more types of activities.
2. Assemblies.
3. Athletics, including physical play and recreation.

¹A very few references dated not more than two or three years before 1920 are included because of their unusual value.

²All references included were verified at two different times in addition to the original listing. In most cases this was done by two different persons.

4. Citizenship. This includes pupil self-government as well as the general development of good citizenship and character.
5. Clubs and societies.
6. Finances. This includes both financial control of extra-curricular activities and school savings systems.
7. Honor societies.
8. Publications.
9. Social life in the narrow sense, including school parties, dances, and so forth.
10. Miscellaneous.

There are no duplicate or cross references, as all those which treat of more than one type of activity are included in the general section. The annotations found therein indicate whether the references deal with the subject of extra-curricular activities in a general way, that is, cover the whole or practically the whole field, or whether they discuss only a few specific activities. In the latter case, the types discussed are mentioned.

In preparing a bibliography, one question which always arises has to do with the form in which the authors' names are to be given. Two methods of doing this may be considered as satisfactory, though probably neither one is entirely so. One is to make use of initials only, the other to give the names as actually found in connection with the articles referred to. The former has the advantage of uniformity and economy. In the present instance, however, the latter has been followed. It has the one decided advantage of referring to authors by the forms of their names which in most cases they are accustomed to use and therefore by which they are best known.

PART I. GENERAL

ANDERSON, W. N. *A Manual for School Officers*. New York: The Century Company, 1925, p. 278-96.

This is a brief discussion of social and athletic activities from the point of view of the principal. A constitution for an athletic association is given.

BABER, MATIE P. "Motivating the outside activities of a junior high school," *Journal of Educational Method*, 1:112-16, November, 1921.

This relates what has been done in the Enslow Junior High School of Huntington, West Virginia, along the lines indicated by the title. Social activities and entertainments are included.

BELTING, PAUL E. *The Community and its High School*. New York: D. C. Heath and Company, 1923, p. 256-75.

This is a report of a questionnaire study of extra-curricular activities in Illinois high schools. Organization, practice, administration and size of high school are considered.

BENNETT, H. OMER. "Developing leadership in the high school," *Education*, 8:107-15, October, 1922.

There should be enough extra-curricular activities in the high school so that each student may develop his abilities. Many such possible activities are outlined and a system of allowing points for extra-curricular work is suggested.

BRIGGS, THOMAS H. "Extra-curricular activities in junior high schools," *Educational Administration and Supervision*, 8:1-9, January, 1922.

This is a statement of the underlying principles that should govern extra-curricular activities, with a discussion of each, followed by a short bibliography.

BROWN, H. CLARK. "Non-curricular possibilities in high schools," *High School Teacher*, 1:182-84, 223, June, 1925.

This outlines the work of various boys' clubs in the Geneva, Illinois, High School. A concrete and fairly detailed description of their activities is given.

BURGESS, H. O. "Extra-curricular activities in the William A. Bass Junior High School," *Atlanta High School Journal*, 2:1-2, February 1, 1924.

The organization and control of athletics, lunch stands, publications, student government, orchestras and various clubs in the junior high school named in the title are discussed.

CABELL, ELVIRA D. "Social activities of Chicago high schools," *Chicago Schools Journal*, 5:360-66, May, 1923.

This article discusses not only social activities of the sort usually thought of, that is, parties and entertainments, but also student self-government and participation in school administration, community service of various kinds and many other student activities. A rather elaborate outline of such activities as carried on in the Harrison Technical High School is given.

CALDWELL, OTIS W. "Some factors in training for leadership." *Fourth Yearbook, National Association of Secondary School Principals*, p. 2-13, (1920).

The writer attempts to depict the characteristics essential for leadership and then shows how the choosing of leaders is actually done in schools. Extra-curricular activities are recommended for training leaders.

CHENEY, W. O. "Extra curricula activities of a modern high school," *Atlanta High School Journal*, 3:5-7, October 1, 1924.

The plan of extra-curricular activities in the Tech High School of Atlanta is briefly outlined.

CLEMENT, JOHN ADDISON. *Curriculum Making in Secondary Schools*. New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1923, p. 35, 471-847.

A comprehensive discussion of extra-curricular activities. The author emphasizes the need for organizing and administering this work with the same care as is given to curricular materials.

CLINE, E. C. "Extra-curricular activities in a senior high school," *Educator-Journal*, 24:337-40, February, 1924.

The program of extra-curricular activity in the Richmond, Indiana, Senior High School is briefly outlined with a description of the machinery necessary to carry it out. There is also a preliminary discussion of the value of extra-curricular activities.

COLEMAN, M. E. "Student control in school activities at Tech High School and how exercised," *Atlanta High School Journal*, 1:1-2, February 5, 1923.

This is a short discussion of the extra-curricular activities in the Technical High School of Atlanta, Georgia. These activities have no connection with student self-government.

CUBBERLEY, ELLWOOD P. *The Principal and his School*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1923, p. 543-47.

In this article Cubberley points out the advantages of inter-school contests. He then gives ten rules to be observed in conducting them.

DAVIS, CALVIN OLIN. "Collateral activities." *Junior High School Education*. New York: World Book Company, 1924, p. 353-72.

The student activities common to high schools are described and illustrated. A theory for their inclusion in the high-school program is given.

DEFFENBAUGH, W. S. "Extra curricular activities." *U. S. Bureau of Education Bulletin*, 1923, No. 12. Washington, 1923, p. 12-14.

This is a statement of the general trend of extra-curricular activities as discovered by the writer's nation-wide study of secondary schools.

DEMENT, ALICE L. "Values in extra-curricular organizations in the high school," *School Review*, 32:40-48, January, 1924.

This article presents results from a questionnaire sent to a number of California high schools. The types of general organizations, the kinds of organized activities, the numbers of students participating therein, the costs of maintaining these activities, and the opinions of the students as to existing conditions are discussed.

ECHOLS, SILAS. "The status of extra-curricular activities in Illinois high schools—report of committee." *High School Conference Proceedings*, 1921. Urbana: University of Illinois, 1922, p. 45-49.

This is a report of a questionnaire study by a committee of the Illinois High School Principals' Association of 145 Illinois high schools, giving an enumeration of activities in the various sizes of schools, the administration and supervision of activities, the granting of credit toward graduation and the scope of the activities.

EVANS, WILLIAM A. "The place of extra-curricular activities in junior high school." Proceedings Fourth Annual Session of the Ohio State Educational Conference, Ohio State University Bulletin, Vol. 29, No. 2. Columbus, Ohio: Ohio State University, p. 290-92.

This is a short theoretical discussion along the lines indicated by the title. The writer takes the viewpoint that extra-curricular activities are fundamental and should be given a place in the regular school day.

FALVEY, A. "Extra-curricular activities in the continuation school," Vocational Education Magazine, 2:415-18, January, 1924.

This article is a review of the activities carried on in the Syracuse Continuation School for Girls. Each activity is for some educative purpose and the results have been gratifying.

FOSTER, CHARLES R. *Extra-curricular Activities in the High School.* Richmond, Virginia: Johnson Publishing Company, 1925. 222 p.

This volume was prepared as a text and reference book dealing with extra-curricular activities in the high school. It discusses all of the more important of such activities and gives brief lists of references. Apparently the activities in Pittsburgh high schools furnish many of the examples given.

FOSTER, C. R. "The Latimer Junior High School," *Elementary School Journal*, 24:279-89, December, 1923.

As part of the general description of this high school some attention is given to school government, the school assembly and other extra-curricular activities.

FOWLER, BURTON P. "The social organization of a high school," *School and Society*, 12:396-99, October 30, 1920.

This is a rather general discussion of the topic indicated by the subject. Five guiding principles are mentioned and discussed briefly.

FOWLER, BURTON P. "Socialization of the six-year high school through the organization of student activities." *N. E. A. Proceedings*, Vol. 59. Washington: National Education Association, 1921, p. 672-73. Also in *Intermountain Educator*, 16:13, September, 1921.

Five principles to be observed in the management of extra-curricular activities in high schools are stated.

FREELAND, GEORGE E. *Modern Elementary School Practice.* New York: The Macmillan Company, 1921, p. 368-89.

This is a theoretical discussion of how to conduct extra-curricular activities in the grades. Pupil initiative is emphasized.

FRENCH, WILL. "The place and significance of extra-curricular activities in the junior high school." *N. E. A. Proceedings*, Vol. 51. Washington: National Education Association, 1923, p. 1001.

This is a paragraph showing that the nature of the junior high school demands that an important place be given to extra-curricular activities.

FRETWELL, ELBERT K. "The adviser of girls and the extra-curricular activities of the high school," *Educational Administration and Supervision*, 10:71-78, February, 1924.

In addition to discussing the duties of advisers of girls, a statement of principles which should govern extra-curricular activities of girls is given and a plan of organizing such activities suggested.

FRETWELL, ELBERT K. "Extra-curricular activities of secondary schools. A bibliography of pupil participation in the extra-curricular life of the school," *Teachers College Record*, 24:60-72, January, 1923.

This contains more than eighty annotated references.

FRETWELL, ELBERT K. "Extra-curricular activities of the boys' high schools." *Baltimore School Survey*, Vol. 3. Baltimore: Albrecht Company, 1921, p. 101-10.

This is a survey of the extra-curricular activities of the boys' high schools of Baltimore. A comprehensive investigation is reported, following which are recommendations by the survey committee.

GARVEY, NEIL F. "The value of extra-curricular activities in the high school," *High School Teacher*, 1:310-11, October, 1925.

The writer discusses briefly athletics, dramatics and public speaking, musical activities and other student organizations, referring to both the values and the evils.

GLASS, JAMES M. "Junior high school—school activities." *University of Pennsylvania Bulletin*, Vol. 23, No. 1. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania, 1922, p. 185-90.

This deals with the replies secured to a questionnaire sent to those interested in the junior high school throughout the whole country. Some of the questions dealt with extra-curricular activities. No statistical tables are given, but merely general summaries of the returns.

