

# OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS IN HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS

1933-34

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## FOREWORD

The phenomenal increases both in the total number of children attending American high schools and in the percentage of boys and girls of high-school age actually attending school are frequently cited as important reasons for or factors in the rapidly expanding curriculum of secondary schools. This is, of course, true, but it is only part of the reason. If the character of the secondary-school population had not changed from what it was in the early days, nevertheless the curriculum must have changed greatly, in order to continue to prepare even a select few of the young people to understand and participate in the constantly changing environments in which they lived. If the secondary school is to do equally well for all its rightful clientele, even more extensive changes are required to provide for the varied needs, interests, and abilities represented.

The fact that curriculum workers are not completely sure of how to determine "needs" of boys and girls at different stages of development, how to evaluate their interests, and how to assay their "abilities" leads to great variation in curriculum offerings among schools. These variations among schools are important, for they evidence desirable experimentation on a problem which is by no means solved.

Periodically since 1890 the Office of Education has attempted to catch and keep a sort of survey picture of the developing secondary school curriculum. Each one shows the school's answer to the question of what is good—educationally—for boys and girls. Each one shows, too, through registration figures for electives, what boys and girls think is good for them—educationally.

The Office now presents the latest in the survey pictures of the secondary school curriculum. It does so partly because it believes that the record of change is itself valuable. But also it is hoped that in the account may be found the means for productive study of what is good for high-school boys and girls—educationally.

BESS GOODYKOONTZ,  
Assistant Commissioner of Education.

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## OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS IN HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS, 1933-34

### RECURRING STUDIES OF SUBJECT TRENDS

Two significant measures of curriculum trends are the subject offerings and the subject registrations as they exist from time to time in the schools. Obviously, the offerings determine what subjects pupils have an opportunity to take; and, manifestly, the registrations indicate what subjects they do take.

The Office of Education has made a number of recurring studies of subject trends in the public high schools of the United States. Annual studies were made from 1890 to 1906. Studies since that time were made in 1910, 1915, 1922, and 1928.<sup>1</sup> The present study, based on 1934 data, continues the series.

### THE NUMBER OF SUBJECTS

The first study, in 1890, supplied information on registration in nine subjects: Latin, Greek, French, German, algebra, geometry, physics, chemistry, and history. By 1895 trigonometry, astronomy, physical geography, geology, physiology, psychology, and rhetoric had been added. It will be observed that, with the exception of four science subjects, namely, physiography, meteorology, botany, and zoology, this listing includes all subjects recommended in 1893 by the committee of 10 for inclusion in the four fundamental curriculums. In 1898 English literature and civics were added to the Office of Education's list, which was not again changed until 1910. Beginning with 1897 data were supplied not only on numbers of pupils pursuing the various studies but also on the number of high schools in which these subjects were offered.

In the 1910 tables are also included data on Spanish, zoology, botany, agriculture, and domestic economy; and in 1915 general biology, industrial training, manual training, drawing, vocal music, and bookkeeping were added.

With the appearance of subject registration statistics in the Biennial Survey of Education in 1922, the list of subjects was more than doubled from that reported on in 1915. The additions were prin-

<sup>1</sup> All studies up to and including 1915 were reported in the annual reports of the Commissioner of Education. Findings of the 1922 and 1928 studies were given in the Biennial Surveys of Education for those years.

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cipally in the fields of the social studies, shop subjects, and commercial work. In this study also was introduced for the first time an attempt to list some subjects which were not generally offered in all or nearly all States, but which might nevertheless be of considerable importance in certain sections of the Nation.

The studies of 1928 and 1934 carried much farther the listing of subjects which were offered only in some of the States. With 79 subjects so listed in 1928 in addition to 77 subjects which were offered much more universally, one arrives at a total of 156 subjects for which data were reported in that year. In 1934 the total number of subjects included was 206; 111 of these were rather universally offered, while 95 were offered in fewer than 15 States.

The number of subjects for which data have been tabulated from time to time since 1890 indicates in general the great expansion which has taken place in the high-school curriculum during this period. Still one needs to exercise care in not becoming too enthusiastic about drawing conclusions.

In the first place, the completeness of the data varies through the years. As the curriculum offerings have expanded, the disposition has been to collect more nearly complete statistics regarding them. The reports for 1922, 1928, and 1934 are much more complete as regards subjects infrequently offered than are the investigations conducted in 1915 and earlier years.

Then, too, some of the studies for which data have been gathered, both in early and late years, are in reality subject fields rather than individual subjects. For instance, "history," originally listed as an individual study was later broken into component subjects. The languages have always been counted as individual studies although each language in practice includes a sequence of years of study.

Moreover, many of the studies which are listed and thought of as individual subjects involve considerable combination. One school reports industrial history, another economic history; both are combined in this study under industrial history. Physiography is listed under physical geography, retailing under salesmanship, cosmetology under beauty culture, aviation under aeronautics, etc. Some schools report courses in brickmasonry, others in stonemasonry, still others in brick- and stone-masonry; these courses are not listed separately but are combined under brick- and stone-masonry. Similarly, courses such as welding, foundry, and forge, or clay modeling, ceramics, and pottery indicate by their very names that they are composites. Besides, certain listings, such as vocal and instrumental music, are obviously family names for a considerable variety of courses similar in nature but dissimilar in content.

For these reasons it is unsafe to rely with complete confidence upon the number of subjects as a measure of curriculum expansion. How-

ever, we know that no great variety was present in the curriculum offerings of American high schools at the turn of the century. The close parallel existing up to 1910 between the subjects for which registration data were gathered by the Office of Education on the one hand, and the curriculum recommendations of the committee of 10 on the other, indicates that only about a score of subjects were during that period importantly represented in the offerings of American high schools. However, one would not be justified in saying or implying that, since the Office of Education reported data on 16 subjects in 1895 and on 206 subjects in 1934, the expansion has been seventeen-fold in the 39 years. High schools offered more than 16 subjects in 1895 and more than 206 individual subjects in 1934. The expansion has been very great, as is suggested by these numbers and as will appear in the discussion which follows.

#### TRENDS IN REGISTRATIONS, 1890 TO 1934

*Reading the data.*—A majority of the findings reported in the subject investigations made by the Office of Education since 1890 supply information on both the number of schools offering the various subjects and the number of pupils registered for them. However, in some of the earlier studies, tabulations were made only of registrations. For this reason, and also because the number of registrations is a far more significant measure than the number of offerings, the historical table given here (table 1) deals only with registrations. Every effort has been made to provide comparable data for the different years represented in table 1, but the reader should realize that in a span of 44 years names of subjects will change and new subjects will arise to absorb curriculum content which at earlier periods were included in courses called by other names.

Attention is invited to the double-column arrangement of table 1, the number of students being listed in the first column under each date and the percent of the total in the second column. The base from which this percentage is calculated is given in the first horizontal line of the table. For example: In 1890 the total enrollment in the last 4 years of the schools reporting was 202,963; the number taking Latin in that year was 70,411; this number taking Latin was 34.69 percent of the total number enrolled; and so for Latin in other years. In the same way, the percentage of the pupils enrolled in the last 4 years of high school who were taking any other subject at the several dates listed may be ascertained by reference to table 1. As explained in the note to the table, this percentage figure is more nearly comparable for later years than for the earlier period.

*Languages.*—English shows an interesting development. No data concerning it were gathered until 1895, when rhetoric appeared in the list of subjects and was taken by about one-third of the pupils. There

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were, of course, other English subjects offered at that time; in 1898 English literature was added to the list on which data were gathered; in 1900 more than four-fifths of the pupils were registered in classes of rhetoric or English literature. By 1905 nearly all pupils were registered for one or the other; through 1910 and 1915, with nearly everyone required to take 4 years of English and with some pupils taking more than one English course, the combined percentage rose to considerably over 100. After the war, many schools reduced their requirements, allowing pupils considerable opportunity for election of special English subjects during the final year in high school. The percentage registered in regular English courses (English I, English II, etc.) dropped below 100 and has remained below that figure, while registrations in special English courses, such as journalism and public speaking, have increased. If the registrations in these special English courses for 1934 are added to the registrations in regular English the percentage rises to nearly 96 percent of the total, despite the fact that, as shown in table 1, registrations in regular English are only about 90 percent of the total.

Latin has throughout the period under consideration maintained its position as the principal foreign language in the curriculums of American high schools. Registrations in this subject reached their peak from 1900 to 1910 when approximately half of the pupils attending high schools in any given year were taking Latin. Since 1910 the decline has been steady: 37.3 percent of the total enrollment pursued Latin in 1915; 27.5 percent, in 1922; 22 percent, in 1928; and 16 percent, in 1934.

French has more nearly retained its position in American high schools than any other foreign language. Its rise was very gradual during the first 25 years, but was accelerated during the war period; since 1922 it has registered declines in the percentages both for 1928 and for 1934.

German also gained steadily in registrations up to 1915. Throughout these years it was second to Latin. With the war it was practically eliminated from high-school curriculums, its position in second place being taken by French. Since 1922 German has been coming back into the high schools, but registrations in the subject are still relatively unimportant.

The entry of other languages has as a general rule been recent. Greek, it is true, was taken by an appreciable number of pupils in the early years; but it has now all but disappeared as a high-school subject. Spanish got a late start, gained rapidly between 1915 and 1922, and dropped off since that date, especially between 1928 and 1934. Italian, which is next in line, had a registration of slightly over 10,000 in high schools enrolling four and a half million pupils in 1934. No other languages are encountered frequently enough to be included in table 1.

*Mathematics.*—From the earliest times, no school would expect to operate without mathematics courses in its offering. It is, therefore, not astonishing to find that data on mathematics courses have been gathered in all of the Office of Education studies. Algebra and geometry were included among the nine subjects of the first tabulation and by 1895 trigonometry and astronomy had been added. These four mathematics subjects are represented in table 1.

