


1969

Selected Library Periodicals of the Northwest States for Use in Secondary Social Studies: An Annotated Bibliography

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SELECTED LIBRARY PERIODICALS OF THE NORTHWEST STATES
FOR USE IN SECONDARY SOCIAL STUDIES:
AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

A Thesis
Presented to
the Graduate Faculty
Central Washington State College

In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Master of Education

by
Emma J. McCune

July, 1969

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State College
Ellensburg, Washington

APPROVED FOR THE GRADUATE FACULTY

Helen D. Patton, COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

Michael Brunner

Charles W. Wright

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CHAPTER I

THE PROBLEM AND DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED

I. BACKGROUND OF THE PROBLEM

Periodicals have been part of the literary heritage of the United States since the mid-1700's. In January, 1741, Andrew Bradford published the first periodical. His publication, the American; or Monthly View, ran for three months before ceasing. Three days following his first issue, Benjamin Franklin began the General Magazine; or Historical Chronicle. It was somewhat more successful, running six issues before ending publication. Other magazines were begun during the eighteenth century, most of which were also short lived. By the end of the century there were forty-five or more periodicals being published in the United States (9:10).

During the nineteenth century the number continued to increase. During the first quarter of the century five hundred periodicals were published intermittently (17:516). This span of time also saw the rise of such well-known general publications as Harper's New Monthly Magazine in 1850, The Atlantic Monthly in 1857, and Scribner's Monthly in 1879 (17:516). By 1870, there were about twelve hundred

periodicals being published in the United States. This figure rose to nearly three thousand by 1890. Because of the increased demand for accurate information in art, science, literature, and public affairs, special titles were established in the late 1800's (9:12). The majority of these titles during the 1890's were specialized for business, industry, or the professions (17:516).

This trend toward specialized magazines continued during the twentieth century. During the early 1900's, it was felt that magazines had to be available for the mechanic and the professional worker as well as for the scholar (34:1119). Thus, a trend begun in the late 1800's continued into the 1900's and on until today. Journals and magazines for specialized interests are more numerous now than ever. The quantity and availability of these publications also has increased. The best known of these special magazines are subscribed to by families, businesses, and libraries.

Information in many general magazines has been readily available through indexes. The H. W. Wilson Company is the most noted publisher of periodical indexes. However, it must be remembered that H. W. Wilson indexes only those periodicals which were selected by the subscribers of Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature.

The Reader's Guide will continue to index U. S. periodicals of broad, general and popular character. It will also aim to provide a well-balanced selection of U. S. popular, non-technical magazines representing all the important scientific, technical and subject fields (22:ii).

Because magazines of local and regional nature usually are not indexed, librarians do not subscribe to them. Consequently magazines not taken by a majority of libraries are not included in the Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature.

Altho we are extremely grateful to the H. W. Wilson Company for its most indispensable indexes, there is a crying need for more, especially some to deal with that mass of material hidden away in the publications of learned societies (34:1121).

Some periodicals such as National Geographic publish their own separate cumulative index. Other periodicals publish an annual index in the last issue of each year or in the first issue of the following year. But, many periodicals are not indexed in any source. Due to this, special magazines which are published are known to few people. The resulting problem is that little value or use has been made of such periodicals as they relate to the classroom for instruction or for use as a reference tool in the library.

II. THE PROBLEM

Statement of the problem. This study was done to supply information for librarians about special periodicals of the Northwest States which could be used in teaching secondary social studies. Complete bibliographic information and descriptive annotations were included for each periodical. Suggested usage of these periodicals for a unit in Washington State history was included as an example.

Significance of the study. Periodicals supplement the library's book collection. They offer the most current information in print. Often, information published in periodicals is not available in book form. "An Alaskan Military History" which appeared in the February and March, 1969, issues of Alaska Sportsman is an example. "A full military history of Alaska has not yet been written, but author Woodman . . . has done a good job in at least getting such a comprehensive history begun in these pages" (36:17).

In a good collection of periodicals, differing opinions are present. Magazines, general or specific, may be used to teach subject matter as well as critical reading and thinking. However, as mentioned earlier, many special periodicals are not indexed; this limits their selection by school libraries.

In 1960, the American Library Association (ALA) Standards for School Library Programs listed seventy as the minimum number of periodical titles for the junior high schools. The senior high school minimum was set at one hundred twenty periodicals (1:78). At this same time it was also stated that the number of titles in a collection was not affected by the number of pupils in the school (1:79).

The recent ALA standards adopted in early 1969, increased the minimum number of periodicals. The new standards recommend from one hundred twenty-five to one hundred seventy-five periodical titles for the senior high grades ten, eleven, and twelve. The Washington

State standards, printed in the Program for the Learning Resources Center and approved in 1968, varies some from the ALA standards.

A senior high school must have a minimum of fifty titles. For a good collection one hundred titles are necessary with an excellent collection having one hundred fifty titles.

Junior high libraries for grades seven, eight, and nine must have a minimum of thirty-five titles according to Washington State standards. A good collection would have seventy titles and an excellent one would have one hundred titles. The ALA standards state that from one hundred to one hundred twenty-five titles are necessary for the junior high school.

Educators, having taken an increased interest in having periodicals in the school, have given additional support for the recently increased recommended number of periodicals in the ALA and the Washington State standards. With the new standards requiring this number, an increase from the 1960 standards, several specialized periodicals could well be added to the collection. However, a librarian must know what titles are available. The coverage of each periodical title is important knowledge as the librarian works with various curriculum planning groups.

Limitations of the study. Originally this study was to include those special periodicals which could be used in teaching social studies

in grades four through twelve. The field of special magazines being broad, it was soon discovered that the scope was much too inclusive. The study was limited to special social studies periodicals for the secondary level which were being published at regular intervals in the Northwest States and which were about the area. Periodicals which necessitated membership in a particular society were excluded as they were not available to the general public.

A letter was sent to each state library and to each state department of education or public instruction in the United States. This letter requested the titles of periodicals which could be used in teaching specific social studies units. Because the return answers were either too broad or too limited in scope, this source of information was not as helpful as had been expected.

The 1966 Faxon Librarians' Guide to Periodicals, N. W. Ayer and Sons Directory of Newspapers and Periodicals, 1968, and Ulrich's International Periodical Directory were consulted. Periodicals listed were compared with the holdings of the Central Washington State College library and with the University of Washington library. Those not available for review from these two sources were excluded. Also excluded were those magazines not published on a regular basis or those which were not applicable to secondary social studies although they were published in the Northwest States.