GLOSS, GEORGE. "The Chicago high-school students' association," *Chicago Schools Journal*, 5:9-10, September, 1922.

The association referred to in the title has an interschool society with aims having to do with athletics, vocational placement, assistance of poor students, publicity and other activities in which high-school students are interested.

GROTE, CAROLINE. "Regulation of extra-curricular activities." *N. E. A. Proceedings*, Vol. 60. Washington: National Education Association, 1922, p. 752-58.

Specific suggestions are made showing how extra-curricular activities may be used for the achievement of each of the seven cardinal principles of secondary education.

HAWES, IDA E. "The attendance department—a laboratory of citizenship," *School Review*, 32:266-75, April, 1924.

In the Pasadena, California, High School, use is made of a merit system which applies to conduct, and a point system which applies to extra-curricular activities. Both are given in detail with some discussion as to how they work in practice.

HOBSON, CLOY S. "An experiment in organization and administration of high-school extra-curricular activities," *School Review*, 31:116-24, February, 1923.

The experiment described was carried on in the Kearney, Nebraska, High School. The constitution is given in full, also the honor-point schedule and other information. The plan appears to have been satisfactory.

HOLCH, A. E. "Student activities in the high school," *Education*, 45:606-18, June, 1925.

The writer presents in rather indefinite form the results from a questionnaire answered by thirty-two Nebraska and Colorado superintendents and principals. These results and his discussion cover a rather wide field of extra-curricular activities.

INGLIS, ALEXANDER. *Principles of Secondary Education*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1918, p. 715-17.

The thesis is that there should not be a "sharply dividing line between education through the curriculum and education through various activities which have developed in connection with school life apart from curriculum demands."

JOHNSON, ETHEL. "Student activities in the small high school," *American Schoolmaster*, 14:383-87, December, 1921.

Based on questionnaire answers from twenty-three schools in the state of Michigan. The number of activities per teacher and pupil, the number of each sort of organization and the recognized values are presented.

JOHNSON, FRANKLIN W. *The Administration and Supervision of the High School*. Boston: Ginn and Company, 1925, p. 150-73.

This is a thorough discussion of the principles, forms, and administration of extra-curricular activities.

JOHNSTON, CHARLES HUGHES, NEWLON, JESSE H., and PICKELL, FRANK G. *Junior-Senior High School Administration*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1922, p. 241-44, 249-53.

The authors mention reasons why high schools should provide constructive social programs and then give principles which should underlie them. One chapter has to do with the organizing of athletics and games.

JONES, GERTRUDE. "Three principles underlying the administration of extra-curricular activities," *School Review*, 33:510-22, September, 1925.

The writer states the three principles as faculty guidance with student cooperation, activity not contributory to one of the objectives of secondary education and a definite uniform system of handling finance. These are discussed in light of the practices at the Lincoln, Nebraska, High School. The article is very suggestive.

KINGMAN, CHARLES H. "Extra-curricular work in Illinois high schools," *American Schoolmaster*, 16:83-85, November, 1923.

This reports the findings from a questionnaire answered by almost one hundred and fifty high schools in Illinois. The number of activities, faculty supervisors, times

and places of meetings, treasurers, extra-curricular credits and social activities are all considered.

KOOS, LEONARD V. *The Junior High School*. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Howe, 1920, p. 167-69.

A brief plea for careful control of school activities by the faculty.

LAMAR, FRANKLIN S. "Extra-curricular activities." *N. E. A. Proceedings*, Vol. 63. Washington: National Education Association, 1925, p. 609-14.

A general discussion advocating extra-curricular activities for the purpose of training students to act according to better modes of behavior outside of school as well as in school.

LEWIS, GRACE T. "Centralizing student activities in the high school," *School Review*, 31:612-26, October, 1923.

This article presents an account of the organization of student activities in the Mt. Vernon, New York, High School. The outstanding feature is a general organization which coordinates and to some extent controls all student activities. A rather detailed outline of this organization and how it operates is given.

LUCEY, MICHAEL H. "The application of democracy to the organization and administration of the high school." *Educational Administration and Supervision*, 10:205-11, April, 1924.

Most of this article is a theoretical discussion of the subject. Near the close, however, a few instances are cited from the Julia Richman High School of New York City.

LULL, HERBERT G., and WILSON, H. B. *The Redirection of High School Instruction*. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1921, p. 65-66, 85-89, 146-49.

This contains brief references to athletics, school senate and school debating, giving specific illustrations of their administration in schools.

LYMAN, R. L. "The Ben Blewett Junior High School of St. Louis," *School Review*, 28:26-40, 97-111, January, February, 1920.

Although this article is not primarily devoted to the discussion of extra-curricular activities, it refers briefly to organized play and athletics, clubs and other extra-class work.

LYMAN, R. L. "The Washington Junior High School, Rochester, New York," *School Review*, 28:178-204, March, 1920.

Minor attention is given to several lines of extra-curricular activity in this article.

MCDANIEL, M. R. "School morale." *Third Yearbook of the National Association of Secondary School Principals*. Published by the Association, 1920, p. 75-80.

This discusses the place of cooperation, school assemblies, emphasis on scholarship, athletics, clubs and other activities in the development of general school morale.

MILLER, HARRY LLOYD, and HARGREAVES, RICHARD T. *The Self-Directed School*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1925. p. 312-46.

The theory of school activities is considered here with the purpose of evaluating the work of the school in terms of interests and needs of the students. Assembly programs are suggested as a means for presenting the extra-curricular activities to the school.

OLIVER, M. "High school organizations and their administration," *American School Board Journal*, 65:58-59, October, 1922.

In this article the chairman of the committee on organizations in the Pasadena high schools states six principles adopted in their high school to control student activities. The activities are enumerated and purposes given as carried out.

PARKER, WYLIE. "Evening thoughts about school activities," *Texas Outlook*, 9:26, October, 1925.

This is a short theoretical discussion of the place of extra-curricular activities.

PATTERSON, J. R. "The possible relation of student activities to the social studies in the junior high school." *Proceedings of the Third Annual Educational Conference*. *Ohio State University Bulletin*, Vol. 28, No. 2. Columbus, Ohio: Ohio State University, 1923, p. 391-94.

This argues in favor of extra-curricular activities because of their citizenship value and advocates that they be rather closely connected with the social studies carried for credit.

PATTERSON, KENNETH ROLAND. "A new plan for crediting school activities," *Kentucky High School Quarterly*, 10:15-43, January, 1924.

This is a detailed discussion of a plan by which regular high-school credit will be given not only for academic work, but also for athletic, forensic, social, artistic and general activities.

PAUL, FRANCIS H. J. "The value of extra-curricular activities." *N. E. A. Proceedings*, Vol. 62. Washington: National Education Association, 1924, p. 916-17.

This brief report discusses how one high school uses extra-curricular activities for the achievement of desirable habits and attitudes among the students.

PORE, O. E. "A county-wide program of extra-curricular activities." *N. E. A. Proceedings*, Vol. 62. Washington: National Education Association, 1924, p. 959.

This is an argument that the county superintendent should supplement the work of the curriculum by other activities in a program which has a county-wide basis.

POUND, OLIVIA. "The social life of high school girls: its problems and its opportunities," *School Review*, 28:50-56. January, 1920.

In this article, attention is given to clubs, racial and social differences, student government, and so forth. Specific examples from several different high schools show what is being done along some of these lines.

POUND, OLIVIA. "Social reconstruction in the high school," *School and Society*, 14:509-13, December 3, 1921.

This discusses the opportunities in both classroom and extra-curricular activities for pupils to work together in some activity of common interest. A number of references are made to the plan used in the Lincoln, Nebraska, High School.

PRUNTY, MERLE. "Sane and systematic direction of extra-curricular activities." *Sixth Yearbook of the National Association of Secondary School Principals*. Published by the Association, 1922, p. 1-9.

A description of the plan used in Central High School, Tulsa, Oklahoma, in which students are allowed one period of time for extra-curricular activities, thereby making what the writer calls "a curricular program of extra-curricular activities." Supervision and recognition are emphasized.

RANDALL, F. O. "Handling student activities," *Inter-Mountain Educator*, 16:261-62, February, 1921.

This is a short summary of the method of handling student activities used in the Flathead, Montana, High School. The organization of the student council and the plan of financial control are the two topics especially emphasized.

ROUDEBUSH, G. E. "Assembly, socialized recitation, and extra-curricular activities," *Vocational Education Magazine*, 2: 418-21, January, 1924.

This article attempts to show that extra-curricular activities are important enough to command a place on the regular school program and that they should be given some of the teachers' and pupils' regular school time. Numerous suggestions are given concerning several of the activities.

SEALE, E. C. "Students' activities as related to the course of study." *Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Session of the Ohio State Educational Conference*. *Ohio State University Bulletin*, Vol. 29, No. 2. Columbus, Ohio: Ohio State University, p. 180-84.

The result of a survey of the extra-curricular activities participated in by one thousand rural and village high-school students is given. It is shown that there is a definite tendency for students who participate in many extra-curricular activities to give less time to their regular work.

SKINNER, AVERY W. "The limitations which should be set upon the small high school with respect to its extra-curricula activities," *High School Quarterly*, 8:146-51, April, 1925.

The writer summarizes his views on the subject into four general principles. Also he states seven rules which should guide the supervision of such activities.

STEVENS, ROMIETT. "The extra-curricular activities of the two girls' high schools." *Baltimore School Survey*. Baltimore, Maryland: Albrecht Company, 1921, p. 90-100.

This is a survey of the extra-curricular activities in the girls' high schools of Baltimore. A comprehensive investigation is reported following which are recommendations by the survey committee.

VAUGHAN, T. H. "A point system and record card for extra-curricular activities," *School and Society*, 16:745-47, December 30, 1922.

The system described herein is in use in the Winfield, Kansas, High School. Its operation is described briefly.

VAN DENBURG, JOSEPH K. *The Junior High School Idea*. New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1922, p. 215-19, 327-53.