Algebra and geometry (in which are included advanced courses as well as beginning work) show a rise in percentages to a peak about 1905 to 1910 with a persistent decline since that time. In view of the fact that the method of calculating percentages was changed with the 1910 study, it may be urged that contrasts appearing at that time are not reliable. It needs to be observed, however, that the percentages of 1905 and 1910 are very nearly the same; the important rises came before 1905, just as the important recessions have occurred after 1910. To some extent the decline in algebra and geometry is balanced by new registrations in general mathematics. However, the number of pupils taking general mathematics during the last 4 years in high school has never been very large and itself showed a decline not only in percentage but also in actual numbers between 1928 and 1934.

Trigonometry never was pursued by large numbers of high-school pupils; and astronomy, which had nearly twice as many registrations as trigonometry in 1895, has almost disappeared as a high-school subject.

*Science.*—Science came into the curriculums of American secondary schools at a much later date than did the classics and mathematics, but data for physics and chemistry among the sciences are available throughout the period covered by table 1. The percentage trend of physics has been generally downward; chemistry arrested its percentage decline about 30 years ago and has since then displayed a tendency to rise. From having less than half as many registrations as physics in 1895, it now is studied by more pupils than is physics.

The other three science subjects reported on in early years, namely, physical geography, geology, and physiology, have given place to newer emphases in science; their decline has been contemporaneous with absorption of much of their content into courses in general science and in hygiene and sanitation. Similarly, such content of botany and zoology as has survived is now to be found principally in biology courses. Both biology and general science have had phenomenal increases during the last 25 years.

*Social science.*—The change of emphasis within the science field has been paralleled, if not exceeded, in importance by developments in the social science group of subjects. The changes have occurred both in history and in social sciences other than history. The percentage of pupils taking history doubled between 1890 and 1910; it has declined

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since that time while other social science subjects have been gaining in favor.

Within the history group of subjects the evidence since 1915, when a breakdown of history into individual subjects was first made, indicates that American history has been largely holding its own, English history has almost been eliminated, and 2-year sequences in foreign history are gradually giving way to 1-year courses in world history. The stability of the percentage taking American history is ascribable to its generally being a required subject. While the percentages of pupils studying foreign history might at first sight suggest a falling off in number of pupils reached, more careful examination of the data does not justify such a conclusion. Pupils are now much more often than some years ago giving only 1 year to study of the history of foreign nations, but, owing to the rapid rise of world history, the proportion of the pupils who are exposed to foreign history at some place in their high-school courses appears not to have diminished. The amount of time given to foreign history has declined.

Five social sciences other than history are listed in table 1. Of these, civil government is the only one which has been reported upon throughout the present century. At first this in all probability was essentially a course in government given somewhere within the last 2 years of the high-school course. Increasingly through the years, community civics registrations were combined with it in the tabulations. In 1928 for the first time community civics registrations were tabulated separately and their number was found to be twice the registrations in civil government courses. Problems of American democracy has gained very rapidly in registrations during the last few years somewhat at the expense, it is true, of sociology, economics, and civil government. If one bears in mind that courses in American history have been reorganized to include more extensive study of movements than of isolated events, it becomes apparent that consideration of social, governmental, and economic problems is one of the prevailing motives in the high-school curriculum.

*Nonacademic subjects.*—While some of the subjects which are to be treated in the paragraphs which follow have elements of academic work about them, they are here classified as nonacademic because by and large they require more manipulative skill and less abstract thinking than do English, foreign languages, mathematics, science, and social science.

The nonacademic subjects made their debuts into the curriculums of American high schools at a later date than did most of the subjects represented in the five major academic fields. The first to come into the Office of Education tabulations were agriculture and home economics which appeared in 1910; manual training, drawing and art, music, and bookkeeping were added in 1915; but the first extensive

listing of nonacademic subjects occurred in 1922; since that time the list has been greatly expanded. Partly because the data cover a relatively short period of time, partly because the registrations in most of the nonacademic subjects have been so small as not to warrant inclusion in table 1, the comment on them will be relatively brief; later in these pages more extended discussion will be given to present status of this important group of subjects.

First in the listing comes a group consisting of agriculture, home economics, shop work and industrial arts, and commerical work; these are usually known as vocational subjects.<sup>2</sup> Agriculture in 1934 showed the highest number of registrations it had ever had; at the same time its percentage in relative standing was lower than for any other year shown in table 1. Home economics has increased with each period since 1910 in both the registration and percentage columns; the percentage rise between 1928 and 1934 is slight. Industrial subjects, under which are included all work in trades and industry as well as industrial arts, has also had consistent increases over the last 20 years.

Data in the commercial field are confined largely to the period beginning with 1922. Bookkeeping and penmanship have had the greatest recessions, while typewriting, office practice, commercial law, and especially elementary business training show increases. Shorthand has remained about stationary percentagewise, while commercial arithmetic and commercial geography rose in relative standing between 1922 and 1928, but dropped back during the interval between 1928 and 1934.

Registrations in drawing and art, including mechanical drafting, reveal an irregular trend. Possibly they reflect a belief on the part of many persons that these subjects are not so essential as are most of the others; their history, as shown in table 1, suggests that they are introduced in periods of prosperity to be eliminated when it becomes necessary to retrench in school expenditures. Music shows somewhat similar characteristics although it is more stable than drawing and art in the percentages of pupils taking it from time to time. The fine arts generally have not been gaining over the last 20 years if one compares their registrations with the total number of pupils enrolled in the high schools.

Physical education has had a more rapid rise in registrations than any other important subject represented in table 1, outstripping even such competitors as problems of American democracy and elementary business training. One needs to bear in mind that physical education is a subject field and not an individual subject; consequently, it is

<sup>2</sup>The term "vocational subjects," is here used in its inclusive sense to designate all subjects offered in the four departments mentioned. The author is well aware that the term "vocational subjects" has over a period of years been used in a restricted sense to indicate those courses in home economics, trades and industry, and agriculture which are taught with a definite vocational motive. Where this restricted interpretation is present in this discussion, it will be indicated by repetition of the department name with the adjective "vocational", as, for instance, vocational agriculture, vocational home economics, etc.

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comparable to other subject fields such as social studies or commercial work, rather than to problems of American democracy or elementary business training.

*Individual subjects and subject fields.*—The statement which has just been made regarding physical education applies equally well to English, Latin, French, Spanish, German, agriculture, home economics, industrial subjects, drawing and art, and music. All of them are subject fields which pupils may study over a period of years instead of for a semester or a year, as happens most often with individual subjects. In fact, the only individual subjects listed in table 1 are in the fields of mathematics, science, social science, and commercial work. It, therefore, appears pertinent before closing this section to supplement the discussion given to individual subjects with some general comment on the total situation in each of these four subject fields as revealed in table 1.

Mathematics as a subject field rose in the percentage of pupils registered in it until 1910, but has since that time shown a continuous recession which has accelerated with the years. Science rose rapidly in favor during the final decade of the last century, then dropped in registrations after 1910, and has held fairly steady for the last 20 years, the shifts in registrations being principally in the subjects making up the science group with no great change in the emphasis upon science study as a whole. The trend has been in the direction of increased emphasis on the social studies both as regards the variety of subjects offered and the number of pupils taking them; the rising demand has been arrested in recent years, but the introduction of new subjects tends to keep the total registration at a high level. The data for the commercial field extend only from 1922, but they reveal a steady rise in registrations through each succeeding period.

Complete reliance on the data given needs to be tempered with the realization that subjects and subject fields are represented in table 1 only as they have from time to time been judged important in the number of their registrants. The consequence is that the picture presented is one in which the broad outlines have been sketched, but many of the details which serve to make the full effect more meaningful and impressive have been omitted. The significance of this statement will appear more clearly as the reader compares data for 1934 presented in table 1 with detailed information for that same year given in tables 2, 3, and 4.

### OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS IN 1934

#### DISCUSSION OF STATUS

Up to this point discussion has centered upon the trends in subject registrations over the period from 1890 to 1934. The reader is now asked to transfer his attention from trends over a period of time to status at a given time, namely, 1934.

In the effort to present an accurate and definite description of the studies offered and taken in American high schools frequent reference will be made to tables 3 and 4. In these are reported the offerings of more than 70 percent of the schools and the subject registrations of nearly 80 percent of the total number of pupils attending high school.

For the first time in this series of investigations the length of time a subject was pursued is shown in the tables through classification as to whether the courses were a full school year or only one semester in length. In the case of languages, courses were, with few exceptions, a full year in length; consequently, the main emphasis in classification of languages is upon the number of years of study.

For the first time, also, data were gathered concerning subject registrations in the seventh and eighth grades of junior high schools and undivided schools. Owing to the fact that all the studies from 1890 to 1928 concerned the last 4 years of high school, it was judged best to retain such classification in the present study; wherever registrations were reported for high-school grades below the last 4 years, they have for convenience in naming them been classified under "Grades 7 and 8" in both table 3 and table 4, despite the fact that in systems which are organized on the 11-year plan these pupils are, of course, in grades 6 and 7.

#### LANGUAGES

*English.*—English is offered in all high schools and is taken generally by all pupils except that in some schools the regular English work of the final high-school year may be replaced by an elective, either in special English courses or in other work. In 1934, of every 1,000 pupils enrolled in the last 4 years of high schools, 325 were in the first year, 274 in the second year, 219 in the third year, and 182 in the fourth year.<sup>3</sup> Leaving out of consideration those pupils whose classification by year was not given, one finds from table 3 that of every 1,000 pupils registered in regular English classes in the last 4 years of the course, 333 were taking first-year English; 281, second-year English; 229, third year; and 157, fourth year. It will be observed that, owing to the necessity for repetition of required subjects by some pupils, the registrations for first-, second-, and third-year English were slightly greater than the enrollments in those grades,

<sup>3</sup> Office of Education Bulletin, 1935, No. 2, Chapter V, Statistics of Public High Schools, 1933-34. If one grants that the 4,496,514 pupils enrolled in the last 4 years of public high schools reporting their subject registrations are similarly distributed, the number in each year is as follows:

First year.....	1,461,367
Second year.....	1,232,045
Third year.....	984,737
Fourth year.....	818,365
Total.....	4,496,514

These figures will be referred to later in this bulletin.

but that the enrollment in the fourth year outstripped the registration in English.