Periodicals included were those applicable to the secondary level, published at regular intervals, and available at one or both of the college libraries previously mentioned. These two libraries were selected so that educators would know of a source of back issues for finding and reviewing selected articles. The annotations and the suggested usage in this study were written to be of help to librarians making decisions about the value of adding particular periodicals to the library's collection.

Magazine articles published prior to 1950 on the use of periodicals were not reviewed. Many of the earlier articles debated the value of magazines in the school library--a point now accepted as evidenced by the recently adopted ALA and Washington State standards.

Procedures for the study. The body of this work is composed of a descriptive bibliography of periodicals about the Northwest States in Chapter III and suggested uses of these periodicals in Chapter IV. Over a period of five years, January, 1964, to January, 1969, a minimum of fifteen per cent of the issues of each periodical included was examined. The process of random selection was used to decide which issues would be reviewed. When fifteen per cent resulted in a fraction, the next whole number was used. The following items were included for each periodical in the bibliography: title, date of volume one, place of publication, price, purpose, contents, style, length of

articles, author credit, special features, format (especially illustrations, paper, print, length of issues), group use, frequency of publication, where indexed, and circulation figures.

Chapter IV gives some suggested uses of these periodicals in teaching Northwest history within the framework of the history of Washington State, a required course for all ninth grade students. After the randomly selected issues for each of the periodicals were examined their use was incorporated in this chapter. Suggestions for use were from the librarian's point of view. This type of information is useful in curriculum planning sessions with social studies teachers and in ordering the best periodicals for use in the curriculum. The adopted textbook, Our Pacific Northwest: Yesterday and Today (3), for the State of Washington was used as the guide for course content.

For information on the use of periodicals in the classroom, magazine articles listed in Library Literature and Education Index as well as books were consulted.

III. DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED

Northwest states or Pacific Northwest states. For the purpose of this study the Northwest states included Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington.

Periodical. The term periodical was defined as a serial publication issued at regular intervals by the state and/or its agencies

or by a commercial firm. Magazine was synonymous with the term periodical.

Regular interval. A serial publication published weekly, monthly, bi-monthly, quarterly, or semi-annually was the definition used for regular interval.

Secondary level. Throughout this study secondary level was defined as grades nine, ten, eleven, and twelve.

Social studies. For this paper, social studies was defined as that facet of the discipline most commonly included in the social studies curriculum in the secondary schools; namely, world history, geography, United States history, United States government, state history, and state government.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

As early as the 1890's, Professor William Morris Davis of Harvard University saw the periodical as a means of helping teachers keep informed on recent developments in their fields (11:288). By the 1930's, progressive educators were encouraging the use of periodicals in the classroom (31:205).

A study done in 1935, by Waples and Birkeland, stated that seldom more than twenty-five or thirty per cent of any group read books; while, at the same time sixty to seventy per cent of the adult population read one or more magazines regularly. Another part of this study related to magazine reading by teachers and prospective teachers. It was found that this group read

. . . slightly more than the average non-reader, although the quality of material read was essentially similar to that of the general public. . . . Journals of political comment, of ideas, or of such difficulty--however conceived--that the reader would have to struggle for understanding are conspicuously absent. To the extent that periodical reading reflects a desire for knowledge, these education students show little interest in the realm of ideas, whether it be literature, art, science, or politics (5:57-8).

A study by Lazarsfeld and Kendall in communications behavior in the mid-1950's, stated that magazine readership increased as the level of formal education rose.

They found 86 per cent of all college educated respondents regularly read magazines, as did 68 per cent of those with high school education, but only 41 per cent with grade school educations were regular readers (21:52).

To find out what impact periodicals had on the educational program, the Edgar B. Stern Family Fund provided a five thousand dollar grant, in 1960, for placing a number of selected periodicals in schools throughout the country. Rural schools in low cultural areas having limited budgets were chosen. An enthusiastic librarian had to be available to spearhead the project. Periodicals were selected by each school and were to be used primarily ". . . to broaden the horizon of young people; to increase students' appreciation of our American heritage; and to foster better international understanding" (16:12).

Magazine displays and class discussion were used to stimulate student use of periodicals. Magazines were used for reports, research, term papers, and recreational reading. Students, in geography, were assigned to use magazines to find information on the countries studied. A reading table was set up in the history class with class time for reading and browsing. Special articles and various types of magazines were brought to the students' attention. Subject areas where specific

magazines were most useful were English, social studies, art, science, language, business education, and home economics. These were listed in order of magazine usage.

Teachers used the magazines for their own personal enlightenment, and to develop critical thinking by students, citing several viewpoints, and opinions on any given subject. Also, magazines were compared as to treatment, literary quality, coverage, bias, etc. (16:14).

As a result, students were better informed on world affairs and contrasting cultures. Critical thinking and an established habit of reading the best periodical literature were accomplished by the program.

Many investigators who have done careful studies on periodical reading have stated that: (1) periodical reading is popular at all age levels beginning with the primary grades, (2) more periodicals than books are read by adults, (3) four times more money is spent on magazines than on books by adults having an eighth grade education, (4) periodicals are a principal source of contemporary world reporting, (5) periodicals have important values of which most readers are unaware, (6) children and adults are uninformed about which periodicals will best serve their needs, (7) magazines recommended by educators are unwillingly read by students, (8) classroom instruction can improve magazine selection by promoting independent judgment of periodicals, and (9) little effort has been made by the school to guide student reading of periodicals (19:408).

From these findings it seems clear that

schools should accept responsibility for regular, carefully planned instruction in the use of periodicals, beginning in the primary grades, provide suitable juvenile and adult magazines that children thoroughly enjoy; and help children develop effective standards in choosing magazines and efficient plans for reading them (19:408).

As the period from age twelve to age sixteen is the critical time in the development of reading habits, schools need to become more concerned and involved. While still in high school, students should master the art of reading magazines. Edgar Dale states, "There never was a time in our history when ignorance of current affairs could be so dangerous. What we don't know may hurt us terribly" (8:22). Magazines mediate between the past history in books and the up-to-the-minute history in newspapers. In the classroom they

. . . form everyday ties with the blackboard, between the editor and the educator. They bring daily drama to courses of study and discussion meetings and present a laboratory for American enterprise (29:486).