This tells of methods used in the Speyer Experimental Junior High School in New York City for motivating and administering school work, extra-curricular activities and for emphasizing moral responsibility.

VON DONHOFF, IDA, et al. "New materials for the junior high schools. A. Projects concerned with school activities and interests." *Twentieth Yearbook of the National Society for the Study of Education*, Part I. Bloomington, Illinois: Public School Publishing Company, 1921, p. 118-34.

This consists of a series of short discussions of such activities as a civics club, installation of electric bulbs, a school magazine, printing a school paper, class-day exercises, a better speech crusade, a play for a Halloween party, and so on.

WARD, R. W. "The development and control of extra-curriculum activities among girls." *Eighth Yearbook of the National Association of Secondary Principals*. Published by the Association, 1924, p. 62-65.

The plan is presented as used in Mount Clemens High School, Michigan. All girls are induced to take part in many activities. Attractive awards are offered.

WILSON, ELLA EHMSSEN. "The Girls' League as an agency in the education of high-school girls," *School Review*, 33:208-19, March, 1925.

The Girls' League exists in the Franklin High School of Portland, Oregon. Its constitution is given in full, followed by an outline of how it operates. This includes the committees, initiation ceremony and a list of its accomplishments.

WINNER, H. E. "The place and value of extra-curricular activities in the high school." *N. E. A. Proceedings*, Vol. 61. Washington: National Education Association, 1923, p. 1021-23.

The title suggests the content of this article. In the Pittsburgh High School there is an activity period which proves valuable since it allows time for activities without encroaching on the regular school work.

WINNER, H. E. "The place and value of extra-curricular activities in the high school." *Seventh Yearbook of the National Association of Secondary School Principals*. Published by the Association, 1923, p. 88-92.

This is a theoretical discussion, the contents of which are denoted by the title. Extra-curricular activities should grow out of felt needs.

WISE, J. HOOPER, and ROEMER, JOSEPH. A study of extra-curricular activities in the public high schools of Florida. University Record, Vol. 20, June, 1925. Gainesville, Florida: University of Florida, Teachers College. 198 p.

The authors explain, "This study is an attempt to find out the status of extra-curricular activities in the high schools of Florida." A questionnaire was used from which statistics are compiled. Practices in a few high schools are given in detail.

"Extra Curricular Activities." Report of the Survey of the Public Schools of Philadelphia, Book 4. Philadelphia: The Public Education and Child Labor Association of Pennsylvania, 1922, Ch. 4.

This is a fifty page report dealing with extra-curricular activities in the Philadelphia high schools. The status of home rooms, class organizations, teacher advisers, school teams, school dances, assemblies, publications, clubs, musical organizations and excursions is discussed and a brief list of recommendations concerning each given.

"Extra-curricular activities in high schools," American Educational Digest, 44:389-92, 415-16, May, 1925.

This contains a brief summary of facts from over one thousand high schools showing how many have each of a long list of extra-curricular activities. In addition, there are quotations from letters written by six or eight principals which discuss outstanding achievements and problems.

"List of references on student self-government and the honor system." U. S. Bureau of Education Library Leaflet No. 31. Washington, 1925. 6 p.

This contains a list of about one hundred references, a few of which have brief annotations.

"Some of the high lights of the Fretwell report on the high school survey on extra-curricular activities," News Letter, 18:4, May, 1922.

This summarizes the recommendations made by Dr. Fretwell, showing his survey of the extra-curricular activities of the Philadelphia high schools. The recommendations cover athletics, assemblies, clubs, social activities, self-government, publications, and other lines.

"Thirty-fourth Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of State of Illinois." Springfield, Illinois: Department of Public Instruction, 1922, p. 67, 478-84.

A brief description is given of the LaSalle High School extra-curricular activities and their importance to the pupils and the community. A constitution of a typical agriculture club is given, together with an enumeration of activities of the club such as Father and Son Banquet, and so forth.

PART 2. ASSEMBLIES

BEAL, VINORA. "The high school assembly problem," American Schoolmaster, 18:27-32, January, 1925.

This article centers about what is done in the Normal High School at Ypsilanti, Michigan. A rather detailed account of the different programs presented is given.

EVANS, EVAN E. "What to do with the high school assembly," *School Review*, 31:282-86, April, 1923.

The current practices of high schools in Kansas are summarized in this article. Tables are given showing the frequency of assemblies, their length and the total time given to them. The most valuable part of the article, however, has to do with the programs given and includes both a summary for all the schools and somewhat detailed statements from about fifteen of them.

FRETWELL, ELBERT K. "The Assembly." Sixth Yearbook of the National Association of Secondary School Principals. Published by the Association, 1922, p. 147-54.

The assembly should be socialized by having student participation, and having the program "grow out of a regular class of extra-curricular activities."

FRETWELL, ELBERT K. "Extra-curricular activities of secondary schools. A bibliography of high school assemblies," *Teachers College Record*, 25:61-69, January, 1924.

In addition to a list of about twenty annotated references, there is a general discussion of the topic and a brief report of what is being done in North Central Association high schools along this line.

LEACH, H. W. "The high-school assembly period." *Proceedings of the Second Annual Educational Conference*. Ohio State University Bulletin, Vol. 27, No. 16. Columbus, Ohio: Ohio State University, 1923, p. 259-68.

This includes both a general discussion of high-school assemblies and an account of the assembly activities in the Marietta, Ohio, High School. The formal paper is followed by a report of the discussion.

PROBST, ELLA M. "The school assembly as a socializing influence," *American Education*, 26:401-08, May, 1923.

The writer discusses the change in the kind of programs given at school assemblies, going into modern practices in some detail and giving a number of concrete illustrations. The point is emphasized that pupil participation should be encouraged and thereby school spirit and democracy developed.

RUSH, BENJAMIN CHARLES. "Auditorium exercises in the high school." *Proceedings of the High School Principals' Conference*, Vol. 1. Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University, November, 1923, p. 58-70.

The results of a questionnaire answered by almost two hundred high schools in nine different states are discussed in this article. No tabulations are presented but the practices in these schools are summarized, also some material given as to size and equipment of auditoriums, and so forth.

WECK, FREDERICK W. "The auditorium in the Gary schools," *Chicago Schools Journal*, 7:376-79, June, 1925.

This is a general account of the auditorium activities in Gary.

"Improving high school assemblies," *American Educational Digest*, 43:51-53, 82-83, October, 1923.

This is a summary of suggestions for improving assemblies, made by more than five hundred school executives. It includes both actual and suggested practices. In addition to the tabulations, many quotations are given.

PART 3. ATHLETICS

ABBETT, J. MERLE. "The relation of high school athletics to the high school." *Proceedings of High School Principals' Conference*, Vol. 1. Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University, November, 1923, p. 82-85.

A discussion of the proper plan of athletics in the high school is followed by suggestions as to the values to be derived therefrom.

BROOME, EDWIN W. "The place of physical education in the country school program." *N. E. A. Proceedings*, Vol. 60. Washington: National Education Association, 1922, p. 1088-91.

This is a description of a program of athletics in one and two-room rural schools in a Maryland community, whereby they cooperate with each other and with a high school in maintaining athletics for the purposes of health and an athletic meet.

BROWN, EVERETT C. "The Chicago Public School Athletic League," *Chicago Schools Journal*, 3:172-74, February, 1921.

This states the purpose and aims of the Chicago Public School Athletic League, also the means by which these are carried out.

CHASE, DANIEL. "The fourth 'R' in the rural school," *Normal Instructor and Primary Plans*, 31:44, 87-89, September, 1922.

A discussion of the need for recreation in connection with the rural schools is followed by some statements as to what is being done along that line.

CHASE, DANIEL. "High school athletics," *New York State Education*, 12:464-69, March, 1925.

The organization of state-wide athletic activities among the high schools of New York is discussed. The history and present status of the movement are both described.

CHASE, DANIEL. "Rural group athletics and what it means." *N. E. A. Proceedings*, Vol. 60. Washington: National Education Association, 1922, p. 1085-88.

A scheme used in New York for rural school athletics is explained. Eighty percent of pupils in each school participated; no equipment was used; results were gratifying.

CLARK, LYDIA. "Athletic associations for high school girls," *Child-Welfare Magazine*, 17:48-49, October, 1922.

This is a short plea that high-school girls be given a chance for athletic activities, with a few suggestions as to administering such activities.

CLARK, LYDIA. "Illinois League of High School Girls' Athletic Associations," *American Physical Education Review*, 26:138-42, 201-04, March and April, 1921.

This describes the organization of the Illinois League of High School Girls' Athletic Associations. It enumerates the activities for which points are given, the standards required in each and the number of points given.

CLINE, E. C. "School athletics," *Journal of the National Education Association*, 13:170-71, May, 1924.

The writer lists three aims which justify high-school athletics, discusses the most common evils which result from them, and closes by suggesting how the evils may be abolished and the aims achieved.

GARSDIE, B. A. "A track-meet for the whole school," *Educational Review (China)*, 16:289-98, July, 1924.

This is an account of a track meet held in an academy in China. The object of the track meet was to secure the participation of those of all degrees of ability.

GOOVER, G. D. "High school athletics," *High School Journal*, 7:36-39, February, 1924.

This is a discussion of how high-school extra-curricular activities should be organized. A list of the proper officers and managers is given with a brief sketch of the duties of each, and also a discussion of the budget.

GRIFFITHS, JOHN L. "A sane program of competitive athletics." *Eighth Yearbook of the National Association of Secondary School Principals*. Published by the Association, 1924, p. 148-51.

A general discussion of the responsibility of those who have charge of school athletics, and also of the ideals toward which schools should strive in their athletics.

HOLMES, ARTHUR. "Moral aspects of physical education." *N. E. A. Proceedings*, Vol. 59. Washington: National Education Association, 1921, p. 518-19.

A brief outline of how moral values may result from proper physical education.

HOWE, C. M. "The high-school teacher and athletics," *School Review*, 31:781-86, December, 1923.

This article discusses the curtailing or elimination of certain evils which have arisen in interscholastic athletics. Also the part to be played by teachers and the proper kinds of interest for them to manifest are discussed.