It is pertinent here to comment on certain special subjects related to English and reported on in columns 62 to 100 of table 3. Public speaking leads with more than twice as many registrations as spelling which is second in order. Public speaking taught as a special subject away from regular English appears generally in the last 4 years, whereas spelling is more frequently taught separately in grades below the last 4 years. Other subjects which appear prominently in later high-school years are dramatic art and journalism. Special courses in literature are also largely found in the more advanced years; reading courses, on the other hand, are principally offered in grades 7 and 8; special courses in composition, novel, and short story are found only in the last 4 years. The three courses last mentioned are also the only ones in the group which are more frequently offered for a half-year than for a full year; in most of the others the full-year courses appear at least twice as often as those given for a half-year. Regionally, special courses in English occur with infrequency in the programs of high schools in New England and the Southern States; they are found most often in the West, especially on the Pacific coast.

*Latin.*—Half of the pupils registered in Latin are doing their first year of work in the subject; approximately seven-eighths of the total registration is in the first 2 years; the mortality in registrations is especially heavy between the second and third years, but continues also with considerable force into the fourth year. While, as already mentioned in an earlier section, English registrations as here reported are not identical with the enrollments in the several high-school years, the variations are relatively slight. It is, therefore, of some significance to note that the total Latin registration in the first year is somewhat more than one-fourth as large as the English registration in that year, that the second-year registration in Latin is somewhat under one-fourth of the English registration for the second year, and that in the third year the ratio is one registration in Latin to each 16 or 17 registrations in English.

About 16 percent of the high-school pupils in the last 4 years were in 1934 registered in Latin classes; more than 63 percent of the schools were offering Latin in their programs of study. Less than 2 percent of the pupils of seventh and eighth grades were taking Latin, the large majority of these being members of the eighth grade.

*French.*—Approximately 35 percent of the schools were offering French and about 11 percent of the pupils were taking it in 1934. The number pursuing French in grades 7 and 8 was negligible, only 1.2 percent of the enrollment in those grades.

The persistence of pupils in French courses is very similar to that for Latin in the first 2 years. The drop between second and third

years is not so high as for Latin, but is much higher between the third and fourth years.

*Spanish and German.*—Nearly three-fifths of the total registration in both Spanish and German is found in the first year. The mortality is higher than for Latin and French between the first and second years and the drop is very rapid in the third and fourth years. One school in every 6 offers Spanish and 1 school in every 15 offers German. Spanish is pursued by 6 percent of the pupils and German by 2.5 percent. Only a fraction of 1 percent of the pupils in grades 7 and 8 are taking either of the subjects.

*General foreign language.*—Courses in general foreign language were reported by 122 schools distributed through 26 States. The registrations are almost entirely from among seventh- and eighth-grade pupils, about two-thirds of these being in half-year courses. The total registration is slightly above 1 percent of the enrollment in grades 7 and 8.

*General comment on foreign languages.*—In table 4 are listed 10 other foreign languages encountered less frequently than those included in table 3. Among these, Italian is studied more than the others. Special interest may attach to the present status of Greek, since it was 1 of the 9 subjects on which data were gathered in 1890; in 1934 small registrations in Greek were reported by 13 schools in 8 States. The predominance of Latin, French, Spanish, and German may be judged from the fact that more than 99 percent of the entire foreign language registration is in these four languages; 45 percent of the registration is in Latin alone, the other 55 percent being distributed among modern languages.

Somewhat more than half of the first-year pupils are registered for a foreign language (see note 3 under discussion of English) and less than half of the second-year pupils are taking the subject, either in continuation of a language already started in their first year or as beginners. Only one-eighth of the third-year pupils are pursuing a foreign language (and it needs to be borne in mind that some of these are beginners in the subject, not advanced students) while the registration among fourth-year pupils is even much smaller.

Schools in the eastern part of the United States and in California are more likely to report offerings and large registrations in foreign languages than are the schools of other sections. (See table 2 for facility in comparisons.) Schools in New England and in the Middle Atlantic States are especially high in their registrations in Latin and French. Some of the States in the northeastern part of the Mississippi Valley show high registrations in Latin but not in French, while a number of New England and Southern States record higher registrations in French than in Latin. Spanish holds forth especially along

the Mexican border, outstripping all other foreign languages in California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Colorado, and Nevada; more than two-fifths of the total registrations in Spanish are reported from these six States. Historical and geographical associations also tend to account for the high registrations in French recorded by Maine and Louisiana, and in German by schools in Pennsylvania and in States of the Northern Mississippi Valley.

#### MATHEMATICS

*Arithmetic.*—Two-thirds of the total enrollment in grades 7 and 8 were in 1934 taking elementary arithmetic, the large majority of these pupils being registered in full-year courses (table 3). The less than 100-percent participation is accounted for partly because some pupils do not take mathematics in both grade 7 and grade 8 and partly because some of the pupils in these grades pursue other mathematics subjects, such as general mathematics or elementary algebra. On the other hand, for 21 pupils in every 1,000 the study of elementary arithmetic is not completed until some time during the last 4 years of high school.

Advanced arithmetic is altogether reserved for the last 4 years of high school and is offered in almost a fifth of these schools. Registrations are, however, rather small and are more often than not in half-year courses. Advanced arithmetic is more prevalently offered in the South and more particularly in States where the 11-year school system is predominant; no State has any large number of pupils registered in the subject.

*Algebra.*—More than 90 percent of the schools are offering elementary algebra and 22.7 percent of the pupils are taking it. Since elementary algebra is usually offered in the first year of a 4-year high-school course, it is pertinent to observe that the registration is 70 percent of the enrollment in that year as computed and reported in note 3 of this discussion. The variation is large among States, extending from a registration of one among every three pupils in States where algebra is a required subject to one among every seven or eight pupils in some States where the subject is a free elective or approaches being so.

One-third of those completing elementary algebra later continue into advanced algebra. Here the half-year courses are much more numerous, but even so more than two-thirds of the pupils taking advanced algebra study it for a full year. As reported in table 1, more than 30 percent of the total enrollment in 1934 were taking courses in elementary or advanced algebra.

*Geometry.*—Among mathematical subjects of the 4 high-school years, plane geometry is next to algebra both in offerings and regis-

tions. However, between one-fifth and one-sixth of the schools do not offer plane geometry. The registration is about two-thirds of that in algebra and is slightly over 55 percent of the potential registration if one regards the second year of the 4-year course as the place for geometry study.

Fewer pupils continue with solid geometry after completing plane geometry than are attracted to advanced algebra after a year of elementary algebra. Only one in seven or eight plane geometry pupils will enter solid geometry classes. The large majority of solid geometry courses are only one semester in length.

*General mathematics.*—As might be expected, general mathematics is found in seventh and eighth grades more often than in the last 4 years; but general mathematics has not made its way extensively into the programs of American high schools at any level. In the seventh and eighth grades it has a total registration less than one-fourth of that found in arithmetic, and its registrants in the last 4 years are only about one-eighth of the number taking algebra.

*Other mathematics subjects.*—Five other mathematics subjects were reported. Two of these, namely, trigonometry and astronomy, were encountered frequently enough to be included in table 3, but trigonometry is the only one offered in all States. It is generally offered as a half-year course. Of the mathematics subjects listed in table 4, surveying is the only one offered in more than one State. It should be mentioned that a few additional subjects, such as banking and accounting, are viewed as belonging to the commercial field rather than to mathematics.

*General comment on mathematics.*—Nearly 84 percent of the high-school pupils in grades below the last four were in 1934 pursuing work in mathematics. Four-fifths of them were taking elementary arithmetic, the remaining one-fifth being largely found in general mathematics classes; a small number were registered in algebra.

The sum of the mathematics registrations in the last 4 years of high school is 56 percent of the total enrollment in those grades, but in view of the fact that many of the registrations are in 1-semester subjects with consequent chances that some pupils are counted twice as registrants, it appears more correct to say that not many more than half of the pupils were taking work in mathematics in 1934. On the assumption that most of the registration in algebra, advanced arithmetic, and general mathematics was in the first year, one is justified in concluding that about 80 percent and certainly not more than 85 percent of the pupils in the first year of the 4-year course are registered in mathematics. The percentage drops rapidly in succeeding years. Just as elementary arithmetic is the dominant mathematics course for younger pupils, so elementary algebra is the predomina-

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ing course in the last 4 years with plane geometry, advanced algebra, general mathematics, advanced arithmetic, elementary arithmetic, solid geometry, and trigonometry following in order.

### SCIENCE

*General science.*—The leader in the science group is general science both in number of offerings and in number of registrations. Moreover, it leads in the last 4 years of high school as well as in seventh and eighth grades. Its ascendancy over other sciences is especially pronounced in the seventh and eighth grades, where it has between six and seven times as many registrants as all the other sciences combined; even so its registration is less than two-fifths of the total enrollment in these grades.

In the last 4 years nearly 800,000 pupils were taking general science, generally as a full-year subject. As reported in table 1, this is nearly 18 percent of the total enrollment in these grades. It is more than 54 percent of the enrollment in the first year, which is the level where general science is usually offered.

*The biological sciences.*—The registration in biology is entirely in the last 4 years. Its status when compared with the total enrollment in the second year is about the same as that of general science, more than 53 percent of the potential registrants taking the subject. More universally than with general science it is a full-year subject. If the related subjects, botany and zoology, are included the percentage rises to 59.