Magazines must be used in all grades and as the reading requirements change for each age level, a variety of magazines needs to be available. A hit-and-miss assignment now and then in a good magazine is not going to significantly influence reading habits when the newsstand magazines attracting attention week after week are those intended for the uncultivated and indiscriminating taste (35:86).

For this reason and because ". . . periodical reading habits will determine the student's thinking, voting, acting, and every aspect of his behavior throughout life. . ." (35:87) magazine reading must be planned for in the curriculum and become an important part of instruction in all subjects (8:23).

Teachers must meet students where they are but never leave them there. Growth at all levels of ability must be provided for. This means growth of the best students as well as the poorest. And reading must not only fit the present age level but there must also be 'one to grow on.' Students can be guided in their introduction to excellent but mature magazines. These magazines should be prominently displayed and, when appropriate, made use of in class (8:23).

A very important [sic] reason why people do not read publications they do not read is that they simply do not know about them. This applies to high school and college graduates to only a slightly less extent than to non-graduates (35:84).

With the increased awareness, in education, of individual differences and with the tremendous increase of the printed word because of the technological revolution, teachers need to be more knowledgeable about the available printed resources. Because of the value of periodicals, newspapers, and pamphlets, early introduction of young people to these materials is important for their academic and personal needs (28:27).

. . . Ephemeral materials characteristic of a changing society are proving extremely useful in many areas of study. This is especially so in those related to current problems in the sciences or social sciences, requiring the most recent information (28:27).

However, many schools are neglecting magazine usage. The typical American college senior ". . . cannot tell you what the Nation, the New Republic, or even The Atlantic Monthly looks like. Not what sorts of things are to be found in them but what they look like physically" (35:84).

To permit young people to go through school and college for 16 years without so much as acquainting them with the wide resources of current information is inexcusable. . . . Teachers are slaves to textbooks which do not contain current reading and we have not developed a technique for dealing with the present in the classroom (35:84-5).

A study, by Gray and Munroe on reading habits of one hundred adults in Hyde Park, Chicago, showed that early family interest or influence was a chief factor in determining reading habits. Sixty per cent also mentioned schools as an influence in their reading selection of books. However, only twenty-eight per cent mentioned schools as having any effect on their magazine reading habits (35:83).

Magazines should be used to inform, to reinforce, and to present choice and balance on topics of people, places, and events. To increase magazine usage by teachers, some librarians have typed the table of contents of current periodicals, checked off items of interest to different faculty members, and given a copy to each teacher concerned. If titles were vague, parenthetical material was added for clarity (15:35).

Various viewpoints and political biases are available when several magazines are used.

It would certainly be no proud achievement of our instruction in the use of current materials if we turn out generations of students so accustomed by habit to a particular format and a particular kind of type arrangement that they are uncomfortable with any other format and reject the reading in other journals when the habitual one to which they are addicted is not available (23:268).

Quality periodicals removed from the shelves only for dusting are worthless in a collection. They are of value only when students and teachers are aware of and draw upon the information contained within their covers.

If we are to adequately prepare our children for life now and in the future, our schools must give much greater time to regular, carefully planned (not occasional and haphazard) preparation for useful activities most will perform every day of their lives (19:408).

Magazines are used for bulletin board displays at all levels and for providing material for student scrapbooks. Some teachers keep a file of useful magazine reference information. Others use the opaque projector to enlarge magazine illustrations for class use. English classes stimulate student writing by using magazine articles as models. They also use articles as the basis for teaching outlining, punctuation, creative writing, and bibliographical recording. Style, makeup, viewpoint, and author are also brought to the student's attention in English classes.

Magazine articles about subjects in the textbook add realism to the material being discussed. Class dramatizations, mock radio programs, and class publications can be sparked by periodicals (32:28).

"The real key to effective use of magazines is the ingenuity and resourcefulness of the teacher" (32:27). However, lack of funds and lack of time cause little time to be given to magazines in the classroom.

One of the chief advantages of magazines to the teacher faced with an out-sized class covering a wide range of abilities is that their use seems to appeal to all types of students. For the slow learner they offer encouragement to read in areas of special interest. For the average student, they offer enrichment of the regular course work and the heightening of interest that goes with new and current material. And for the superior student, they offer the challenge of adult materials, a broad range of topics, and in many cases a depth which the regular classroom material does not approach (32:31).

School is life, as well as a rehearsal for life. But you can do so much rehearsing that you never put on any shows. Using one's reading to discuss ideas with others, to figure out the solution to a personal problem, not just a school problem, makes magazine reading educationally fruitful (8:23).

CHAPTER III

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Alaska Sportsman, 1935 - . Alaska Northwest Publishing Company, Box 1271, Juneau, Alaska 99801. \$6.00 yearly or \$.60 per issue.

Life on the "Last Frontier" is the subject of articles in the Alaska Sportsman. Short subjects, regular stories, and articles about events, activities, and persons appear in each issue. All material is factual and written in popular style with fiction and verse excluded. Some reportorial articles are included, and stories are true accounts of the author's experiences and activities in Alaska. Most stories and articles are three pages in length. Some, because of length and magazine policy, are serials in two or more issues. Historical articles usually have an appended bibliography. Included also are current Alaskan events. Authors are many times unknown and, other than name, no credit line is given. The "North in Print" is a section of three or four reviews by the same individual. Books, magazine articles, and other published material on Alaska, the Yukon Territory, British Columbia, and the North Pacific are reviewed. Each review is one-third to one-half page in length. The December issue of each volume has a calendar with twelve colored pictures of Alaskan scenery and dates of historical importance to Alaska are given. A section on sled dogs and racing, on obituaries of noted Alaskans, and on each month's history of the Northland is included monthly. Advertising, general and classified, related to Alaskan living appears in each issue. Black and white and colored pictures profusely illustrate this magazine. Articles are printed in clear, sharp type on a slick, glossy paper of good quality. All issues are sixty pages in length.

Students in grades seven through twelve, college students, and teachers will find articles of interest about Alaska. Many articles will also appeal to the general reader. This publication would be useful in Alaskan history, Pacific Northwest history, and United States history classes.

Issued monthly and not indexed in any source. Circulation is 85,082.

Alaska Review, Winter, 1963 - . Alaska Methodist University, Anchorage, Alaska 99504. \$3.00 per 4 issues or \$1.00 per issue.

