A SCHOOL SYSTEM is fortunate if it has a library of curriculum guides and bulletins drawn from many sources. When the ideas of one school system are exchanged with the ideas of another, teachers in both gain many helpful and creative suggestions. The major question, however, asked by many public school teachers is: How can a curriculum bulletin library be developed?

Careful selection according to the needs of the school system should be used in ordering guides and bulletins. Many university schools of education have curriculum laboratories which are depositories for such materials. Careful inspection and appraisal of these materials before ordering will help assure a good library. Inspection of catalogs, professional magazines and professional books will assure a wide coverage. In most instances, of course, these bulletins are not free. Each school should set funds aside for this library. The first bulletin listed below is a valuable aid for pre-planning a library of curriculum bulletins.


Every year the state or regional group in charge of the Curriculum Materials Exhibit of the national ASCD convention collects, lists and exhibits as many curriculum bulletins as it can gather. These bulletins are from many city, state and private schools and represent a collection of bulletins developed during the past five years.

The actual exhibit of curriculum materials at the ASCD convention provides teachers, supervisors and curriculum workers with the opportunity to preview the bulletins they would like to order, and the catalog listed above provides the necessary information for ordering.


Based on a two-year study of the needs of education-industry cooperation, this attractive bulletin encourages both industry and education to plan for curriculum improvement by encouraging industry to make its personnel and physical resources available to all classroom teachers. The activities suggested should result in more interesting and meaningful school work for students. Although this bulletin specifically examines the contributions of industry to student learning, it places considerable emphasis on the need for community-wide participation of many citizens’ groups in educational planning.


This photographic review of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of the United Nations is extraordinary.
material for the social studies teacher or other subject area teachers interested in teaching about human rights. This album of beautiful pictures and well-written captions is only one of the many types of supplementary materials made available by the United Nations Education Service and the Committee on International Relations of the NEA.


In order to meet the many requests from the field for examples of curriculum activities that experienced teachers of mentally retarded children have found to be useful, this bulletin was prepared by the cooperative efforts of the California staff of the Bureau of Special Education. Main chapter headings illustrate the wide coverage of curriculum activities: Home and Family Life, Community-centered Activities, Animals and Growing Things, Music and Arts, and Vocational and Avocational.


When 23 private and public organizations representing 4,000 people cooperate with a school system in order to develop a health instruction guide, then a school system truly has curriculum development and improvement which involve the local, state and national community. When such a project is developed, the health goals of education are understood by lay people, and there is no cynical distrust from lack of participation. These well-written bulletins should be inspected to see what a good job can be done.


The materials listed in this bulletin are illustrative of free and inexpensive materials that are available for teachers and students interested in investigating possible careers in business and in preparing themselves in this field. Lists of free and inexpensive materials are helpful since they provide a wealth of different types of instructional aids that can supplement the textbook to meet the individual abilities of students.


Meeting the arithmetic needs of junior and senior high school boys and girls is a difficult task which requires the careful examination and cooperation of all arithmetic and mathematics teachers. The authors of this bulletin attempt to get at this task by expressing a general philosophy of mathematics which is functional, by developing a suggested sequence of number concepts, and by listing teaching suggestions and instructional aids.

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NOTE: We have received the following information with regard to a publication which was reviewed in this column in January: Education for Living, A Guide for Elementary Education, Hartford, Connecticut: State Department of Education, 1948, 314 p. (mimeographed). The printed edition of this publication has been exhausted for some time now; however, a revision is currently in process. The revised edition should be ready in the fall of 1952.