Addition of the registrations in physiology, nature study, and hygiene and sanitation (the last-named listed with physical education instead of with science in table 3) brings the total registration in the six principal biological sciences to more than 1,100,000 pupils. This is very nearly 25 percent of the total enrollment in the last 4 years. Since 4 years are represented, this would indicate that relatively few pupils do not at some time in the high-school course study one or more subjects in the biological science group; and this leaves out of account registrations in agriculture.

*Chemistry and physics.*—The predominating sciences of the third and fourth years are chemistry and physics. Taken together these two subjects attract more than a third of the combined registration in these 2 years. Both subjects are with rare exceptions pursued for a full year.

*Other science subjects.*—Aside from general science and physiology, nature study and physical geography are the only science subjects reported in grades 7 and 8. Physical geography and geology are offered in a sufficient number of schools to be included in table 3 and five other sciences are listed in table 4. Physical geography is the only one of these having any considerable number of registrants and, as

reported in table 1, its registration is only 1.59 percent of the enrollment in the last 4 years.

*General comment on science.*—More than 45 percent of the pupils in seventh and eighth grades and more than 51 percent of the pupils in the last 4 years of high school were in 1934 registered in science courses. It would appear, therefore, that the typical pupil registers in a science subject either in grade 7 or grade 8 and that he takes two science subjects during his last 4 years in high school.

Four sciences are dominant in the programs of American high schools, namely, general science, biology, chemistry, and physics. These four account for nearly nine-tenths of the science registrations in the last 4 years. In grades 7 and 8 general science all by itself holds almost as commanding a position.

Noticeable variations appear among the States in the emphasis placed upon the different science subjects (table 2). The greatest range occurs in general science where the percentage of the total enrollment registered in the subject varies from less than 3 percent in one State to more than 25 percent in others; in biology the range is from less than 8 percent to nearly 26 percent; in chemistry from 3 to 12; and in physics from under 2 to over 15.

In certain States the registrations are high in a number of science subjects. In some States high percentages of registration are present in one or more science subjects while other sciences still are offered in few schools or are taken by few pupils. Arkansas, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, and Virginia offer interesting contrasts of this kind.

#### SOCIAL SCIENCE

*American history.*—Well over a million pupils were reported as studying American history in 1934 (table 3). The subject is first in registrations in both seventh and eighth grades and in the last 4 years of high school. Nearly nine-tenths of the courses are a full year in length. Since advanced courses in American history are usually offered in one or the other of the last 2 years of high school, it is pertinent to observe that more than six-sevenths of the potential registration is taking the subject. Similarly three-fourths of the pupils in grades 7 and 8 are taking American history in one or the other of those years.

*Foreign history.*—The combined registrations in various types of foreign history are approximately as large as in American history, but one needs to bear in mind that many of the courses in foreign history are pursued for more than 1 year; moreover, foreign history is more frequently studied in earlier years of the 4-year high school and consequently has a larger possible registration. For these reasons one is justified in the judgment that foreign history is second to American history in reaching high-school pupils.

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Among the foreign history courses, world history is the leader. Largely it is a full-year course taught in the first or second years of the 4-year program. It has over a period of years been gaining at the expense of the 2-year sequence in foreign history represented by such courses as ancient history, medieval and modern history, early European history, and later European history.

Ancient history is next to world history in number of registrations and is followed closely by the combined registrations in medieval and modern history; apparently pupils who elect to take a more than 1-year course in foreign history follow through to take more than the first year of that sequence.

English history is offered in less than 4 percent of the schools.<sup>8</sup> Foreign history is only infrequently offered in separate courses in grades 7 and 8.

Practices among States vary widely with regard to offerings. In 15 States the courses in ancient history outnumber the courses in world history; in one State the ratio is almost 10 to 1. In most States world history outnumbers its competitors and in a few States it is almost the only type of course offered in foreign history. Ancient history and to a lesser extent medieval and modern history are especially strong in the New England region and in certain Southern States; world history has its greatest ascendancy in some of the Western and Middle Western States.

*Governmental, social, and economic problems.*—Registrations in community government place it in third position among the social studies in the last 4 years of high school and in fourth place in the seventh and eighth grades. If the registrations in more advanced courses in civil government are added, the total number of pupils taking one or the other of these two government courses during their last 4 high-school years is very near to the total number registered in advanced American history. However, government courses are offered for a half-year much more frequently than American history.

Economics and sociology courses are generally pursued for only one semester. Economics outnumbers sociology 2 to 1 in its registrations. About midway between the two in total registrations is problems of democracy which, as usually found, combines the fundamentals of civics, sociology, and economics. In 13 States the number of schools offering problems of democracy is greater than the number of schools offering civil government, economics, or sociology. In other States courses in problems of democracy have found their way into relatively few schools and in two States they are not represented at all in the schools reporting. As shown in table 1, problems of democracy is one of the most rapidly growing subjects in the high-school curriculum.

*Other social sciences.*—Geography is second only to American history in registrations of seventh- and eighth-grade pupils; the registration is

one-third of the enrollment in these grades. Geography as a separate subject does not often appear in the programs of the last 4 years. Social science studies, which include fusion courses of general nature, are third in frequency in the seventh and eighth grades, but attract only between 2 and 3 percent of the pupils in the last 4 years. State history is reported as a subject by only 27 States, and in 8 of these cases by only one school in each State. Industrial history and international relations likewise are infrequently offered; 3 States, namely, California, Kansas, and North Dakota, account for three-fourths of both schools and pupils having special courses in international, pan-Pacific, or pan-American relations.

Another subject which attracts attention more because of its nature than the number of its registrants is the study of occupations. In the seventh and eighth grades, 6 percent of the enrollment register for it; in the last 4 years, 3 percent. One or more courses in occupations is reported in every State; 14 States, however, report no occupations courses in grades 7 and 8.

Twelve additional subjects which may be classified as social science are listed in table 4. Mostly they concern current affairs and special types of history which are with rare exceptions offered in the last 4 high-school years.

*General comment on social science study.*—The sum of the seventh- and eight-grade registrants in social science subjects listed in Table 3 is in excess of the total enrollment in grades 7 and 8 of schools represented in the table. Some of these registrations are in subjects pursued for a half-year but, after adjustment is made for this factor, the total registration still is greater than the enrollment. The largest registrations are in American history, geography, and general social science.

In the last 4 years of high school the total registrations are more than three-fourths of the total enrollment. Here the half-year courses are more numerous; after adjustment is made on the basis of counting 2 half-year registrations as comparable with one enrollment, the combined registrations are approximately two-thirds of the enrollment. Over half of the registrations are in history, one-fifth in civics, and somewhat less than one-fourth in other social studies.

In the seventh and eighth grades American history is first in registrations, community civics is fourth, and civil government sixth. In the last 4 years of high school first, third, and fifth positions are held, respectively, by American history, community civics, and civil government. It is significant that these three subjects dealing so specifically with our American institutions account for more than two-fifths of the total registrations in all social sciences taught in American high schools.

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### HEALTH SUBJECTS

Three health subjects are listed in table 3 and three in table 4. It should not be concluded that this represents the entire emphasis which is given to health in the curriculums of American high schools; there are various subjects in other groups, especially in the science and home economics classifications, which have a strong bearing on the health objective. Then, again, some persons may object to the classification of hygiene and sanitation and military drill with the health subjects in table 3.

Everyone, it is surmised, will agree to considering physical education as a subject whose principal purpose is or should be to build good health. It is, therefore, of significance to note that its registration is three-fourths of the enrollment in seventh and eighth grades and more than half of the enrollment in the last 4 years of high school. As shown in table 1, it has had a very steep rise in registrations within the last 12 years, a rise which has been accelerated during the last 6 years.

In some States nearly all schools offer physical education, and a number not greatly removed from the total pupil enrollment is taking it; this would indicate that physical education is regarded as a constant to be taken every year by every pupil except in cases where some other form of physical activity is substituted or the pupil is excused for health reasons. In other States a rather small fraction of the schools offer physical education (only one-eighth in one State) and a correspondingly low percentage of the pupils are registered for it. It appears that areas most highly industrialized have been most eager to introduce the subject while agricultural areas have not so keenly felt the need of it.

No such territorial generalization can be made regarding hygiene and sanitation. East, South, North, and West are represented both among those States which have relatively high registrations and among those which have low registrations. Aggressive championing by groups or individuals rather than climatic or economic factors probably accounts for the variations. Nearly 30 percent of the pupils in seventh and eighth grades and 6.5 percent of those in the last 4 years are taking it. This places hygiene and sanitation in fourth position, just ahead of physics, if one compares it with subjects in the science group.

Military training is offered in relatively few schools and has a registration of only a little over 50,000 among a total of four and a half million pupils. Three-fifths of the schools offering it and more than three-fifths of the pupils taking it are in California, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, and Texas. In 18 States no schools offer military training.

## DRAWING AND ART

Freehand drawing is the leader in registrations among drawing and art subjects both in seventh and eighth grades and in the last 4 years of high school; it is taken by nearly 30 percent of the pupils at the lower level and by 5.5 percent of those in the last 4 years. Most of the other art registrations are in table 3 grouped under the heading art-craft-design. Most frequently they were reported as art, but the classification given in table 3 includes some courses which were reported as crafts or design; in many cases it was impossible to judge from the data given whether they ought to be classified under industrial work or under art. Commercial art and mechanical drawing were tabulated as individual subjects and are so reported in table 3, commercial art being included with the drawing and art group of studies and mechanical drawing being listed with the industrial subjects; a number of other studies classified under industrial subjects in tables 3 and 4 might with almost as much justification have been included with the drawing and art group.

Exclusive of mechanical drawing the registration in drawing and art for seventh and eighth grades was two-fifths of the enrollment; with mechanical drawing it was over 50 percent of the enrollment. In the last 4 years of high school one-twelfth of the pupils were taking art courses exclusive of mechanical drawing; with it included, over 15 percent were registered in art courses.