Dedicated to Alaskan resources, especially its people, this magazine includes poems, stories, and articles about Alaska from prehistoric times to the present. Occasionally a biography is included but articles usually relate to an event, a period of time, or a group activity. Articles are written by scholars in the various fields of Alaskan history and vary in length from two to ten pages. Poems are from one-half page to two or three pages. An author credit giving name and current position is included for each item printed except book reviews. Some articles have appended bibliographies. Five or six, one to one and one-half page, reviews of books about Alaska are printed in each issue. No advertising is included. Each number, printed on good quality paper, is illustrated with black and white photographs or sketches. The type is easily read. Issues vary from thirty to one hundred pages in length.

This is a useful publication for teachers, for secondary school students of Alaskan history or Pacific Northwest history, for college students, and for persons with an interest in Alaska.

Issued semiannually in Fall/Winter and Spring/Summer and not included in any periodical index guide. Circulation figures are unavailable.

Idaho Yesterdays, 1957 - . Idaho Historical Society, 610 North Julia Davis Drive, Boise, Idaho 83706. \$5.00 annually or \$1.25 per issue.

Idaho Yesterdays began as an extension of the services of the Idaho Historical Society to help guard the state's heritage. Each issue includes four or five major articles, biographical or historical in content, varying from four to seven pages in length. Current history is not included. Articles are well documented and written for the layman. Several articles are taken from the writings of the era concerned and edited for inclusion in this periodical. Author credit lines are given at the beginning of each article. From one to three full page reviews of books about the Western States are included in each issue. No advertising is solicited for this publication. Black and white photographs, maps, and sketches illustrate the various issues. A slick, shiny paper is used with a clear and easily read type. Each issue is thirty-two pages in length.

Pupils in grades seven to twelve, students of Idaho history or Pacific Northwest history, and adults interested in this area will find this an informational magazine.

Published quarterly in Spring, Summer, Fall, and Winter and not included in any periodical index guide. The last issue of each volume number divisible by four contains an author, subject, and title index for the preceding four-year period. The number of paid subscribers is 700. This does not include the persons receiving the periodical as a result of membership in the Idaho Historical Society.

Montana, the Magazine of Western History, 1951 - . Montana Historical Society, 225 North Roberts Street, Helena, Montana 59601. \$6.00 per year or \$1.25 per issue.

This magazine records and reports facets of history of the West in well documented articles which are written in popular style. Each issue has four or five articles of the territorial and early statehood days, which vary from fourteen to eighteen pages in length. The author credit is from one to three paragraphs and embodies a brief biography of each writer. A one sentence statement is given for each book reviewer. Book reviews, an important part of each issue, are critical in nature, written by different persons, and are usually one-half page in length. From fifteen to twenty reviews of books about the West appear in each issue. As the only officially sanctioned general interest publication of the State of Montana, very little advertising is included and that only by publishers of books about the West. Black and white sketches, photographs, and maps profusely illustrate each issue which also has clear type on a good quality dull finish paper. Issues vary from eighty to one hundred pages.

The periodical began with the idea that authentic history was a salable item; consequently, it is aimed at the general reader. Teachers, students in grades seven through twelve, and persons involved in research will also find this useful.

Issued quarterly in January, April, July, and October and not included in any general periodical index. A cumulative index for 1951-1960 was published by the Montana Historical Society which also publishes an annual index. Circulation is 14,500.

Northwest Anthropological Research Notes, 1967 - . Sociology/Anthropology, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho 83840. \$4.00 per annum.

This relatively new publication of theoretical or interpretive studies in the field of anthropology is published to stimulate further new research. Well documented, scholarly articles about the Indians of Northwestern North America are printed in each issue. The credit line gives only the author's name and his college or university affiliation. Occasionally, an entire

issue is a bibliography on a particular aspect of the Indians of Northwestern North America. Articles vary from twenty-five to one hundred fifty pages in length. Each one has an appended bibliography. Abstracts of papers given at the Northwest Anthropological Conference are included. Statistics, if pertinent to the article's subject, are given. Diagrams and charts are the only illustrations in this off-set lithographic publication. Paper of good quality is used. Each issue is approximately one hundred fifty pages in length.

This periodical would be of value in only those high schools where individual in-depth study or research is encouraged for superior juniors and seniors. While basically for the person interested in anthropology of Northwestern North America, college students pursuing the study of anthropology will also find this an informative magazine. Teachers of Pacific Northwest history would find interesting background information on various tribes in the area.

Published semiannually in the Fall and in the Spring with an additional memoir issue per year usually, and not indexed in any known source. Circulation figures are not available.

Oregon Historical Quarterly, 1900 - . Oregon Historical Quarterly, 1230 S. W. Park Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97205. \$7.50 annually or \$2.00 per issue.

A publication of in-depth articles on historical material of the Pacific Northwest not otherwise readily available to the public. Each issue contains one to four treatises from ten to one hundred pages in length, book reviews, and society news. Events, activities, and people of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century occurring or living in the Pacific Northwest are the subjects of these scholarly, well documented articles. Author credit lines are lacking, but names are given. Not all writers are well known, but the documentation of each article seems to speak as the author's qualifications. Books about the Pacific Northwest States are reviewed by different individuals who give the strengths and weaknesses of each title reviewed. Each review is from one to one and one-half pages long. Two or three pages of recent publications, books and pamphlets, not reviewed are listed and followed by a brief summary of content. As this periodical is a publication of the Oregon Historical Society, individual affiliated societies, annual meeting proceedings, and news of interest to the individual societies are included. Periodically a bibliography of theses and dissertations concerning the Pacific Northwest and Alaska are listed alphabetically by author under

each discipline. No advertising is included. A dull paper of good quality is used with articles printed in easily read type. Black and white photographs are used sparingly. Each issue is ninety-six pages in length.

Of special value to teachers of state or regional history in the Pacific Northwest, the superior secondary school student, college students, and those interested in pursuing research in this field would also find this publication useful.

Issued quarterly in March, June, September, and December and not included in any major periodical index. Indexed annually by the society in the December issue and cumulatively in twenty year periods. Circulation is 2,400.

Oregon Voter, 1915 - . 206 Graphic Arts Building, 103 N. W. 9th Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97209. \$8.50 annually or \$.35 per copy, or controlled free distribution.