HULL, J. D. "A comparison of the grades and intelligence quotients of athletes and non-athletes in high school," *American School Board Journal*, 69:44, 107-09, August, 1924.

The data presented are for the Sullivan, Indiana, High School students. They show that the I. Q.'s of the athletes average slightly higher than those of the non-athletes, and that their school marks also are superior.

JOHNSON, GEORGE E. "Education through recreation." Cleveland: The Survey Committee of the Cleveland Foundation, 1916. 94 p.

A comprehensive study of recreation through athletics, play and dramatics, based on a survey of the Cleveland schools. It contains many valuable suggestions for other schools.

JOHNSON, GEORGE E. "The Cleveland School Survey (Summary Volume)." Cleveland: The Survey Committee of the Cleveland Foundation, 1917, p. 243-57.

This article is merely a condensed form of Volume 6 of the same survey.

KING, I. F. "Grades of athletes," Michigan Education Journal, 2:348-49, February, 1925.

This presents the results of tabulating the grades of over six thousand boys in several Michigan high schools, according to whether they were athletes or not. It is shown that the average marks of the athletes are slightly higher.

MALOY, WILLIAM MILES. "Athletics and their value for citizenship—Abstract." N. E. A. Proceedings, Vol. 62. Washington: National Education Association, 1924, p. 641-42.

In Maryland, a state appropriation was made to finance athletic contests between the more distant and diverse elements of the state, among which were the Anglo-Saxon, the Germans, and the cosmopolitan population in Baltimore. Through a period of ten years, athletics on this basis proved a valuable factor in integrating the diverse peoples.

NASH, JAY B. "The relation of public playgrounds and recreation centers to our national ideals of democracy." N. E. A. Proceedings, Vol. 59. Washington: National Education Association, 1921, p. 519-21.

The playground should be made a place for developing citizenship as well as physical efficiency. It should be open and supervised for children during vacation as well as throughout the year.

NORTH, SAMUEL M. "Athletics in high school." N. E. A. Proceedings, Vol. 62. Washington: National Education Association, 1924, p. 644-47.

This is a theoretical discussion of the physical, social and moral achievements of high-school athletics as a positive influence in the development of students.

OREM, NICHOLAS. "Rural school athletics—Abstract." N. E. A. Proceedings, Vol. 62. Washington: National Education Association, 1924, p. 639-41.

This is an attempt to compare rural or grade athletics with high-school athletics in respect to aim, need, opportunity and methods employed. The article is general in nature.

PEARCE, PALMER E. "Athletics and education," The High School Quarterly, 12:19-27, October, 1923.

The place of competitive athletics in both high schools and colleges is discussed. Some general suggestions and guiding principles are given.

PEARSE, C. G. "Sports to build bodies." N. E. A. Proceedings, Vol. 58. Washington: National Education Association, 1920, p. 83-84.

This article defines the task to be accomplished by the school through athletics in raising the health status of our citizenry.

PERRIN, ETHEL. "Girls' athletics—Abstract." N. E. A. Proceedings, Vol. 62. Washington: National Education Association, 1924, p. 643-44.

A very brief account of the need for organized athletics for women and of how the Woman's Division of the National Amateur Athletic Federation came into being.

PERRY, CLARENCE ARTHUR. *Wider Use of the School Plant*. New York: Survey Associates, Inc., 1910, p. 291-323.

This article tells how an athletic league was developed among the grade children of New York City schools.

PETERSON, RUSSELL S. "A difference of viewpoint," *American School Board Journal*, 71:43-44, September, 1925.

This gives an account of the supposed experiences of a superintendent and a coach whose chief interest was not the winning of games.

PETERSON, RUSSELL S. "The regulation of high school athletics," *American School Board Journal*, 67:34, 127, November, 1923.

Many details of the working of the Minnesota High School Athletic Association are given. These include eligibility requirements, local control, form of contract used, type of physical examination, and so forth.

ST. JOHN, L. W. "A sane program of physical education and athletics in a modern high school." *Proceedings of the Third Annual Ohio State Educational Conference*. *Ohio State University Bulletin*, Vol. 28, No. 2. Columbus, Ohio: Ohio State University, 1923, p. 353-57.

This briefly outlines a program of both inter-scholastic and intermural athletics.

SOWERS, FRANK. "Too much athletics?" *High School Teacher*, 1:309, October, 1925.

A discussion of the amount of time and attention devoted to athletics is followed by a consideration of its value and the conclusion that athletics should receive more attention.

STOUT, E. J. "Are we supervising the athletic program in the schools," *American Educational Digest*, 44:490-92, July, 1925.

The writer raises a question as to whether or not school authorities really manage and control high-school athletics. Further he discusses the question of how many pupils participate.

SWANSON, A. M. "The effect on high-school scholarship of pupil participation in extra-curricular activities," *School Review*, 32:613-26, October, 1924.

A theoretical discussion of the subject is followed by data for a number of students in Kansas City high schools. The relation between intelligence test scores and

participation in extra-curricular activities, as well as that between high-school marks and such participation is dealt with.

STALEY, SEWARD C. "The program of sportsmanship education." *University of Illinois Bulletin*, Vol. 21, No. 49, Bureau of Educational Research Circular No. 28. Urbana: University of Illinois, 1924. 27 p.

This discusses the development of ideals and habits of sportsmanship and gives an athletic honor code and a number of quotations from others dealing with the same general subject.

TEMPLETON, PAYNE. "A plea for athletic sanity," *Inter-Mountain Educator*, 18:299-303, May, 1923.

This is a plea that the prominence of inter-scholastic athletics be reduced, and that athletics assume a subordinate place in the high school. It applies especially to the situation in Montana.

TEMPLETON, PAYNE, and WARD, FRED J. "The athletic compass," *American School Board Journal*, 69:45-46, 138, 141, September, 1924.

The writers protest against the fact that athletics have become so all-important in high school.

TRESTER, A. L. "The answer to high school athletics," *Educator-Journal*, 24:7-11, September, 1923.

The program of the Indiana High School Athletic Association is outlined with some discussion of its meaning and of the proper scope of high-school athletics.

TRESTER, ARTHUR L. "Symposium on high school athletics." *Proceedings of High School Principals' Conference*, Vol. 1. Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University, November, 1923, p. 80-81.

A short discussion of the problems and needs in Indiana high-school athletics.

TRUSLER, HARRY R. "State high school athletic association," *American School Board Journal*, 70:40, June, 1925.

This is a very brief discussion dealing chiefly with legal aspects of the problem.

WICKER, HAROLD W. "The intersectional and post-season battle as a menace to athletic games," *School and Society*, 19:704-06, June 14, 1924.

This article refers largely to the situation in colleges and universities but also deals with that in high schools. The point of view is taken that intersectional and post-season athletic contests should be abolished.

WHITTEN, C. W. "The athletic ideals of the Illinois High School Athletic Association." *Proceedings of the High School Conference of November 23, 24, and 25, 1922*. Urbana: University of Illinois, 1923, p. 60-67.

Not only the ideals but also the practical necessities of high-school athletics are discussed. The benefits to be derived therefrom, the means of support, the emphasis to be placed thereon and other phases are mentioned.

WHITTEN, C. W. "Interscholastic athletics and their management." Eighth Yearbook of the National Association of Secondary School Principals. Published by the Association, 1924, p. 152-59.

This article calls attention to the problems in the management of athletics arising out of local habits and practices. The article is based largely on the author's experiences with Illinois high schools.

WHITTEN, C. W. "The place of interscholastic athletics on the high school program." N. E. A. Proceedings, Vol. 63. Washington: National Education Association, 1925.

The author discusses the arguments against interscholastic sports. He considers that they justify the place they hold in our educational programs by their outcomes "to be found in the realms of social control and ethics."

WILCE, J. W. "A few suggestions for the improvement of interscholastic athletics in Ohio." Proceedings of the Second Annual Educational Conference. Ohio State University Bulletin, Vol. 27, No. 16. Columbus, Ohio: Ohio State University, 1923, p. 339-41.

This is merely a summary of the complete talk given by Mr. Wilce.

WILCE, J. W. "Ohio high-school athletics." Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Educational Conference. Ohio State University Bulletin, Vol. 29, No. 2. Columbus, Ohio: Ohio State University, 1924, p. 252-56.

This article deals with abuses of the rules of the Ohio Interscholastic Association and possible objectives for high-school athletics, then it concludes by giving suggestions as to how to improve the situation in Ohio.

WRIGHT, F. L. "The place of athletics in the curriculum," Education, 44:299-307, January, 1924.

The writer of this article criticizes rather unfavorably the present condition of athletics in public schools and suggests that they should eventually become a part of the regular curriculum.

YOST, FIELDING H. "Educational aims in competitive athletics," American Educational Digest, 44:437-39, 460-61, June, 1925.

The writer discusses competitive athletics from the standpoint of ideals of perfection, development of citizenship, the coach, detracting influences and sportsmanship.

"High-school athletics," School Review, 32:570-72, October, 1924.

This is a rather brief comment on certain evils which are more or less prevalent in high-school athletics. The practice of pre-season coaching is particularly criticized.

"New York state association of public high school basket-ball leagues," American Physical Education Review, 27:336-37, September, 1922.

This states the purpose of the New York State Association of Public High School Basketball Leagues, with its chief rules as to membership, eligibility, conducting games and tournaments, election and duties of officers, and so forth.

"Report of committee on inter-scholastic athletics," High School Quarterly, 12:99-108, January, 1924.

This is the report of a committee of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States on interscholastic athletics. The larger part of the report consists of facts as to high-school athletic associations in the various states included in the association. There is also some discussion of the topic.

PART 4. CITIZENSHIP

ADAMS, JOHN. "The economics of the new education," School and Society, 19:683-86, June 14, 1924.

This is a theoretical discussion of certain systems of education which touch upon student government. It is considered from the angle of relieving the teachers of responsibility.

ALMACK, JOHN C. Education for Citizenship. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1924, p. 70-71, 120, 156, 185.