In two States, namely, New York and Washington, the art-craft-design courses were more numerous than the courses in freehand drawing. Certain States, for instance, California, Indiana, New York, and Utah, have large numbers of schools offering various kinds of drawing and art courses; by contrast some States report drawing and art taught in very few schools.

## MUSIC

In the seventh and eighth grades, the total registration in music courses was nearly two-thirds of the enrollment; in the last 4 years, music registrations were about one-fourth of the enrollment. At both levels vocal music was the predominating course, its ascendancy over instrumental music and other music studies being especially pronounced in the seventh and eighth grades. It is worth noting that instrumental music has very nearly the same status at the two levels, reaching about 4 percent of the pupils. Band and orchestra as special forms of instrumental music reach larger percentages in the last 4 years than in grades 7 and 8. Other subjects are included in a classification called "Music studies"; the total registration in these miscellaneous music studies is not large.

As with drawing and art, there are striking contrasts among States in the extent to which the various music courses are offered. Com-

parison of the columns in which report is made of the number of schools offering vocal and instrumental music yields interesting contrasts; in not a few States the number of schools offering instrumental music approximately equals or exceeds the number offering vocal music. The smaller classes in instrumental music leave the registrations much lower than in vocal music despite the fact that in some States not much difference appears in the number of offerings.

#### AGRICULTURE

The potential registration in agriculture is limited largely to those who have an interest in the occupation of farming. This is revealed by comparison of registrations as reported in table 3 with the number of pupils reported in federally aided courses in vocational agriculture. Since the registrations given in table 3 concern only courses in all-day schools the comparative figures for federally aided courses must obviously also be limited to registrations in such schools. In 1934 the vocational division of the Office of Education reported 164,882 pupils registered in agricultural courses in all-day schools.<sup>4</sup> The total number of registrations in agriculture reported in table 3 is 154,533. The lower figure in the present tabulation is accounted for by the fact, mentioned earlier in this bulletin, that the return upon which report is here made is for about 80 percent of the pupils enrolled in American high schools. If data were available for all high schools, the registration undoubtedly would be somewhat higher than the 164,882 pupils in federally aided classes. It is apparent, however, that the number would not be notably larger. Agriculture taught in the high schools is, in the large majority of cases, vocational agriculture.

The offerings and registrations in courses called by the name "agriculture" (which includes courses reported as general agriculture) is clearly in the ascendancy both in the last 4 years and in seventh and eighth grades. Special courses in animal husbandry, horticulture, soils and crops, and poultry, as well as agriculture studies listed in table 4, attract relatively small numbers of pupils. As is to be expected, agriculture has its largest registrations in the farm regions of the Middle West and South.

#### HOME ECONOMICS

More than three-fourths of a million registrations in various home economics courses of the last 4 high-school years are reported in table 3. By contrast the all-day school registration in home economics courses for which reimbursement was made from Federal funds was 142,476 in 1934. It will be seen at once that this is less than one-fifth of the total registration in home economics courses that year in the

<sup>4</sup> See an Office of Education publication entitled *Digest of Annual Reports of State Boards for Vocational Education* for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934.

schools reported in table 3. The fraction would be still smaller if all of the high schools had sent in reports. Vocational home economics accounts for less than 18.5 percent of the total registration in home economics.

Within the home economics field almost half of the registrations are in courses called home economics, general home economics, or homemaking. Most of the remaining registrations are in sewing, cooking, clothing, and foods. Judging by the names and prevalence of courses, instruction in how to prepare food and how to sew is apparently dominant in home economics work, despite the efforts of many leaders in the field to supplement the emphasis on cooking and sewing with other elements in successful home life. Undoubtedly many of the courses in cooking, sewing, foods, and clothing, as well as courses called home economics, have additional elements of homemaking incorporated in them; but the name of the course very likely indicates where the emphasis lies. A number of home economics courses of more specialized nature are listed in tables 3 and 4, but registrations in them are relatively small.

The comment which has been made in the preceding paragraph applies with special force to offerings and registrations in the seventh and eighth grades. Here courses in foods, clothing, cooking, and sewing account for considerably over half of the total registration; and if courses in general home economics are added, practically the entire registration is included. Home economics each year reaches more than a third of the pupils in grades 7 and 8 and more than a sixth of the pupils in the last 4 years of high school. In view of the fact that in practice home economics is rarely taken by boys, these registrations indicate an extensive interest in the subject.

#### COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS

*General position in the curriculum.*—By contrast, commercial subjects are not given much place in grades 7 and 8. Elementary business training and, to a lesser extent, typewriting are the only subjects having more than 2,000 registrants. The entire registrations in commercial work are less than 10 percent of the enrollment.

In the last 4 years of high school commercial subject registrations are extensive. Commercial work here takes a position among the important fields, considerably under English and social science to be sure, but about on a par with science, and somewhat higher than the other subject fields. Emphasis within commercial work will be indicated in the sections which follow.

*Secretarial studies.*—One-sixth of the pupils enrolled during any one year are taking typewriting. In some States more than one-fourth of the pupils take typewriting. Generally courses are a full year in length and frequently a sequence extending over more than 1 year is offered.

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The registration in shorthand is not much over half so large as the registration in typewriting. However, since shorthand is almost invariably offered as a 2-year sequence it seems safe to conclude that fewer than half of the students of typewriting are also taking shorthand. This ratio offers some suggestion as to the number who are taking typewriting for a specific vocational purpose; apparently many pupils take typewriting with no intention of using it vocationally. The registrations in shorthand are as a rule low in the South and in States without large cities.

Other secretarial studies have relatively low registrations. More than 72,000 pupils were, however, pursuing office practice as a study in 1934.

*Bookkeeping studies.*—Bookkeeping leads markedly in the accounting group. Since 1922 it has been losing in relative position, but in 1934 it still was second to typewriting in the number taking it. Its registrations are heaviest in the industrial sections of the Nation.

Machine operating, accounting, and banking are the principal other studies in this group. Their combined registration is only about 12,000; they are entirely omitted from the offerings in some States.

*Other commercial studies.*—Elementary business training is fourth in registrations among commercial subjects offered in the last 4 years of high school. It has gained very rapidly since 1928 when data regarding it were first reported; its gain in the last 4 years of high school is all the more impressive in view of the additional fact that it is the only commercial subject having a considerable number of registrants in grades 7 and 8.

Commercial arithmetic, commercial geography, and commercial law are the next three subjects in order according to the number of their registrations. Commercial arithmetic is most frequently a full-year subject, but the other two, especially commercial law, are more generally pursued for only one semester. All three are eccentric in their registrations as may be judged by observing the wide fluctuations from State to State shown in table 2.

None of the other commercial subjects attracts as many as 1 percent of the pupils enrolled. It may be of interest to note the low stature of business English and salesmanship and advertising; the intention at first was to keep salesmanship and advertising separate in these tabulations, but not a few schools gave them as one course and the relatively small number of courses and registrations found in the schools reporting indicated the advisability of combining them.

### INDUSTRIAL AND SHOP SUBJECTS

*A large and diverse group.*—Industrial and shop subjects, like home economics, have as a group relatively large registrations in the seventh and eighth grades, almost half of the total enrollment in these grades.

Percentagewise this is a much higher registration than is found in the last 4 years of high school where only about one-fifth of the pupils were in 1934 taking shop courses of various kinds. However, the greatest diversity in courses, and especially in registration for various courses, occurs in the last 4 years of high school as may readily be ascertained by reference to table 4.

The same type of comparison between Federally aided courses and those not so supported may be instituted here as has already been done with agriculture and home economics. Leaving out of consideration all evening and part-time registrations (which are considerable in Federally aided work) one finds that the registrations in all-day trades and industry courses supported in part from Federal funds were 123,485 in 1934. That same year the registrations in all kinds of shop courses, exclusive of mechanical drawing, reported by the 17,632 schools included in this study were well over 650,000. Evidently the situation is much like that already commented on in connection with home economics: Four pupils in every five are taking shop courses in which training for a specific occupation is not the primary motive.

*Industrial arts and mechanical drawing.*—In the seventh and eighth grades courses known as industrial arts (or manual training) lead in registrations with mechanical drawing in second place. These subjects account for more than two-thirds of the total registration in shop subjects. In the last 4 years of high school registrations in mechanical drawing were slightly higher than in industrial arts; the two subjects are well in advance of all others and together comprise three-fifths of the registration in shop subjects at this level. The large registrations are in part owing to the fact that sequences of 2, 3, and 4 years often are found in these subjects. Less than one-fourth of the schools are offering mechanical drawing and a few more than one-fourth are offering industrial arts.

*Woodwork and metal work.*—Third in registrations, but much lower at both levels than industrial arts and mechanical drawing, is woodwork, a subject which in many schools is very similar to what other schools report as industrial arts; however, included in woodwork is cabinetmaking which more frequently has elements of training for a specific occupation. Metal work is more likely to be specifically vocational than is woodwork; registrations in metal arts are considerably lower than in woodwork.

*General shop.*—General shop follows woodwork in number of registrants; only about one-fifth as many pupils are taking it as are pursuing industrial arts. Generally it is offered as a full-year subject. Its frequency as an offering appears to be dependent in large measure on the recommendations of State agencies; at any rate wide varia-

tions exist among States in the number of courses and registrations in general shop.

*Other shop subjects.*—A quartette of subjects comes next, namely, printing, machine shop, auto mechanics, and electrical work. Their names are much more suggestive of training for specific occupations than are those which have been discussed in preceding paragraphs of this section. Their much larger registration in the last 4 years of high school when preparation for a vocation is a more imminent problem than it is in the seventh and eighth grades reinforces the belief that they are more likely to be specifically vocational in character. Still one must not conclude that all of the pupils taking these four subjects are doing so with the intention of adopting these fields as their future vocations. Undoubtedly many registrants, especially in printing, auto mechanics, and electrical work are not intending to become printers, auto mechanics, or electrical repairmen.