The economical, financial, and public affairs of Oregon and the Pacific Northwest are reviewed in reportorial articles. Occasionally a feature article, written in popular style, is also included in this conservative magazine. Authors' names are given only with feature articles. "Of Interest to Women," "Insurance Reports and Financial News," and "People in the News" appear in each issue. Most articles are from one-half to one page in length with rarely an article going beyond two pages. Occasionally poems are printed. "Who's Who in the Oregon Legislature" is one of the December issues of the Oregon Voter each year. One-half page biographies are included for each member of the Oregon House of Representatives and the Oregon Senate. A picture of each person and a listing of home addresses are also included. Illustrations are not included except for the black and white photographs of the Oregon legislators. Other illustrations appear only in the general advertising which is scattered throughout the magazine. Each issue has clear print on good quality paper and varies in length from sixteen to one hundred sixteen pages. Most issues, however, are from twenty to twenty-five pages.

Teachers, students, and general readers, as well as classes in economics, United States and local government, and current affairs will find this publication useful.

Published weekly on Saturdays and not included in any periodical index. Circulation figures include 2,600 paid subscribers and 22,500 free controlled distributions.

Pacific Northwest Quarterly, 1906 - . The Editor, Parrington Hall, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98105. \$3.50 yearly, \$2.50 for students, or \$1.00 per issue.

To tell the story of Washington Territory and State to future generations by compiling the political, social, and economic history of the area is the purpose of this magazine. Scholarly articles of six to twelve pages in length and book reviews from one-half to one page comprise each issue. Four or five articles, each with an author credit, are printed in each number. Of these some are biographies. Articles of military activities are few with more emphasis upon political, social, and economic history. Rarely is there an appended bibliography, but articles are well documented. Books about states west of the Mississippi River are reviewed. Periodically, books national in scope but of importance to the historical development in the West are included. Reviews by different individuals are usually one page in length and are signed by the reviewer. No advertising appears in this publication. Sharp, clear type is used on slick, glossy paper. Black and white photographs are used for illustrating each number which is usually seventy pages in length.

High school juniors and seniors, college students, faculty, and the advanced ninth and tenth grade student would find use for this periodical, not only for its stress of the Pacific Northwest, especially Washington, but also for its articles on events of interest and importance to United States history.

Issued quarterly in January, April, July, and October and not included in general periodical indexes, nor self-indexed. Mr. Earle Connette compiled a subject and author index for volumes one through fifty-three which was published in 1964 by Shoe String Press. Circulation figures are not available.

Pacific Northwester, Winter 1946/47 - . Spokane Westerners Corral, Box 1717, Spokane, Washington 99210. \$3.00 yearly or \$1.00 per issue.

This magazine is published to create and promote an interest in the cultural background and development of the American West. Each issue is comprised of one or two monographs. An occasional poem or book review is included. Each article includes an author credit line. Written in popular style, articles include human interest items and cover a wide range of subjects which relate to the Pacific Northwest. However, the monographs are not documented. No advertising is included. This serial is printed in clear type on a good quality dull paper. No illustrations are used. Each issue is thirty-two pages in length.

Students in grades seven through twelve, college students, and persons interested in the Pacific Northwest, mainly the Inland Empire surrounding Spokane, will find this magazine useful.

Issued quarterly on the fifteenth of February, May, August, and November and not indexed in any known source. Circulation figures are unavailable.

Perspective, Summer, 1956 - . Department of Institutions, State of Washington, 12 Senate Arms Building, Box 768, Olympia, Washington 98501. Free distribution.

Activities occurring at institutions under the auspices of the State of Washington are reported in this periodical. Two or three feature articles from two to four pages in length on current topics such as volunteers helping at the institutions, education and training methods for the physically and mentally handicapped, and activities within the institutions are discussed. Included is an occasional article on the historical development of some institution, or revival of some activity of the past. All articles are written in popular style with no documentation. The author's name, but seldom his position, is given with each feature article. "News in Perspective" and "Research in Perspective" are monthly reportorial features on current activities relating to Washington State Institutions. No advertising is included. Black and white and occasionally colored pictures illustrate each issue. A good quality dull paper and clear print are used. The issues vary from thirty-two to forty pages in length.

Adults interested in the welfare of persons and the activities at the State institutions and students in grades seven through twelve will find articles of interest. Some articles would be useful in junior and senior social problems classes and in Washington State government classes.

Issued quarterly in Spring, Summer, Fall, and Winter, and not indexed in any source. Circulation is 11,000.

Sea Chest, September, 1967 - . Puget Sound Maritime Historical Society, 3629 N. W. 64th Street, Seattle, Washington 98107. \$2.00 per copy.

The Sea Chest is an outgrowth of the Puget Sound Maritime Historical Society Newsletter. Maritime activity, current and historical, is the subject. Most shorter articles are about a particularly important boat. The feature article is longer and usually treats the historical development of a subject broader in scope than the shorter articles. Only the author's name is given. All articles are written in popular style and none are documented. A decade by decade spotlight on maritime

occurrences is included spanning time from seventy years ago to ten years ago. Occasionally a biographical article is included. Issues at random contain plates showing the various parts of an historically important ship drawn to graphic scale for persons interested in building a scale model. Black and white photographs or paintings of many ships discussed are included. A good quality lithograph paper is used for each forty-two page issue.

This serial is of occasional use to teachers of Washington State or Pacific Northwest history. Persons interested in maritime activities or history of cargo and passenger vessels in the Pacific Northwest would find this magazine interesting and informative. Again, a high school where independent study is encouraged would find this publication useful for those students interested in maritime activities or the history of a particular vessel.

Issued quarterly in March, June, September, and December and not indexed in any source. Circulation figures are unavailable.

Seattle Magazine, 1964 - . King Broadcasting Company, 320 Aurora North, Seattle, Washington 98109. \$7.00 annually or \$.75 per issue.

A publication for the vacationer and tourist in Seattle with articles written in popular style on issues of national concern. Main articles vary from three to eight pages in length with the writer's name but no credit line. Fiction is occasionally printed and, since 1967, one and sometimes two full-page signed book reviews are included in each issue. Each month a major events calendar is included. Articles on food, homes, the theater, politics, recipes, and the Negro appear monthly. Only sporadically do articles on sports, travel, business, sculpture, schools, religion, etc., appear. No documentation nor bibliography is given. Black and white illustrations accompany the articles. A clear print is used on a glossy paper of good quality. Advertisements appealing to the tourist, vacationer, and upper class Seattle dweller, are included with each volume containing more than the preceding volume. The bulk of the advertising is at the beginning and at the end of each issue. Issues vary from forty-six to eighty-six pages in length with one-third to one-half in advertising.