The viewpoint of this writer is that extra-curricular activities should grow out of the school work and have a practical value. Specific suggestions are given.

ARCHER, C. P. "School government as an educative agency," School Review, 31:430-38, June, 1923.

This article gives and discusses data derived from questionnaire answers by sixty-two principals of Iowa high schools. Brief references are also made to a number of other studies. Following these is some general discussion.

BAGLEY, WILLIAM CHANDLER. Classroom Management. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1917, p. 290-98.

A charter adopted by the Arsenal School, City of Hartford, Connecticut, is given in full, followed by a short description of how student government worked.

BEMIS, F. PERL. "Putting things across in high school," Progressive Teacher, 27:24-25, May, 1921.

The value of a student council in securing student cooperation in activities is discussed. The help given by the council in various sorts of projects is mentioned.

BRADLEY, J. H. "Practicing citizenship in Lindsay High School," Educational Administration and Supervision, 9:120-24, February, 1923.

The plan used in the Lindsay, California, High School has as one of its elements the classification of pupils into three groups on the basis of the quality of their school citizenship. A brief description of the whole plan is given.

BRIGGS, THOMAS H. The Junior High School. New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1920, p. 248-53.

Illustrations of self-government in junior high schools are given. The author concludes that responsibility is gradually being extended to the pupils in intermediate schools.

CHEWNING, J. O. "Student self-government." N. E. A. Proceedings, Vol. 63. Washington: National Education Association, 1925, p.

737-42. Also in *American Education*, 28:450-54, June, 1925 and *Chicago Schools Journal*, 8:9-13, September, 1925.

The plan in use at the Evansville, Indiana, Central High School is described. Apparently it is very successful. There is also some general discussion of the topic.

CROSSLEY, A. L. "Applied civics at Bushwick High School," *Bulletin of High Points*, 4:13-16, March, 1922.

This is an account of the organization of a Civic League among the students in a high school in New York City. The purpose of this league was not primarily to have student self-government but to assist in the administration of the school. A Traffic Squad also was organized.

DAVIS, CALVIN O. "Citizenship and the high school," *Educational Review*, 61:214-23, March, 1921.

Only the latter half of this article has to do with extra-curricular activities. The school assembly, dramatics and pageantry, and visitation of local things of interest by the students are advocated for their contribution to citizenship.

HOAGLAND, H. W. "Student government," *News Letter*, 17:3-4, May, 1921.

This outlines a plan of student government in use in the West Philadelphia High School for Boys for a number of years.

HORST, H. M. "Student participation in high-school responsibilities," *School Review*, 32:342-55, May, 1924.

The plan by which students in the West High School of Akron, Ohio, share in the school responsibilities is described at some length. There are student advisers, tutors, leaders for civic and vocational trips and committees on lost and stolen articles, supplementary work, lawns, conservation of lights, comparison of grades, tardiness, school spirit, wage-earning pupils and human relations.

JACKSON, NELSON A. "Pupil government in secondary schools," *Education*, 42:197-210, December, 1921.

In this article is to be found a short history of pupil self-government, followed by the presentation of the results of a questionnaire answered by eighty-five public and private secondary schools of thirty-one states. A number of quotations are given as to the degree of success of pupil self-government, the methods of operation, and so forth.

JOHNSTON, LAURA M. "Pupil participation in administering the junior high school," *Elementary School Journal*, 22:615-20, April, 1922.

The plan used in the junior high school of the State Normal School at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, is described. The pupils are organized into a school city with more or less the same departments of government to be found in an ordinary city.

JONES, H. W. "Student cooperation in school government," *School and Society*, 13:251-57, February 26, 1921.

This gives a list of reasons why the participation of high-school students in school government has frequently failed, also an account of the system of student and faculty cooperation in the high school of Walla Walla, Washington. The system there deals with school discipline rather than with extra-curricular activities.

HAYDEN, FLOYD. "Democracy in high-school government," *School Review*, 30:187-92, March, 1922.

The gradual development of a form of student-faculty cooperative government in the high school at Azusa, California, is explained and the constitution of the Welfare Council is given. The plan appears to have been a decided success.

LEWIS, WILLIAM D. "Student participators in school organization and government as a training in democracy." *Third Yearbook of the National Association of Secondary School Principals*. Published by the Association, 1920, p. 1-9.

This is a strong plea that high-school students be trained in responsibility, democracy and citizenship.

LOWE, BOUTELLE E. "Student government in our high schools," *School and Society*, 22:556-57, October 31, 1925.

The writer states that, although almost all pupils' self-government plans have been abandoned, such a system is a success in the Hackensack, New Jersey, High School. A short outline of the form of organization therein is given.

MARTIN, A. G. "Socializing the school thru advisory group activities," *Atlanta High School Journal*, 3:1-3, December, 1924.

This discusses the development of citizenship in the junior high school by means of participation in school and community activities.

MAYBERRY, BURT A. "Training for leadership by means of student government," *Journal of the National Education Association*, 14:186, June, 1925.

The writer shows in brief how the participation of students in the government of the Lincoln High School of Kansas City helps train them for leadership.

O'BRIEN, LESLIE J. "Student government at Crane," *Chicago Schools Journal*, 5:367-69, May, 1923.

The student government at Crane Technical High School, Chicago, has three main departments dealing with deportment, attendance and activities, respectively. A brief description of the work of each department is given.

PARMENTER, ETHEL M. "Student council big feature at E. Tech," *School Topics*, 7:1, 4, March 11, 1925.

The writer states that self-government has eliminated many of the worst troubles of the East Technical High School of Cleveland. A brief outline of the organization of the system and the activities performed is given.

PARMENTER, ETHEL M. "Student government: a project method," *School Review*, 33:115-25, February, 1925.

East Technical High School of Cleveland developed a student organization which took in charge much of the control of the students and worked out numerous projects for the school.

PAUL, FRANCIS H. J. "The growth of character through participation in extra-curriculum activities," *Bulletin of High Points*, 4:3-8, November, 1922.

This is largely a theoretical discussion, illustrated with concrete examples, of the topic indicated by the title. It especially emphasizes that activities other than athletics are worth while.

PAUL, FRANCIS H. J. "Student organization and the development of character." *N. E. A. Proceedings*, Vol. 60. Washington: National Education Association, 1922, p. 1273-79.

This is a very suggestive article on extra-curricular activities based upon the program of a high school whose name is withheld. The purposes, groups, organization, motives, and finances are briefly discussed.

PETERSON, ALICE. "The Dundee School Improvement Club." *First Yearbook*, Department Elementary School Principals. Washington: National Education Association, 1922, p. 123-26.

An outline is given of a plan used in the Dundee Elementary School of Omaha to enlist pupil's interest in school and civic improvement, to teach them business and parliamentary procedures and to train them to take responsibilities.

PICKELL, FRANK G. "Training for citizenship through practice," *School Review*, 28:518-28, September, 1920.

Student participation in school government is recommended as a means of training in citizenship. The constitution of the student council of the Lincoln, Nebraska, High School is given together with some principles necessary for making student government a success.

POWER, NELLIE G. "Pupil government in the Monroe school," *Chicago Schools Journal*, 8:27, September, 1925.

This article describes in a page the pupil government existing in the Monroe Elementary School of Chicago.

RAUBICHECK, LETITIA. "Personality character work at Julia Richman," *Bulletin of High Points*, 5:15-18, May, 1923.

In one of the high schools of New York City an organization of teachers and students was formed to improve the habits of the girls along such lines as dress, punctuality, politeness, self-reliance, responsibility, and so forth, and to develop higher principles of conduct. In connection with the plan, a personality mark is given.

RUGG, EARL. "Applied citizenship," *School and Society*, 19:90-94, January 26, 1924.

By comparing the government and the choosing of leaders in schools with the efficiency of adults in the same tasks, Mr. Rugg shows that students often use better judgment than do adults in civic and political life. The article contains numerous illustrations.

SACKETT, S. F. "An experiment in high school democracy," *Educational Review*, 67:262-65, May, 1924.

This is an account of the adoption of a self-government constitution in a high school and of some of the results which followed.

SATCHELL, J. KENNETH. "Student participation in school administration," *School Review*, 30:733-41, December, 1922.

A questionnaire study was made of student participation in one hundred and fifty of the high schools of Pennsylvania. Data were gathered as to the form of organization, its length of existence, the part played in the life of the school, why student participation has been done away with in some schools and other related questions. Three main types of organization are described.

SLAPPEY, GEO. H. "Student government, a social science project," *Atlanta High School Journal*, 3:6-7, April 1, 1925.

The Daniel O'Keefe Junior High School of Atlanta has a fairly elaborate system of pupil government. This system and its workings are outlined briefly.

SLEEZER, MARGARET M. "Student citizenship at the Senn High School," *School Review*, 32:508-20, September, 1924.

In the Senn High School of Chicago there is an organized system of student government. This is not merely for the purpose of enforcing discipline, but for the control of all student activities. The working of the system is explained and concrete examples given.

STAHL, FRANK W. "An experiment in pupil self-government," *School Review*, 29:530-33, September, 1921.

This describes an experiment in pupil's self-government in the Bowen High School of Chicago. The principal reports that although he thought the plan was moving in the right direction he discontinued it because the movement was too slow.

STONE, GENEVIEVE L. "An experiment in democracy," *Journal of Educational Method*, 2:253-58, February, 1923.

The pupil government plan in force in the Brewer Elementary School of Minneapolis is described and a number of examples of its working given.

TAYLOR, JOSIAH W. "The school community plan for pupil activities," *High School Quarterly*, 12:128-29, January, 1924.

This is a sketch of a plan for organizing the student body for the purpose of training in citizenship. The plan appears to be in use in Augusta, Maine.

THOMPSON, EUGENE. "The teacher as judge," *The Journal of the National Education Association*, 13:199-200, June, 1924.

This suggests that student offenses may be handled according to judicial procedure with both pupils and teachers taking part.