As is to be expected, the more specific a subject is in its vocational appeal, the fewer offerings and registrations it is likely to have. Generally fewer than 10 pupils in each 1,000 are registered in specific trade and industry subjects. If one follows these subjects through tables 3 and 4 one will find that the percentages of pupils taking them dwindle away to small fractions of 1 percent of the total enrollment, even when, as in listings such as clay modeling, ceramics, and pottery, or refrigeration, air conditioning, heating, and ventilation, combination for purposes of tabulation is made of a number of related subjects. The number of vocational subjects is large and growing; the number of schools offering each is relatively small; the registrations in all-day courses may be fairly large in individual schools but are small for the Nation as a whole.

#### AN OVERVIEW

*Emphasis on the various curriculum fields.*—At the conclusion of this discussion, it seems appropriate to append certain observations not so much in repetition or summary of what has already been said as in comment on some of the more important emphases and trends present in the curriculums of American high schools. In doing so the writer is well aware that the name of a subject is no infallible guide concerning its content; certainly no detailed description of content is inherent in the name. In the belief that the broader elements of content are suggested by the names of curriculum subjects and fields, the following comments are ventured.

More time and effort is given to English than to any other subject field. Social science is second in curriculum emphasis, but is a considerable distance behind English. So far as the upper 4 years of high school are concerned, another fairly large gap exists until commercial work and science are found very close together in third and fourth places. Physical education also is in close proximity, especially

if it is allowed to borrow hygiene and sanitation from the science group of studies. Sixth place belongs to mathematics, seventh to foreign languages as a group, and eighth to music. Mechanical drawing holds the balance of power for the next three positions; if it is given to drawing and art, that field is in ninth position; if it is given to industrial and shop subjects, they take ninth place; and if it is assigned to neither of these fields, home economics steps into ninth place. Of the subject fields here treated, agriculture is in last position.

*General courses.*—Data which have been presented indicate that considerable development has taken place within the last two decades in fusion courses. Sometimes these courses largely displace the subjects which have contributed most heavily to them, as, for instance, in the case of general science or biology; at other times fusion courses exist primarily because of their exploratory value, as in the case of general language.

Two courses of this type which increased their registrations markedly between 1928 and 1934 are elementary business training and problems of American democracy. General mathematics, on the other hand, showed a loss during the period so far as the last 4 years of high school are concerned; no comparable figure for seventh and eighth grades in 1928 is available. General language has only a small registration, while general shop is taken by considerable numbers of pupils. The large registrations in general courses are in general science, biology, social science, general mathematics (both of these in seventh and eighth grades), elementary business training, and problems of democracy. The general courses have made greatest headway in grades 7 and 8 and except for general science, biology, problems of democracy, and elementary business training, are not strongly represented in the last 4 years of high school. Fusions which cross the lines between subject fields, as, for instance, science and mathematics, are numerically unimportant although educationally significant.

*Subjects with small registrations.*—So much has, throughout these pages, been made of subjects with large registrations that it may not be amiss to make a general observation about the potential importance of subjects with low registrations. Many of the subjects which are now important have had their introduction and rise in American high schools within the period of these studies, namely, since 1890. A number of subjects in the fields of science, social science, physical education, and general vocational work may be cited in support of this statement. Some of the subjects listed in the tables and some which are not even listed, such as safety education and consumer education, may in the future come to be more important than some of those now prominently listed. Not only status but the trend is significant.

*Practical arts.*—The tendency toward inclusion of more and more subjects which involve exercises, manipulation, and manual dexterity is noticeable. The increases in shop work, home economics, science, and physical education suggest that what in elementary education has been emphasized as interest and activity has by no means left the secondary curriculum untouched. With ever larger numbers of pupils coming into the high schools, many of whom show no special aptitude for learning from the printed page, administrators and teachers have found it necessary to devise methods by which such pupils may have their time in school employed to advantage. One of those methods is through the introduction of more learning by doing than was formerly thought necessary. This movement has nothing to do with the charge sometimes made that incompetent or failing pupils are assigned to vocational and practical-arts subjects. It has a great deal to do with the idea that all pupils learn best by doing and that nonacademically minded pupils must have opportunity to pursue work which interests them and from which they can profit.

*Subjects taken by the typical pupil.*—Anyone who attempts to conclude from this study, involving registrations of almost five and a half million pupils, what high-school subjects a typical pupil takes is manifestly attempting to generalize about a situation which is characterized as much by variety as by uniformity. Obviously any one pupil can take only a small number of the 206 subjects listed in the present study. Nevertheless enough central tendency may be found in registrations to warrant some further comment.

The programs of high-school pupils in seventh and eighth grades are more nearly of a type than those of pupils in the last 4 years of high school. Every pupil takes English and social science during both years; he may even take a second subject in social science at least during one of the years. He takes 1 year of mathematics and chances are about even that he takes a second year. The same is true of physical education. He takes science for 1 year, music for 1 year, and may take drawing for 1 year. A girl takes at least 1 year of home economics and a boy 1 year of shop work. Such time as is left (which is not very much) is given to commercial work, foreign language, and agriculture.

As he progresses through the last 4 years of high school our typical pupil takes 3 years of English and is likely to take a fourth year. He takes 2½ or 3 years of social science in which is included American history, some study of foreign history, and a course of some kind in the problems of government, sociology, and economics. He takes 2 years of science, 2 years of commercial work, and in all probability takes 2 years of mathematics, although he may not pursue mathematics study beyond 1 year. The girl who holds to the typical

pattern takes a year of home economics; she may in addition take a year of some sort of industrial training; certainly her brother is likely to register for a year of shop or industrial work. Physical education is taken for 2 years and music for 1 year, sometimes with credit toward graduation and sometimes without it. If a foreign language is elected at all, it is pursued for 2 years. Drawing and art are more likely to be omitted from the program than is foreign language, and agriculture more often than either of these. Such additional time as is available for school subjects may be distributed to one or more of the subject fields already mentioned.

The present study does not permit one to draw conclusions regarding the extent to which pupils are required to take work in these various subjects and subject fields. What a pupil takes is determined by his free elections as well as by the school's requirements. Pupils who are interested in certain subject fields pursue them through more successive years than have here been indicated, usually, of course, with corresponding subtractions from other subject fields. Only insofar as central tendencies in the aggregate reflect practices of the individuals who make up that aggregate are the conclusions of preceding paragraphs justified.

**28 OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS—HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS**

TABLE 1.—STUDENTS IN CERTAIN STUDIES IN PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS SINCE 1890

Subject	1900		1905		1910		1915		1920		1925		1930		
	Students	Percent of total	Students	Percent of total	Students	Percent of total	Students	Percent of total							
Total number of students in schools reporting	302,462		519,301		679,762		729,143		1,164,405		2,184,460		2,361,620		4,498,514
English literature	112,205	37.05	169,805	26.48	229,566	46.64	422,061	57.10	680,671	58.42	1,060,923	57.49	2,064,623	58.00	4,071,094
Latin	76,411	26.69	125,960	43.97	202,707	50.61	431,980	57.09	820,613	56.53	1,264,952	57.42	2,260,320	58.04	4,071,094
French	21,836	8.34	32,613	6.52	50,245	9.34	82,211	10.65	130,949	10.05	202,925	11.45	406,013	11.45	772,320
German	21,236	7.81	30,655	6.52	52,120	9.14	73,161	9.10	102,126	9.10	152,152	11.45	324,200	11.84	616,673
Spanish	10,611	3.77	17,401	3.78	28,157	4.73	52,120	5.78	170,082	5.78	24,291	12.93	276,564	9.44	380,330
Italian	10,427	3.74	17,401	3.78	28,157	4.73	52,120	5.78	170,082	5.78	24,291	12.93	276,564	9.44	380,330
Aramaic	22,160	8.10	35,985	6.37	52,267	8.29	90,889	10.61	145,211	10.61	205,825	10.15	367,222	10.44	707,171
Armenian	43,294	15.13	56,374	14.22	74,286	15.30	101,360	12.10	156,357	12.10	221,685	12.05	376,719	11.80	717,066
Georgian	6,868	2.23	9,913	1.91	11,661	1.71	26,813	1.67	17,230	1.49	28,913	1.42	58,919	1.42	103,454
Azerbaijani	46,184	16.70	70,720	22.77	98,843	19.04	105,450	16.35	107,980	14.61	161,854	14.27	205,865	14.27	311,832
Turkish	26,603	9.10	32,650	6.15	40,984	7.72	44,960	6.75	60,922	6.39	65,691	7.39	106,403	6.35	166,680
Bulgarian	26,357	9.09	32,350	6.43	32,357	14.32	21,271	14.32	10,946	10.36	10,911	14.32	74,709	14.32	177,746
Romanian	17,458	6.09	18,749	3.61	18,914	2.34	4,386	1.16	4,446	0.97	10,446	1.05	12,775	1.05	61,611
Persian	104,863	36.36	142,401	27.42	148,262	21.93	121,352	14.32	110,541	10.45	126,772	10.45	227,064	10.45	414,975
Uighur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chinese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mongolian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Khalkha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armenian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armenian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armenian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armenian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armenian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armenian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armenian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armenian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armenian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armenian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armenian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armenian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armenian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armenian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armenian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armenian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armenian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armenian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armenian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armenian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armenian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armenian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armenian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armenian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armenian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armenian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armenian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armenian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armenian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armenian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armenian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armenian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armenian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armenian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armenian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armenian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armenian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armenian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armenian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armenian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armenian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armenian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgian	—	—	—	—											

**OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS—HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS 29**

<b>Economics</b>	<b>Problems of democracy—</b>
<b>Agriculture.</b>	
<b>Home economics.</b>	
<b>Industrial subjects.</b>	
<b>Social studies.</b>	
<b>Northland.</b>	
<b>Periodicals.</b>	
<b>Commercial arithmetic.</b>	
<b>Commercial law.</b>	
<b>Commercial geography.</b>	
<b>Penmanship.</b>	
<b>Office practice.</b>	
<b>Elementary business training.</b>	
<b>Drawing and art.</b>	
<b>Music.</b>	
<b>Physical education.</b>	

<sup>1</sup> Beginning with 1910 the percentage of students in each study is based upon the number of students in the schools reporting studies. In previous years the percentages were based upon the total number of students in the schools.