The tourist and the general reader is the audience sought by this publication. The articles, national in scope, could be used in the secondary United States history and current affairs classes. Occasionally an article is included which could be used by the students of Washington State or Pacific Northwest history.

Published monthly and not included in any periodical indexes. The circulation is 26,000.

The Totem, 1958 - . State of Washington, Department of Natural Resources, Box 168, Olympia, Washington 98501. Free distribution.

The Totem is published to keep persons in Washington informed on the management programs, problems, and progress in their state-owned lands. Each issue treats a specific industry, activity, or person. Reportorial articles, seldom over one page in length, comprise each issue. No authors are given with the exception of "Cole's Commentary" by Bert Cole. As this magazine is published by a department of the State of Washington, no advertising is included. Each issue has an abundance of black and white photographs. Pages four and five of most issues are photographs having captions as the only printing. Easily read print on textured paper is used for each eight-page issue.

Ideal for use in elementary and junior high social studies classes, this periodical also has value in grades nine through twelve. All persons interested in the development and the activities of the Department of Natural Resources will find this magazine informative.

Issued monthly and not indexed nor included in any periodical index. The December issue of each year or the January issue of the following year is a review of the past year, containing a picture and a capsule summary of each month's featured subject. While an aid in finding the broad topic, this summary is of little help in locating specific details. Circulation is 12,000.

CHAPTER IV

SUGGESTED USES OF PERIODICALS IN TEACHING

A UNIT IN WASHINGTON STATE HISTORY

I. INTRODUCTION

This chapter relates the periodicals annotated in the previous chapter to Unit I of Washington State history. In today's educational system, the librarian needs to keep abreast of the curriculum and of the materials available for classroom and student use in each discipline. Though quite an old source of information, the periodical has been slighted in its use in the classroom and in the curriculum. The lack of periodical inclusion in textbook and curriculum guide bibliographies seems commonplace. The following serves as an example of this.

In addition to using the basic and supplementary texts, teachers will need to draw heavily upon sources of information from private industry, state and federal government agencies, museums, and resource people within the community. Field trips to historical sites, industries, and other places of interest near the school also give students insight into the past and help them understand changes that have taken place (27:2).

No reference to magazines is included.

Magazines are of value because of their timeliness in providing the most recent information in current affairs. Different viewpoints and political biases are available for presenting many facets of the same subject. Teachers making use of this medium will help students learn the art of critical thinking. As students progress at different rates, individualized instruction has become an important concept in education. Periodicals can help broaden the students' learning experiences. As adults, more magazines than books will be read by today's students. It is crucial, then, that today's students be knowledgeable about periodicals printed and that they be discriminating readers.

The suggestions made for classroom usage of magazines in Unit I are from the librarian's point of view, who in this case, also has a major in social studies.

II. UNIT OUTLINE

The Discovery and Exploration of the Pacific Northwest is the unit selected in which to discuss possible periodical usage. This unit outline follows the first unit in the textbook, Our Pacific Northwest: Yesterday and Today, by Chester D. Babcock and Clare Applegate Babcock. This text, published in 1963, is on the state adopted textbook list and is used in the public schools in Ellensburg, Washington. The Curriculum Guide: Washington State History and

Government, printed in 1960, before the textbook used for this research study, placed the unit on Discovery and Exploration of the Pacific Northwest second. As the unit outline in the Curriculum Guide . . . included some persons not listed in Babcock's textbook and omitted others that Babcock included, the Curriculum Guide . . . Unit 2 was used only as a reference in writing the following unit outline.

- Unit I Discovery and Exploration of the Pacific Northwest
 - I. European motivation
 - A. Trade routes
 - B. Explorations by
 - 1. Marco Polo
 - 2. Christopher Columbus
 - 3. Vasco da Gama
 - 4. Ferdinand Magellan
 - II. Search for Northwest Passage to end of seventeenth century
 - A. Spanish
 - 1. Bartolomé Ferrelo
 - 2. Martín Aguilar and Sebastián Vizcaíno
 - 3. Juan da Fuca
 - B. English
 - 1. John Cabot
 - 2. Martin Frobisher
 - 3. John Davis
 - 4. George Weymouth
 - 5. Sir Francis Drake
 - III. Russian expansion
 - A. Exploration eastward to Kamchatka
 - B. Vitus Bering
 - 1. Czar Peter, the Great
 - 2. First voyage
 - 3. Second voyage
 - a. Alexei Chirikov second in command
 - b. Fur trade
 - c. Contributions
 - C. Alaskan natives

- IV. Pacific explorers in eighteenth century
 - A. Spanish
 - 1. Juan Pérez
 - 2. Bruno Heceta
 - 3. Contributions
 - B. English
 - 1. James Cook
 - a. Scientific approach
 - b. Discoveries on third voyage
 - 2. John Meares
 - a. Fur business and explorations
 - b. Ship building
 - c. Nootka Sound
- V. Nootka Sound Controversy
 - A. Spain's position
 - B. Nootka
 - 1. Don Martínez
 - 2. John Meares
 - C. October 26, 1790 Treaty
 - 1. England diplomatic victory
 - 2. Spain and exclusive possession of Pacific
 - 3. Final settlements at Nootka - 1792
 - a. Representative of each nation
 - b. Meanwhile Spanish explorations
 - (1) Francisco Eliza
 - (2) Manuel Quimper
 - (3) Salvadore Fidalgo
 - D. Nootka Conference, 1792
 - 1. English - George Vancouver
 - a. Prior to conference explored Pacific Coast
 - b. Peter Puget
 - 2. Spanish - Juan Quadra
 - 3. Stalemate over wording of 1790 Treaty
 - 4. Referred to respective governments
 - E. Final treaty
 - 1. 1794
 - 2. Provisions
 - F. Importance
- VI. United States explorations in Pacific Northwest
 - A. Robert Gray
 - 1. Circumnavigate globe
 - 2. Columbia River
 - 3. Built Adventure
 - B. John Kendrick

- C. Louisiana Purchase
 - 1. Purpose
 - 2. Lewis and Clark Expedition
 - a. Purpose
 - b. Route
 - c. Toussaint Charbonneau and Sacajawea
 - 3. Importance of expedition
- D. Other early United States explorers

III. SUGGESTED USES OF PERIODICALS

Exploration of the Pacific Northwest began as a result of looking for a Northwest Passage which would provide a shorter route to the Orient. "Searching for the Lost Anian" by Leonard Pearson in the Summer, 1966, Pacific Northwesterner includes information on Juan da Fuca, Sir Francis Drake, and Spanish and English voyages along the Pacific Coast of North America in the 1700's. From 1603 until 1774 no explorations were undertaken to this area by these countries. Mainly because of Russian activity in Alaska, interest in this area was again alive. Easy reading, this could be assigned as a special report, or used by those persons doing biographical studies of early explorers of the Pacific Northwest.