TITTERINGTON, ANNE M. "Our young citizens," *Child-Welfare Magazine*, 19:593-95, July, 1925.

The writer describes a Fifth-Grade Improvement Association, an elementary school plan of teaching citizenship through pupil participation and a Junior Republic in a girl's trade school. All appear to be in Kansas City, Missouri.

WILEY, WILL E. "Organization of extra-curricular activities as a device for training in citizenship," *School Review*, 33:62-66, January, 1925.

This article gives an account of what has been done at The Dalles, Oregon. A system of student government which had control of extra-curricular activities was organized.

WILSON, HANNAH B. "Student government in commercial high school," *Atlanta High School Journal*, 17:2-4, February 5, 1923.

An outline of the form of government and its activities is given with a brief description of certain more or less affiliated organizations.

"Behavior Council at the Gordon School," *Elementary School Journal*, 24:327-28, January, 1924.

This is a description of student participation in disciplinary matters of the Gordon Elementary School, Cleveland, Ohio.

"An example of self-government," *School Life*, 6:6, February 15, 1921.

A very brief account of self-government by pupils in an elementary school of Brooklyn. The organization takes the form of a state government.

"Self-government in schools," *New Era*, 2:155-81, April, 1921.

This is a collection by about a dozen different persons of short discussions of pupil self-government. Most of the material deals with conditions in Great Britain, although some is drawn from other countries. The discussion is both theoretical and concrete, historical and modern.

"Self-government: a phase of intermediate school socialization," *Detroit Educational Bulletin*, 4:3-4, February, 1921.

This is a brief argument for the importance of self-government in intermediate schools, followed by a few suggestions as to its operation.

"The school government plan," *Elementary School Journal*, 24:571-72, April, 1924.

This article contains two descriptions of a civic club in the sixth grade of the Waltham, Massachusetts, School. Committees took charge of eight different activities.

PART 5. CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

CRAIG, MARJORIE. "Club activities at Roanoke Rapids," *High School Journal*, 7:71-72, March, 1924.

The activities of the fairly numerous clubs in the Roanoke Rapids, North Carolina, High School are described.

CROWLEY, JAMES A. "The socialization of the school program. II. Extra-curricular activities," *Journal of Educational Method*, 3:418-26, June, 1924.

This article relates what is being done in the John Winthrop School at Dorchester, Massachusetts. The activities of each of a number of clubs are outlined, and some discussion of results given.

GOODRICH, T. V., and CLEMENTS, S. L. "A comparison of a group of high school 'failures' with a group of successful students," *School and Society*, 18:715-20, December 15, 1923.

As a minor part of the comparison referred to in the title, a study was made of the club membership of those included.

HADLEY, THEODOSIA. "The relation of nature study to boys' and girls' club work," *Nature Study Review*, 16:54-61, February, 1920.

This points out the values of boys' and girls' club work and states how nature study may aid in obtaining many of them.

HEATHCOTE, D. J. "Clubs in junior high schools," *Michigan Education Journal*, 1:213-14, January, 1924.

This is a short theoretical discussion of what clubs should be organized in junior high schools, how they should be organized, when they should meet, and so forth.

JONES, GERTRUDE. "Clubs in high schools," *American School Board Journal*, 48:57-58, February, 1924.

The writer of this article discusses the kinds of clubs which may be organized in high schools, their values, the types of control, the interests which should be provided for, and the methods of doing so.

KENDRICK, WILLIAM H. "Boys' and girls' Four H clubs and the school." *N. E. A. Proceedings*, Vol. 59. Washington: National Education Association, 1921, p. 564-66.

This article illustrates how seven activities of a "Four H" club (baseball, S. S. class, swimming, working, fighting, eating, hiking) contribute to the mental, physical, social and religious development.

KLEIN, GERTRUDE. "The Once-upon-a-Time Club," *English Journal*, 13:724-26, December, 1924.

The club referred to in the title exists in the South Philadelphia High School for Girls. Its purpose is social and its programs informal.

LEE, ARTHUR. "Literary societies in a small high school," *English Journal*, 13:35-38, January, 1924.

The literary societies of the Clinton, Missouri, High School are described.

MACKAY, EUNICE. "A solution of the literary society problem," *North Carolina Teacher*, 1:10-11, September, 1924.

The writer describes how the moribund literary societies in the Lincolnton, North Carolina, High School were reorganized and made effective. The reorganization took the form of clubs representing the different interests of the students.

SHEEHAN, MARY A. "Clubs: a regular school activity," *High School Journal*, 4:132-35. October, 1921.

This discusses the system of clubs in the Washington Junior High School of Worcester, New York. Several of the sixty-five clubs which exist there are described.

SMITH, CHARLES F., and FRETWELL, ELBERT K. "Horace Mann studies in elementary education. Clubs for young boys," *Teachers College Record*, 22:12-30, January, 1921.

This is a discussion of clubs for boys in the elementary grades. Tests are suggested for those in each grade.

STILLMAN, MARY A. "Children's clubs," *Popular Educator*, 37:70-71, October, 1919.

This discusses the various kinds of clubs that may be carried on in connection with the school or encouraged by the school.

THOMAS-TINDAL, EMMA V., and MYERS, JESSIE DU VAL. *Junior High School Life*. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1924, p. 33-42, 126-37.

This is a very suggestive discussion of activities in the junior high school. It is one of the most comprehensive treatments of school clubs.

* TUNNELL, BARBARA M. "Life to the literary society," *High School Quarterly*, 12:87-90, January, 1924.

The plan upon which the literary societies in the LaGrange, Georgia, High School operate is given. This includes an outline of their organization, the work done, and the awards given.

"Unifying the high school," *School Review*, 31:646-47, November, 1923.

This is a very brief account of societies organized in the Winfield, Kansas, High School. The chief purpose of these societies appears to be to stimulate competition in various activities.

PART 6. FINANCES

ALBIG, W. ESPEY. "School savings banking in the high school," *High School Quarterly*, 13:92-95, January, 1925.

Some statistics are given as to the growth of school savings in the past few years. The aim of such work is also discussed.

ANDREWS, ADA M. "Systematic handling of school funds with student cooperation." *Proceedings of the High School Conference of November 23, 24 and 25, 1922*. Urbana: University of Illinois, 1923, p. 160-62.

This describes the method of handling school funds in the Dundee, Illinois, High School. A school bank has been established in which all high-school and elementary school organizations and treasurers as well as individual pupils have accounts.

BACON, FRANCIS L. "The correlation of extra-curricular activities with the department of business education," *School Review*, 30:671-78, November, 1922.

This gives an account of what has been done in the Meriden, Connecticut, High School along the lines indicated by the title. Among the school activities included were the school store, bank, thrift service, cafeteria, athletic contests, concerts, plays, publications and all others which involve financial operations.

BOWMAN, MELVIN E. "The school savings bank," *Elementary School Journal*, 23:56-67, September, 1922.

A brief history of school savings banks is given, followed by a discussion of a number of the common features of operation in different schools. Although no tabulations are reported, the article was partly based upon a questionnaire.

BROWN, RICE E. "Financing high school organizations," *Educational Review*, 59:153-59, February, 1920.

This article deals with how to raise and disburse money for the student organizations of a school.

ENGELHARDT, N. L., and GRILL, G. W. "Internal school accounting for extra-curricular activities in public schools," *Teachers College Record*, 26:753-64, May, 1925.

Where there are numerous student organizations, the author advocates having an account book, kept by a financial secretary in the president's office for the record of all money received and disbursed. The money is received at this central office and expended when a disbursing office of an organization issues a pay-out bill. This system develops public confidence in the students who handle money and proves satisfactory for the school as a whole.

GRIMES, J. O. "An accounting system for the extra-curricular activities in the Ypsilanti High School," *American Schoolmaster*, 18:294-99, September, 1925.

The situation in the Ypsilanti, Michigan, High School is described and an account of the accounting system used therein is given. Copies of the different forms used are included and the duties of each officer listed.

JOLLEY, L. F. "An accounting system for high-school organizations," *School Review*, 31:136-42, February, 1923.

A fairly detailed explanation of a high-school organization accounting system is given. The system described is in use in a number of high schools, many of which are in the state of Illinois.

JONES, GERTRUDE. "Systematizing the financial affairs of high school student organizations," *School and Society*, 15:611-12, June 3, 1922.

The system of controlling the finances of high-school student organizations at Lincoln, Nebraska, is briefly described.

KLAGER, BENJAMIN. "School savings in village or small city schools," *American Schoolmaster*, 15:265-67, September, 1922.

This is a description of a school savings plan used in two school systems in Michigan.

SCOTT, M. J., and HILL, C. W. "Financial accounting in student activities," *School Review*, 32:442-44, June, 1924.

This is a brief description of a single consolidated method of handling the finances of student activities. It is in operation in the Marengo, Illinois, High School.

WALLACE, T. F. "Ideals and dangers of school-savings banking," *Ohio Teacher*, 46:107-08, November, 1925.

This article is composed mostly of a theoretical discussion of the subject, although a few data concerning it are given.

WHEELER, W. H. "The financial administration of high school student activities," *The Educator-Journal*, 21:268-70, 284, January, 1921.

Most of the article discusses the plan used in the Goshen, Indiana, High School.

"The seeds of success," *American Educational Digest*, 43:157-58, December, 1923.

This is a short article describing the spread of the thrift program in schools, and the interest taken in it by bankers.

PART 7. HONOR SOCIETIES

MASTERS, J. G. "The National High-School Honor Society," *Journal of the National Education Association*, 11:51, February, 1922.

This is a brief statement of the organization of the National High School Honor Society, especially of how members are elected.

MASTERS, J. G. "National High School Honor Society," *School and Society*, 15:115-16, January 28, 1922.

This is a brief explanation of the National High School Honor Society and a statement of its status at the time the article was written.

MATTFIELD, H. W., Jr. "Some practical aspects of the honor system," *School Review*, 32:688-93, November, 1924.

This is almost entirely a theoretical discussion, although concrete examples are given.