TABLE 2.—PERCENTAGES BY STATES OF SECONDARY STUDENTS PURSUING CERTAIN STUDIES IN LAST 4 YEARS  
OF 17,632 PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS DURING 1933-34

State or entering part	Offerings and Registrations—High-School Subjects																
	English	Latin	French	Spanish	Algebra	Oceanography	Physics	Chemistry	General science	Physical geography	Biology	EEG, general and vocational	Physical education	Music	Agriculture	Home economics	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Continental United States	90.5	16.9	10.9	6.2	36.4	17.1	6.3	7.6	17.8	1.6	14.6	1.6	6.5	26.5	2.6	16.7	
Alabama	92.2	10.6	9.3	6.4	46.9	22.8	6.2	11.9	12.0	5	19.9	1.6	6.1	31.7	6.6	6.7	
Arizona	94.6	12.1	1.5	2.8	41.7	17.3	4.7	4.9	6.6	14	16.3	1.7	6.2	32.8	12.9	12.8	
Arkansas	82.3	14.9	4.5	2.8	41.9	21.4	4.0	20.1	20	10	16.4	2.7	10.6	11.6	7.1	12.7	
California	78.7	8.6	7.6	2.6	36.9	12.7	2.9	7.8	6.6	12.5	24.4	6.6	10.7	30.3	11.3	12.0	
Colorado	72.7	18.8	4.0	22.7	26.9	17.4	4.8	11.6	12.4	10	14.9	1.6	1.6	31.2	11.6	11.1	
Connecticut	98.4	17.5	22.9	2.6	35.9	11.6	6.8	6.6	10.2	3	17.4	0	0	38.0	20.1	19.3	
Delaware	90.6	24.2	16.6	1.4	32.0	16.3	7.6	6.6	17.7	1	21.7	1.6	10.4	34.3	2.2	2.2	
District of Columbia	97.5	16.7	20.0	12.3	32.2	17.3	2.8	6.2	6.2	12.3	12.3	1.6	1.6	32.6	14.2	11.9	
Florida	77.6	20.5	4.6	10.2	45.9	17.6	4.5	6.0	10.6	3	14.1	0	0	35.0	15.1	15.7	
Georgia	86.6	26.1	20.9	4.8	44.1	30.9	4.6	6.7	20.4	3	20.6	1.6	1.6	35.0	15.0	14.0	
Idaho	95.0	11.6	4.3	6.3	35.9	21.2	7.6	10.6	10.1	1	19.7	1	1.4	27.8	15.0	14.0	
Illinois	97.5	17.8	4.8	7.8	32.8	14.6	6.6	6.6	20.0	1	19.7	1	1.3	34.9	24.0	24.0	
Indiana	90.3	22.2	4.7	2.1	32.1	14.6	6.6	6.6	20.0	1	19.7	1	1.3	34.9	24.0	24.0	
Iowa	90.1	11.9	2.7	1.1	32.1	14.6	6.6	6.6	20.0	1	19.7	1	1.3	34.9	24.0	24.0	
Kansas	90.4	12.3	1.6	4.6	32.0	14.7	7.1	6.7	12.6	20	12.6	1.6	1.7	36.0	15.1	15.6	
Kentucky	95.5	19.4	9.7	2.7	42.6	21.6	4.6	4.6	36.7	4	14.7	4	1	38.4	21.6	21.6	
Louisiana	94.6	19.2	4.7	2.1	32.6	14.6	6.6	6.6	20.0	1	19.7	1	1.3	34.9	24.0	24.0	
Maine	97.5	19.9	30.8	1.8	32.6	12.2	4.1	4.1	17.1	1	19.7	1	1.3	34.9	24.0	24.0	
Maryland	90.6	21.6	20.4	4.6	42.6	19.9	10.4	11.4	20.6	1	19.7	1	1.3	34.9	24.0	24.0	
Massachusetts	97.4	22.0	81.7	4.6	32.6	14.0	7.6	7.6	20.6	1	19.7	1	1.3	34.9	24.0	24.0	
Michigan	95.8	17.7	7.7	1.6	32.6	14.9	6.6	11.3	11.3	1	19.7	1	1.3	34.9	24.0	24.0	
Minnesota	95.9	11.0	4.8	1.2	32.6	12.0	4.1	4.1	17.1	1	19.7	1	1.3	34.9	24.0	24.0	
Mississippi	94.9	14.2	4.4	2.7	42.6	12.2	4.1	4.1	17.1	1	19.7	1	1.3	34.9	24.0	24.0	
Missouri	92.3	10.9	4.3	4.3	42.6	14.0	4.6	4.6	20.6	1	19.7	1	1.3	34.9	24.0	24.0	
Montana	92.3	10.3	4.3	4.3	42.6	14.0	4.6	4.6	20.6	1	19.7	1	1.3	34.9	24.0	24.0	

**OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS—HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS 31**

Outlying parts of the United States	
Aleutian Islands	7.6
Alaska	14.6
Canal Zone	1.7
Guam	1.7
Hawaii	1.9
Philippines Islands	1.9
Puerto Rico	1.9
Virgin Islands	1.9
	11.2
	44.6
	22.0
	11.6
	11.4
	11.2
	11.0
	10.8
	10.6
	10.4
	10.2
	10.0
	9.8
	9.6
	9.4
	9.2
	9.0
	8.8
	8.6
	8.4
	8.2
	8.0
	7.8
	7.6
	7.4
	7.2
	7.0
	6.8
	6.6
	6.4
	6.2
	6.0
	5.8
	5.6
	5.4
	5.2
	5.0
	4.8
	4.6
	4.4
	4.2
	4.0
	3.8
	3.6
	3.4
	3.2
	3.0
	2.8
	2.6
	2.4
	2.2
	2.0
	1.8
	1.6
	1.4
	1.2
	1.0
	0.8
	0.6
	0.4
	0.2
	0.0
Nebraska	12.6
Nevada	11.7
New Hampshire	11.5
New Jersey	11.3
New Mexico	11.1
New York	11.0
North Carolina	10.8
North Dakota	10.6
Ohio	10.4
Oklahoma	10.2
Oregon	10.0
Pennsylvania	9.8
Rhode Island	9.6
South Carolina	9.4
South Dakota	9.2
Tennessee	9.0
Texas	8.8
Utah	8.6
Vermont	8.4
Virginia	8.2
Washington	8.0
West Virginia	7.8
Wisconsin	7.6
Wyoming	7.4
	7.2
	7.0
	6.8
	6.6
	6.4
	6.2
	6.0
	5.8
	5.6
	5.4
	5.2
	5.0
	4.8
	4.6
	4.4
	4.2
	4.0
	3.8
	3.6
	3.4
	3.2
	3.0
	2.8
	2.6
	2.4
	2.2
	2.0
	1.8
	1.6
	1.4
	1.2
	1.0
	0.8
	0.6
	0.4
	0.2
	0.0
Alabama	11.5
Alaska	11.3
Arizona	11.1
Arkansas	10.9
California	10.7
Colorado	10.5
Connecticut	10.3
Florida	10.1
Georgia	9.9
Hawaii	9.7
Idaho	9.5
Illinois	9.3
Indiana	9.1
Iowa	8.9
Kansas	8.7
Louisiana	8.5
Maine	8.3
Maryland	8.1
Massachusetts	7.9
Michigan	7.7
Minnesota	7.5
Mississippi	7.3
Missouri	7.1
Montana	6.9
Nebraska	6.7
Nevada	6.5
New Hampshire	6.3
New Jersey	6.1
New Mexico	5.9
New York	5.7
North Carolina	5.5
North Dakota	5.3
Ohio	5.1
Oklahoma	4.9
Oregon	4.7
Pennsylvania	4.5
Rhode Island	4.3
South Carolina	4.1
South Dakota	3.9
Tennessee	3.7
Texas	3.5
Utah	3.3
Vermont	3.1
Virginia	2.9
Washington	2.7
West Virginia	2.5
Wisconsin	2.3
Wyoming	2.1
	2.0
	1.8
	1.6
	1.4
	1.2
	1.0
	0.8
	0.6
	0.4
	0.2
	0.0

Less than 0.1 percent.