As none of the information is footnoted, the authority is questionable. Perchance, the class secretary could write to Mr. Pearson for references. The returning information coming during a later unit would be out of sequence, but the value of documentation of historical material, unless a primary source, is an important concept.

During this unit the discovery of and the growing importance of the fur trade is mentioned. Also, reference is made to the fact that explorers traded with the Indians of Alaska -- trinkets for furs. Who were these Indians? An article on the Eskimo, the Aleut, and the Indian of Alaska, their language development, and a map showing the distribution of the Alaska native by major language groups was written by Don E. Dumond. "Toward a Prehistory of Alaska" in the Fall and Winter, 1967/68, issue of Alaska Review, should be read by the teacher prior to teaching the unit. When this point in the unit is discussed, the map, made into a transparency for the overhead projector, could be shown to the class giving the students a better idea about the various native groups. This article also discusses briefly the Indian as an Asian coming to North America by way of the Bering Strait land bridge. Eskimos, it will be learned, were not the only native group populating Alaska! The issue containing this article should be mentioned to the students by the teacher who could leave it on the classroom reading table for those interested to read in their free time or during allotted class time. Because of the style and content, likely only the more advanced students will show interest in the article.

As the textbook mentions relatively little about Russian activities and explorers to Alaska, an assignment could be made to the class to find more information on Russian explorers, or the assignment could

be made to the interested or superior student. "Another View of Russian America: A Comment" by Stuart Ramsey Tompkins in the Fall and Winter, 1967/68, issue of Alaska Review includes information on Vitus Bering, James Cook, George Vancouver, the Russian American Fur Company, Baranov, Russian explorers in Alaska, and international activities until Alaska was sold in 1867.

Mr. Babcock states that in 1766 Catherine the Great ". . . organized a trading company to operate in the newly discovered territory" (3:8). A class periodical activity might be to see if they can find information about this. In the article mentioned above, Mr. Tompkins states that during the reign of Catherine the Great, Grigorii Ivanovich Shelekhov had secured far-reaching interests in the fur trade in the North Pacific. Catherine was a firm believer in free trade. Upon her death Shelekhov had more favorable conditions for securing a monopoly on fur trade, but it was not until four years following his death in 1795 that

. . . the Russian Company took shape and its first charter granted a complete monopoly in Alaskan waters and set forth conditions under which it was to operate, one phase of which regulated relations with the natives (33:80).

Prior to this the two competing fur companies were the Shelekhov-Golokov and the Lebedev-Lastochin companies which were united in 1799 as the Russian American Company with the Shelekhov family edging the other company out of any control in the new company.

Because of this discrepancy, this is an opportune time to show students that a textbook is not always correct. This, so far, is one source against another and necessitates the use of supplementary sources in research to verify the point made by Mr. Tompkins as being correct.

"Tracking Alaska's Early Indians" by Charles J. Keim in the October, 1968, issue of Alaska Sportsman could be used by students for information on the early Indians of central Alaska. This type of study could tie in with Unit I or it would also be appropriate in Unit II which discusses the inhabitants of the Pacific Northwest.

Another article pertinent when discussing the natives of Alaska with whom the Europeans traded is "The Changing Alaskan Eskimo: From Seals to Electronics" by Magoroh Maruyama in the August and September, 1966, issues of Alaska Sportsman. As white man invaded the domain of the only true native of North America, changes were inevitable. A parallel study for the advanced student or a report for a section of the class would be on the living conditions, habits, and customs of the Indians today in contrast to their life at the time of the white man's intrusion. The above-mentioned article by Mr. Maruyama, a cultural anthropologist, provides information on the Eskimo of today. Like the article mentioned in the preceding paragraph, this article could be used with Unit II as well as Unit I. Mr. Babcock does not include the Alaskan native in Unit II so they will be

studied in Unit I as white man comes in contact with them.

In Part One of Mr. Maruyama's article is a map showing the distribution of the four major native groups in Alaska--Aleuts, Eskimos, Athabascans, and Thlingits. Ideal for enlarging, this map could be used in conjunction with the class study of Alaskan natives.

The eating customs of one group of Indians, the Tyonek people, were written by Hickafor Alexan entitled "How Tyonek People Used to Eat." This article, in the January, 1965, Alaska Sportsman refers to the eating customs and habits before the Russian intrusion. This likewise could be used by that section of the class reporting on living conditions, habits, and customs of the Indians today in contrast to their life before white man.

Alaska Sportsman colored pictures are ideal for bulletin board use. Two copies of the magazine would be necessary, one to preserve for its contents and one to cut up for pictures which could be mounted for the school picture file and available to all teachers in the building. The twelve colored pictures on the calendar included in each December issue could be mounted and used to show animals desired for fur, or native means of transportation, or Indian homes and storage facilities. The middle eight pages of the March, 1968, issue are reproductions of woodcuts of the stories of the Raven in folktales and legends of the Thlingit and Haida Indians of the North Pacific Coast. These could be used for bulletin board display when discussing the Indians of Alaska.

In 1787, Captain James Colnett was sent by the British South Seas Company and East India Company to buy furs from the Indians of the northwest coast of North America. Because of repairs needed on his two ships, Prince of Wales and Princess Royal, Captain Colnett and his crew spent more time at one place on the coast of North America than did other traders and explorers. The relationship between the white and the Indian was at first friendly but it rapidly deteriorated to open hostility. A journal kept by Captain Colnett described the recurring annoyances which led to the hostility between the two groups. The article, "Captain Colnett and the Tsimshian Indians, 1787" by Beverly B. Moeller in the January, 1966, issue of the Pacific Northwest Quarterly, describes this breakdown. This could be assigned as a special report for a student. The information would be beneficial in later units when discussing the possible causes for the breakdown of relations between white and Indian in the entire Pacific Northwest.