MILLER, MARIE E. "The value of honor societies in high schools," *High School Teacher*, 1:284-86, 291, October, 1925.

An historical sketch is followed by a description of the National Honorary Societies and a discussion of results obtained from a questionnaire dealing with the promotion of scholarship in the high schools of four states.

PETERS, HARRY A. "The honor system in secondary schools," *School Review*, 32:36-39, January, 1924.

This gives the constitution and a brief discussion of the honor system in the University high school of Cleveland.

RYNEARSON, EDWARD. "Honor societies in secondary schools," *School Review*, 30:456-66, June, 1922.

This article contains brief accounts of various honor societies which have been organized in secondary schools. In addition, the National Honor Society of Secondary Schools is described and a copy of its constitution given.

ST. CLAIR, LINDA. "The honor system as used in a Portsmouth school," Virginia Journal of Education, 16:337-39, April, 1923.

The working of the honor system in the elementary school at Portsmouth, Virginia, is described. The privileges and responsibilities are listed. The writer believes that the system is very satisfactory.

WEEKS, HELEN, HEATH, ELIZABETH, and LUCK, JOSEPHINE. "The code of honor for secondary schools," Virginia Journal of Education, 18:261-63, March, 1925.

Some general discussion of the need for a code of honor in secondary schools, followed by the code of manners by the Newport News, Virginia, High School and the Outline of a morality code.

"Intelligence quotients and honor society seniors." Educational Research Bulletin, Vol. 1, Nos. 17-18. Pasadena, California: Pasadena City Schools, May 31, 1923, p. 12.

This is a very brief article showing that the members of the Honor Society in the Pasadena High School are considerably above the average in their I. Q.'s.

"Is the honor society an honor society?" American Educational Digest, 45:102-03, November, 1923.

Some doubt is expressed as to whether the average student elected to an honor society really deserves more honor than the average student not so elected. At least part of the trouble seems to have been in the lack of definite aims and ideals.

"National Honor Society for High Schools," American Educational Digest, 43:3-8, September, 1923.

The nature and organization of the National Honor Society for High Schools are outlined. Following this are discussions, both pro and con, by a number of high-school principals.

"Some strong points and some weaker points in honor students," American Educational Digest, 43:354-56, April, 1924.

The results of rating seniors in the Pasadena, California, High School with the Hughes Scale for Individual Capacities, Attitudes and Interests are given in such a way as to compare honor students with others.

"A system of honors," School Review, 31:647-48, November, 1923.

In the Decatur, Illinois, High School, honors and prizes are given to stimulate students, both in scholastic work and extra-curricular activities. Examples of these honors and prizes are listed.

PART 8. PUBLICATIONS

ANTHONY, WILLIAM. "Suggestions on publishing the high school annual," Virginia Journal of Education, 18:312-13, 320, April, 1925.

The suggestions given fall under the headings of supervision, organization, training, jokes and humor, selling the annual, selling the advertisements, and teaching thoughtfulness.

BARTLETT, RUTH. "Can we defend the high-school newspaper?" *English Journal*, 14:645-48, October, 1925.

This is an argument for the high-school newspaper, pointing out its possibilities and values.

BIGGS, JAMES A. "The relation of high school publications to a general organization," *Bulletin of High Points*, 5:12-15, May, 1923.

This is a theoretical discussion of the relation of a weekly newspaper, a monthly magazine and an annual, to general organizations of students. The advantages of having such publications are pointed out.

BRATTON, ETHEL C. "A unique problem carried out by elementary-school pupils," *Elementary School Journal*, 23:303-06, December, 1922.

This is an account of the preparation of a yearbook by the pupils of an elementary school. The scheme of organization is given in some detail.

DREWERY, JOHN E. "High school annuals," *High School Quarterly*, 13:95-98, January, 1925.

This is a short discussion and criticism of high-school annuals, with suggestions as to how they may be improved.

EDWARDS, C. A. "The correlation of the high-school newspaper with English work," *Virginia Journal of Education*, 19:39-42, October, 1925.

This is chiefly a theoretical discussion of the subject, although a few concrete examples are mentioned. Reference is made to several other articles along the same line.

FRETWELL, ELBERT K., and O'NEIL, MARION. "Extra-curricular activities of secondary schools. School publications," *Teachers College Record*, 26:59-73, September, 1924.

Following a general discussion of school publications is an annotated bibliography dealing with high-school journalism and also a list of books on journalism.

GRANVILLE, ROBERT. "The high-school paper as an English project," *English Journal*, 12:566-68. October, 1923.

The temporary publication of the Ann Arbor, Michigan, High School paper by the regular English classes is described.

GUILFOIL, KELSEY. "Correlating the school paper and English composition," *English Journal*, 13:269-71, April, 1924.

This is a theoretical discussion along the line indicated by the title.

HANNA, O. M. "The class newspaper," *English Journal*, 12:205-07, March, 1923.

This is a brief outline of what should be done in publishing a class newspaper.

KERSHAW, WILLIAM L., and CARBACK, CLARENCE HERBERT. "The high-school student handbook," *School Review*, 32:587-97, October, 1924.

This article presents the results of a study of student handbooks published in a number of large high schools. The contents of such books are listed in detail, and such matters as preparation, price, financing, usefulness, and so forth, are discussed.

KINGSBOROUGH, HAZEL. "A newspaper in the primary school," *Journal of Educational Method*, 1:117-24, November, 1921.

This gives an account of a project carried out in the 3A Class of a Cleveland Heights elementary school. A detailed outline is given of the planning and execution of the project, also of the results. In addition, several pages of excerpts from the paper are included.

LEWIN, WILLIAM. "The business of running a school paper," *English Journal*, 11:8-13, January, 1922.

The system of running the school paper in the Central High School of Newark, New Jersey, is described. Special attention is given to outlining the duties of each member of the editorial staff.

McKOWN, HARRY C. "The high-school handbook," *School Review*, 32:667-81, November, 1924.

This presents the results of analyzing more than one hundred high-school handbooks. The material contained is listed in detail. A suggested plan of organizing such a book is given and a general description and discussion of several important features are included.

NIXON, O. F. "The cost and financing of student publications," *School Review*, 31:204-12, March, 1923.

This article summarizes the returns from a questionnaire filled out by more than two hundred North Central Association high schools. Data are given as to the numbers and types of publications, their cost and the sources of receipts.

NIXON, O. F. "Student publications in high schools," *American School Board Journal*, 67:45-47, 128, December, 1923.

This article is based upon questionnaire returns from over two hundred of the largest North Central Association high schools. The purposes of the publications, how well they are realized, the scholastic requirements of students on the staff, the amount of faculty supervision, the relations with business men, and the opinions of the principals as to the worthwhileness of the publications are given.

POWELL, O. B. "An economical school paper," *Peabody Journal of Education*, 3:46-49, July, 1925.

This describes the production of the school paper at Jacksboro, Texas. A mimeographed bulletin prepared almost entirely by pupils is published.

RAGAN, LOUISE. "The future of the high school newspaper," *Educator-Journal*, 23:394-96, May, 1923.

The writer of this article comments on some of the present tendencies in high-school newspapers and concludes that they are favorable.

RAND, HELEN. "Impressions of many annuals," Illinois Association of Teachers of English Bulletin, 16:1-8, December 1, 1923.

In addition to what is indicated by the title, a number of suggestions are given as to how to prepare annuals. Most of the article deals with a study of eighty-one annuals, concerning which a number of facts are tabulated and many comments made.

REAVIS, W. C. "Student publications in high schools," School Review, 30:514-20, September, 1922.

This contains a brief discussion of the major problems involved in publishing high-school papers, an evaluation of their functions, and a description of the kinds of publications generally found. Newspapers, annuals and other types are included.

RYAN, CLARA M. "A project in high-school journalism," English Journal, 13:129-30, February, 1924.

This describes the Freeport, Illinois, High School plan by which the city daily paper regularly gives space to high-school news instead of the school having a paper of its own. In addition to this, an annual is published.

SHERWOOD, H. N. "The value of high school publications," Educational Review, 67:20-21, January, 1924.

This article presents several reasons why high-school publications are valuable and gives a few facts concerning such publications in the state of Indiana. There are also a few suggestions as to the best procedure.

SLEEZER, MARGARET M. "A truly democratic school paper," English Journal, 10:193-200, April, 1921.

A fairly detailed account is given of how students prepared and published a school paper. Much of the preparation was done as part of the regular class work.

SMITH, J. W. "Values of a school paper for the junior high school," High School Teacher, 1:8-9, February, 1925.

An account is given of the monthly magazine issued in the Lincoln Junior High School of Youngstown, Ohio. The principal believes that the issuing of this publication is of great value to the pupils.

THALHEIMER, JOSEPH ALBRECHT. "School publications," Education, 44:429-36, March, 1924.

This is a theoretical discussion of the production of school publications, including both an outline of the staff required and some suggestions as to the details of publication. Practically all that is said has to do with weekly newspapers.

PART 9. SOCIAL LIFE

BRADSHAW, C. R. "Social life and leadership in the junior high school," High School Teacher, 1:191-200, June, 1925.

The writer discusses the development of athletic interests and social activities among junior high-school pupils.

HAYES, HARRIET. "The social life of the high school and some of its problems." N. E. A. Proceedings, Vol. 61. Washington: National Education Association, 1923, p. 873-78.

The author of this article presents a theory of social events, and some principles to be observed. Perhaps the best part of the report is the account of how socials are conducted in Berkeley, California, and of how another school supervises the high-school dances.

JONES, GERTRUDE. "Parties as projects in instruction in high schools," *School and Society*, 17:696-97, June 23, 1923.

The attitude is taken that parties should be utilized as means of instruction. Their planning by student committees and faculty sponsors is discussed; also the number and frequency of such parties.

LEWIS, GRACE T. "An 'Every Girl' Supper," *School Review*, 32:134-41, February, 1924.

In the Mt. Vernon, New York, High School, an effort was made to increase school spirit and loyalty, and to foster desirable characteristics. An "Every Girl" Supper was found effective for these purposes. A rather detailed account of how the supper was planned and given is contained in the article.

MASTERS, J. G. "Place of social affairs in the high school." *Seventh Yearbook of the National Association of Secondary School Principals*. Published by the Association, 1923, p. 71-75.

This is a discussion of the social activities of high schools. The author consulted fifty principals for their opinions and gives six conclusions concerning the administration and supervision of high-school socials.

PICKELL, FRANK G. "The place of social affairs in the high school." *Proceedings of the Third Annual Educational Conference*. Ohio State University Bulletin, Vol. 28, No. 2. Columbus, Ohio: Ohio State University, 1923, p. 154-57.

This upholds the viewpoint that there should be a definite high-school social program and outlines some of the conditions under which such a program should operate.

POUND, OLIVIA. "The social problems of high school girls and how to meet them," *School and Society*, 19:584-86, May 17, 1924.

This relates what is being done in the Lincoln, Nebraska, High School, in regard to the social life of the students. School parties, entertainments, girls' dress, and so forth, are discussed.

POWER, CAROLINE. "The social program for the unsocial high-school girl," *School Review*, 32:773-78, December, 1924.

This is an account of what has been done in the San Rafael, California, High School along the lines indicated by the title. A supervised social program has been worked out, having for one of its purposes the participation of unsocial girls.

REIFF, CECIL K. "Social life of pupils." Seventh Yearbook of the National Association of Secondary-School Principals. Published by the Association, 1923, p. 48-53.

This study is based upon information from three sources, high-school principals, patrons and a survey of high-school students in Muskogee County and City, Oklahoma. The scope and objectives of activities are discussed with reference to the seven cardinal principles of secondary education. Many practical suggestions are made.

SMEED, HAROLD. "The dance and the high school party," *Educator-Journal*, 23:528-29, July, 1923.

This is an argument in support of the viewpoint that successful social functions for older high-school students can be held without dancing.

PART 10. MISCELLANEOUS

BARR, ARVIL S. "What the public schools might learn from specialized work with boys," *School and Home Education*, 40:107-08, January, February, 1921.

This is a plea for the specializing and socializing of education and the including of social activities in the school curriculum.

BRIDSTON, OLGA ALBERTINE. "When teacher and girl scout pull together," *Normal Instructor and Primary Plans*, 33:31-32, 88-90, October, 1924.

This article describes how the girl scouts' program was correlated with the regular work of the junior high school of the State Normal Training College at Dillon, Montana. The writer goes into some detail as to just what activities were carried on and how they were managed.

BULLOWA, A. M. "Pantomime: its use in the high school," *Quarterly Journal of Speech Education*, 7:213-20, June, 1921.

The author advocates presenting in pantomime familiar stories and Mother Goose rhymes as a means of better "understanding the thought which words convey" and believes that this ability will carry over into content subjects of the high school.

EDSON, ANDRES W. "Co-operation of the public schools with the boy scout movement," *Journal of Education*, 89:454-55, April 24, 1919.

The writer of this article presents an argument for the cooperation of the schools with the boy scout movement. He concludes with five definite suggestions.

GALLOWAY, T. W. "Curricular and extra-curricular aspects of sex-social training in high schools." Seventh Yearbook of the National Association of Secondary School Principals. Published by the Association, 1923, p. 22-26.

This article deals with the problem of directing extra-curricular activities in such ways as will develop the best intellectual and emotional responses concerning sex. Actual situations are discussed.

HALLOCK, GRACE T. *Dramatizing Child Health*. New York: American Child Health Association, 1925. 306 p.

This is "a new book of health plays, with chapters on the writing, the producing, and the educational value of dramatics." Written especially for grade children.

HOSIC, JAMES F. "Recreational reading as part of the present-day curriculum—Abstract." *N. E. A. Proceedings*, Vol. 61. Washington: National Education Association, 1923, p. 724-25.

A brief argument for the inclusion of reading among the extra-curricular activities of the school.

ITTNER, WILLIAM B. "School architecture that encourages wider use." *N. E. A. Proceedings*, Vol. 60. Washington: National Education Association, 1922, p. 1482-84.

School buildings may be built to facilitate activities by including gymnasiums, auditoriums, pools and rooms for recreation.

KRACKOWIZER, ALICE M. "Montana, the land of the shining mountains: a pageant," *Journal of Educational Method*, 2:120-26, November, 1922.

The pageant referred to in the title was given by Grades I to VI and the junior high school of Lewistown, Montana. A fairly detailed plan of the preparation is given, followed by a synopsis of the pageant itself.

PRICE, JAMES F. "The organization and conduct of a school orchestra—Abstract." *N. E. A. Proceedings*, Vol. 62. Washington: National Education Association, 1924, p. 603.

Brief suggestions concerning the organizing of an orchestra in schools.

RAMSEY, H. D. "Scouting in the public schools," *Journal of Education*, 91:540-42, May 13, 1920.

This article tells of the boys' and girls' scout work as carried on in the Fort Scott public schools in Kansas.

WHITEMIRE, LAURA G. "The class play," *Quarterly Journal of Speech Education*, 7:139-48, April 1, 1921.

This article deals with the selection of a play and cast, and the rehearsing and production of a class play in high schools. Many practical suggestions are given.

"Announcement of the twelfth annual all-Kansas music competition." *Bulletin of Information*, No. 18. Emporia, Kansas: Kansas State Teachers College, 1924. 71 p.

This contains the announcement of the Twelfth Annual Music Competition, and a detailed report of the eleventh one.

Annual Report of the Public Schools, Harrisburg, 1920. Harrisburg: Board of School Directors, 1920, p. 62-63, 83-85.

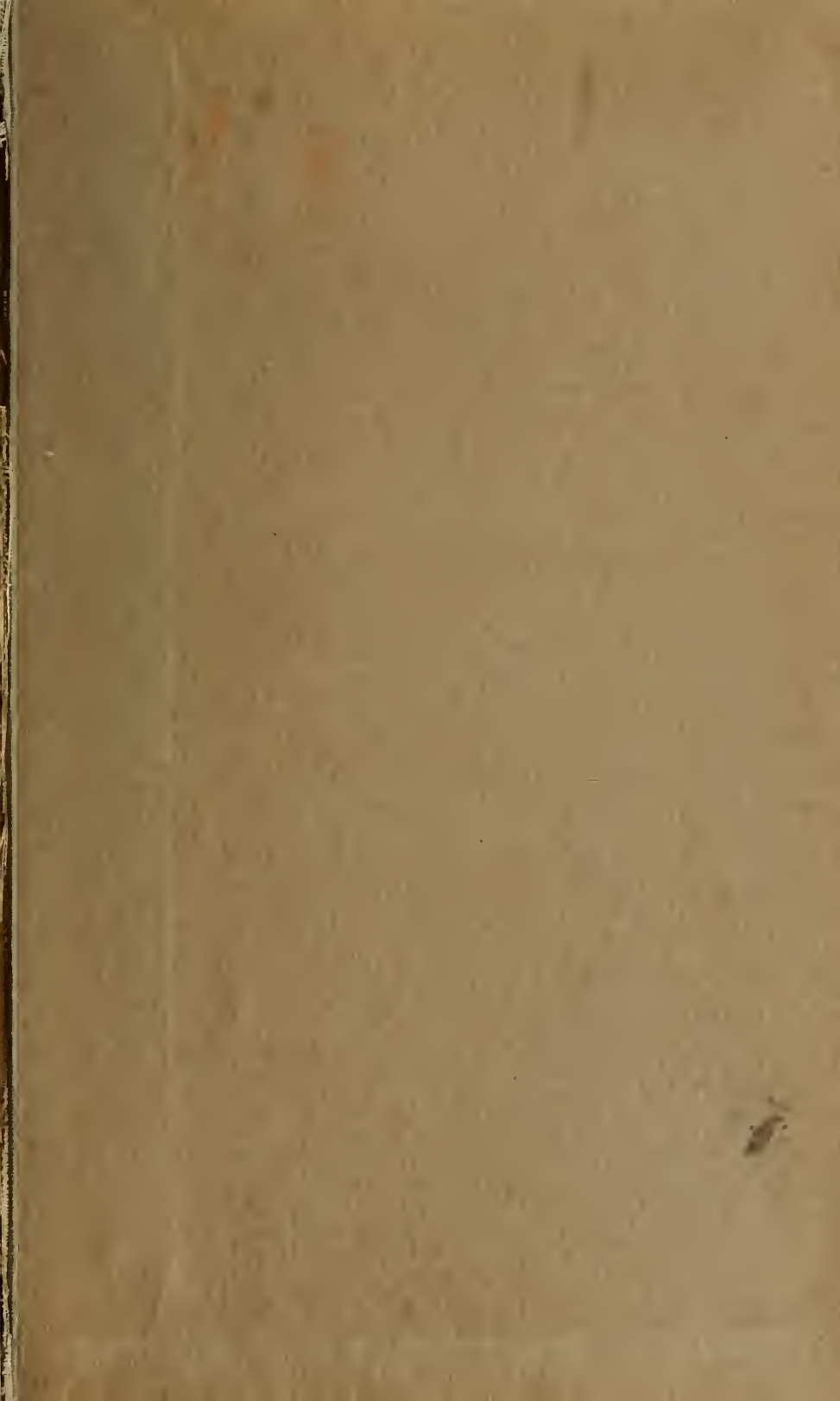
This contains a list of numerous literary and oratorical contests with prizes offered in the Harrisburg schools.

"Educational excursions by senior high students," *Atlanta High School Journal*, 2:5-6, March 15, 1924.

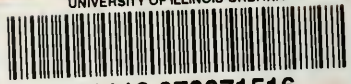
A list of the places visited by senior high-school students in Atlanta, Georgia, and the number of students visiting each is given.

"Improving high school commencements," *American Educational Digest*, 43:339-41, 366, 368, April, 1924.

A summary of practices and suggestions from almost twenty-five hundred educators is given, with quotations from a number. Data are included as to kinds of programs, the length of exercises, costs, and so forth.



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