An article by Edmund Hayes, "Gray's Adventure Cove," in the June, 1967, issue of the Oregon Historical Quarterly, discusses the site where Robert Gray spent the winter of 1791-92 and constructed the Adventure, the first American boat built on the Pacific Coast. This article could be assigned as an individual report or it could be used for additional information for the students doing biographical studies of explorers. This information will be found in few books, which again points to the value of periodicals in the classroom.

George Vancouver, on his way to the Nootka Conference held in 1792, was commissioned to explore the Pacific Coast. He made a thorough exploration of the sound which he named after his first lieutenant, Peter Puget. Until 1968, his grave site was unknown resulting in an advertisement being placed in a British newspaper requesting information. This brought successful results which are told in the article, "Peter Puget, 1764-1822" by Lucile McDonald in the September, 1968, issue of Sea Chest. This article, read previously by the teacher, could be used by a student member of a panel presenting a discussion of English explorers of the Pacific Northwest from 1500 to 1800. As this information is unavailable in sources published prior to mid-1968, the value of periodicals can be stressed.

The Lewis and Clark Expedition to the Pacific Northwest gave people of that day the first information on the width of the United States. Biological information was an important result of that expedition. The Winter, 1965-66, issue of Idaho Yesterdays contains an article by John J. Peebles entitled "On the Lolo Trail: Route and Campsites of Lewis and Clark." The trail and campsites of Lewis and Clark on their return through Idaho are described in "The Return of Lewis and Clark" by the same author in the Summer, 1966, issue of Idaho Yesterdays. A large map of the Pacific Northwest, except

Alaska, made by the students could be used to record the travels of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark. The flora and fauna of each locale which were described by Lewis could be added to the map.

Information on the flora and fauna is included in the two articles by Paul Russell Cutright. "Meriwether Lewis: Zoologist" in the March, 1968, issue of the Oregon Historical Quarterly included illustrations and some of the descriptions of the two hundred fifty animals which he described. "Meriwether Lewis: Botanist" in the June, 1968, issue of the same magazine included illustrations and descriptions of plants. Because of the value of plants in treating and curing diseases, Lewis described many more of these than he did animals.

When the class discusses this part of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, the descriptive article on "Survival in Pioneer Days" by Eugene H. Wyborney would be applicable. Interested students might wish to draw a comparison between yesterday and today in medicine. This article is in the Summer, 1966, issue of Pacific Northwesterner.

To help in making the map of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, the article entitled "Lewis and Clark: The Route 160 Years After" by Roy E. Appleman in the January, 1966, issue of Pacific Northwest Quarterly describes the route as it appears today. Places which have changed very little are discussed.

Mr. John C. Ewers' article on the "Plains Indian Reactions to the Lewis and Clark Expedition" should be read in conjunction with this part of the unit. The January, 1966, issue of Montana, the Magazine of Western History contains the above-mentioned article. An account of some of the more predominant Indian customs are included. Answer to the question of why Indians stole horses is given. Because trade carried out by the Indians included European articles, all tribes of the Upper Missouri River had some knowledge of white man prior to Meriwether Lewis and William Clark. Were the white men welcomed with open arms by all tribes, what was the Indian reaction to York, a Negro, and what was the cause of extreme hostilities between the Blackfoot Tribe and the white man were subjects also discussed in this article. This information would also be useful in a later unit when discussing the possible causes for hostilities between the white men and the Indians.

As the activities increased in the Pacific Northwest, the Indian played a more important role. The teacher interested in giving the class more information about the habits, customs, and living conditions of the Indian will glean much information from the scholarly articles in the Northwest Anthropological Research Notes. As most of these articles are too advanced for ninth grade students, the teacher could obtain much information on the ceremonial activities and customs of the Indians of the Pacific Northwest which the students would find fascinating.

The effect on the Indians of the trapper-traders, the missionaries, the miners and settlers, and the establishment of the reservation is material contained in another issue which the teacher could read and then incorporate in the unit presented to the class. This information is in an article by John Alan Ross, "Political Conflict on the Colville Reservation" in the Spring, 1968, issue.

The other four periodicals listed in the bibliography, Oregon Voter, Perspective, Seattle Magazine, and The Totem, would all be of value in the study of current activities and developments in the Pacific Northwest. Their material, mostly current in content, would not be applicable to the unit on Discovery and Exploration of the Pacific Northwest.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND CONCLUSIONS

I. SUMMARY

From a review of the literature on periodical usage, it is soon evident that relatively little has been done in this field. Schools have even been reluctant to teach magazine selection with the result that good magazines are known to few students--tomorrow's leaders. Millions of persons will read the "slicks," the picture and story magazines, and the digests, while the thoughtful, carefully written and edited periodicals dealing with significant social topics will be read by only a few hundred (35:83). Only when periodicals, general and special, become a vital part of classroom instruction will students become familiar with them. If teachers are unaware of periodicals of value in their subject areas, whether they be recent or old publications, then it is part of the librarian's responsibilities to bring this material to the teacher's attention. With this in mind, this annotated bibliography with recommended usage was prepared to aid the librarian as well as the secondary classroom social studies teacher.

II. RECOMMENDATIONS

New or additional indexing services which Carolyn Ulrich stated were needed in 1926 are still desperately needed. The number of periodicals in just the field of social studies has continued to increase, but no indexing service makes their contents readily available to the public, resulting in less use of the material each periodical contains.

Secondly, a follow-up study could be done on how the periodicals annotated in this paper are actually used in the secondary school. Use studies of general magazines is another area where research could be done.

Thirdly, annotations and usage of irregular publications by commercial enterprises and/or house organs applicable to the secondary social studies level could be done as a parallel study.

Fourthly, studies similar to this could be done for each discipline within the school curriculum.

Lastly, a study similar to this could be done for each group of states, by geographical division, within the United States.

III. CONCLUSIONS

Only when teachers use magazines as an integral part of instruction for each grade and each subject will students become

knowledgeable about periodicals. Teachers must read and evaluate periodical articles, determining what materials are useful, and then incorporate this material when presenting each unit. The teacher, knowing the material in advance, can make assignments of greater value as he knows which students can use and are interested in the articles the teacher has read and feels are useful. Periodicals used this way can help the teacher individualize instruction. Studies would then show a greater number of quality magazines, well written and edited, being read by students and adults. As more magazines than books are read by adults, the ones they select to read (their bias, slant, content), form the bases of their reaction to current questions and problems. To inform and educate people about periodicals is a function that schools from primary through college must perform if the reading done by adults is to be of good quality and not just sensational or digest reading.

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