TABLE 2.—PERCENTAGES BY STATES OF SECONDARY STUDENTS PURSUING CERTAIN STUDIES IN LAST 4 YEARS  
OF 17,632 PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS DURING 1933-34—Continued

**OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS—HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS** **33**

<b>Nebraska</b>	19.6	2.0	1.1	19.4	4.6	9.3	9.1	11.8	8.7	6.3	6.3	7.8	22.0	16.8	4.0	4.1	4.1	11.4	12.7		
<b>Nevada</b>	12.7	7.3	1.9	15.9	5.5	6.7	1.1	1.2	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.7	18.5	6.9	3.9	1.2	7.6	14.3		
<b>New Hampshire</b>	16.3	7.9	4.5	14.7	6.1	9.1	7.1	1.3	5.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	21.3	6.1	5.1	5.1	5.6	12.1	
<b>New Jersey</b>	11.1	6.1	6.1	14.7	7.7	10.9	7.4	4.6	7.0	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	21.3	1.0	2.2	1.7	1.3	16.6	
<b>New Mexico</b>	10.6	9.9	9.1	17.7	7.7	10.9	7.4	4.6	7.0	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	21.3	1.0	2.2	1.7	1.3	16.6	
<b>New York</b>	1.8	9.6	9.6	13.6	7.7	10.4	1.6	24.6	2.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5		
<b>North Carolina</b>	10.6	9.2	8.3	16.7	6.7	7.7	21.9	15.4	16.0	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8		
<b>North Dakota</b>	18.1	6.1	6.1	15.5	5.5	15.5	15.5	4.1	7.0	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7	21.3	10.9	13.5	12.9	12.9		
<b>Ohio</b>	16.0	5.8	5.8	22.2	6.2	23.1	8.3	18.8	2.0	2.7	2.7	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	12.5	12.5	12.5		
<b>Oklahoma</b>	6.7	6.2	6.2	22.2	7.7	10.9	7.4	4.6	7.0	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	21.3	1.0	2.2	1.7	1.3	16.6	
<b>Oregon</b>	10.5	2.0	2.0	16.1	7.3	8.7	10.4	10.3	10.3	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	21.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	15.8	
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	16.8	7.3	6.7	12.0	6.1	18.7	9.4	8.3	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0		
<b>Rhode Island</b>	6.7	7.7	7.7	14.4	8.4	17.0	3.3	14.2	14.2	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.7	21.3	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	15.8	
<b>South Carolina</b>	7.7	14.4	14.4	14.4	7.0	22.9	2.8	10.4	11.2	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	21.3	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	15.8	
<b>South Dakota</b>	14.8	7.0	6.0	22.9	6.0	22.9	2.8	10.4	10.4	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	21.3	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	15.8	
<b>Tennessee</b>	1.7	15.2	11.8	16.0	6.9	11.9	4.0	4.0	3.0	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	21.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	15.8	
<b>Texas</b>	8.3	18.5	18.5	14.6	14.6	20.7	6.1	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	21.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	15.8	
<b>Utah</b>	19.8	11.4	11.4	21.0	21.0	21.0	2.1	16.2	4.3	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	21.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	15.8	
<b>Vermont</b>	4.6	16.4	11.5	14.8	4.5	11.5	14.8	14.8	14.8	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7	21.3	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	15.8	
<b>Virginia</b>	17.6	11.0	9.6	19.2	3.1	10.2	6.1	6.6	12.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	21.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	15.8	
<b>Washington</b>	16.6	2.2	2.2	22.9	6.1	22.9	0.7	12.4	0.7	5.2	6.3	10.2	10.2	10.2	21.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	15.8	
<b>West Virginia</b>	16.9	5.5	5.5	22.0	6.1	22.0	6.1	21.9	4.0	9.7	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	21.3	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	15.8	
<b>Wisconsin</b>	8.8	6.8	6.8	11.0	21.0	21.0	2.1	17.6	4.6	6.5	6.4	10.1	10.1	10.1	21.3	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	15.8	
<b>Wyoming</b>	17.6	3.2	2.1	17.7	1.1	17.7	1.1	15.9	6.6	7.3	6.4	8.8	8.8	8.8	21.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	15.8	
<b>Outlying parts of the United States</b>																					
<b>Alaska</b>	15.3	2.1	2.1	17.0	10.3	1.5	4.3	3.7	7.6	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	21.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	15.8	
<b>Canal Zone</b>	23.5	24.6	24.6	11.4	9.5	11.1	6.5	1.1	12.2	2.8	8.4	7.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	21.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	15.8
<b>Cuba</b>	22.9	12.3	12.3	11.1	6.5	11.1	6.5	1.1	12.2	2.8	8.4	7.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	21.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	15.8
<b>Hawaii</b>	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	21.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	15.8
<b>Philippines Islands</b>	8.1	18.6	14.6	22.3	3.7	8.2	7.1	6.4	1.6	4.8	20.8	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	21.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	15.8
<b>Puerto Rico</b>	16.3	5.5	3.8	14.6	3.8	14.6	7.1	6.4	1.6	4.8	20.8	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	21.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	15.8
<b>Virgin Islands</b>	22.0	24.6	24.6	11.4	9.5	11.1	6.5	1.1	12.2	2.8	8.4	7.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	21.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	15.8

<sup>a</sup> Includes shop subjects and industrial arts, exclusive of mechanical drawing. Corresponds to listing in earlier years under heading "manual training."

<sup>b</sup> Includes mechanical drawing.

TABLE 3.—OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS IN HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS, EACH SUBJECT BEING REPORTED BY 15 OR MORE STATES, 1933-34

State or uniting part	Schools and enrolments						Registrations in full-year courses						Registrations in half-year courses	
	Grades 7 and 8			Last 4 years			Grades			Last 4 years of high school				
	Schools reporting	Enrollment	Schools reporting	Enrollment	Schools reporting	Enrollment	7	8	First	Second	Third	Fourth		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Continental United States	4,776	96,422	17,622	4,405,514	17,758	5,487,936	472,500	485,322	1,254,770	1,060,652	864,550	855,659	262,691	5,012,304
Alabama	219	3056	208	44,932	274	60,317	10,700	9,650	14,204	11,982	9,750	7,652	346	64,638
Arizona	15	1,278	15	14,223	15	15,501	6,620	6,702	8,364	7,750	1,920	1,276	1,276	1,604
Arkansas	212	13,834	203	34,332	203	47,936	7,001	6,453	9,653	7,233	5,843	4,549	1,186	4,449
California	164	79,816	456	265,026	457	342,841	40,226	39,450	70,500	64,091	44,091	16,203	5,391	41,973
Colorado	76	14,230	211	44,346	215	58,835	7,380	6,819	12,354	8,563	6,858	4,054	595	26,068
Connecticut	89	12,016	97	65,190	98	77,206	6,846	6,168	10,581	17,759	14,414	11,173	169	76,162
Delaware	32	5,656	26	7,607	26	11,285	1,900	1,687	2,366	2,004	1,268	1,000	250	10,564
District of Columbia	16	11,060	24	19,453	24	30,673	6,416	6,674	6,500	6,814	3,860	2,207	20	30,000
Florida	140	20,516	175	35,920	175	65,446	10,800	9,716	11,801	9,099	7,611	6,267	250	170
Georgia	23	7,910	276	87,165	276	45,075	4,013	4,867	12,970	8,382	7,007	6,721	1,195	46,464
Idaho	16	4,271	137	22,709	138	28,070	1,901	2,370	7,491	6,075	5,104	4,486	260	390
Illinois	44	15,555	879	330,000	891	339,681	6,643	6,922	90,657	78,047	60,610	40,082	13,286	266,156
Indiana	342	31,140	688	142,312	689	173,452	16,983	15,207	38,071	33,695	27,746	15,041	7,183	153,246
Iowa	160	31,502	950	125,576	950	146,778	10,607	10,896	34,800	30,822	26,783	16,677	1,398	131,931
Kansas	108	19,338	655	87,003	652	105,400	9,858	9,466	20,203	20,875	17,856	8,700	4,985	89,381
Kentucky	141	14,766	473	55,251	474	70,017	7,780	6,990	17,357	16,670	10,913	8,708	1,894	67,488
Louisiana	4	517	260	44,208	260	44,726	—	—	6,017	14,630	11,233	9,022	7,041	42,341
Maine	33	3,050	163	27,389	164	31,000	1,670	1,060	7,968	6,901	6,050	4,943	832	30,314
Maryland	48	15,084	193	58,062	196	71,146	8,945	9,139	15,002	15,841	11,046	8,490	1,473	70,942
Massachusetts	184	61,400	336	183,273	336	244,673	30,673	30,728	63,452	45,160	37,325	30,558	11,500	239,428

**OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS—HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS 35**

<b>Michigan</b>	290	161,081	262,259	1,315	221,389	1,315
Minnesota	27	126,943	149,257	12,054	140,762	103
Mississippi	85	265,950	287	32,570	2,009	32,047
Missouri	16,669	891	96,794	115,463	5,765	5,770
Montana	26	2,645	150	24,517	1,415	1,290
<b>Nebraska</b>	61	7,501	480	61,459	602	570
Nevada	1	27,314	442	12,943	12,943	12,943
New Hampshire	44	6,618	94	6,058	104	20
New Jersey	73	27,659	212	177,454	212	177,454
New Mexico	10	1,527	105	15,054	14,904	105
New York <sup>1</sup>	265	52,564	781	484,360	638,924	26,256
North Carolina	17	4,666	447	56,833	447	56,833
North Dakota	26	2,006	487	30,956	33,001	1,022
Ohio	628	92,506	1,230	323,734	415,260	45,844
Oklahoma	98	20,473	603	88,018	108,451	10,422
Oregon	12	2,340	221	48,330	223	50,670
Pennsylvania	325	122,888	922	370,661	483,850	61,407
Rhode Island	22	13,880	87	22,834	37	36,424
South Carolina	6	1,106	184	31,772	184	32,873
South Dakota	23	4,945	251	27,521	251	30,756
Tennessee	26	10,120	365	52,686	62,768	4,986
Utah	81	27,713	849	161,639	189,552	12,500
Vermont	37	7,913	86	30,651	89	36,564
Virginia	31	2,869	75	11,082	77	13,981
Washington	52	17,537	264	52,881	71,218	4,947
West Virginia	153	2,863	477	130,697	161,050	10,416
Wisconsin	83	2,271	72	11,503	74	13,774
Wyoming	24	2				
<b>Outlying parts of the United States</b>						
Alaska		2	165	13	907	13
Canal Zone		1	194	2	907	93
Guan		1	162	1	179	84
Hawaii		14	7,051	20	9,176	20
Philippine Islands						
Puerto Rico			102	51,185	102	51,185
Virgin Islands		1	23	7,750	23	125
		1	103	1		

<sup>1</sup> Number of schools reporting English same as column 6.

<sup>2</sup> 126 of these high schools consisted only of grades 7 and 8 (6 and 7 in 11-grade systems).

<sup>3</sup> 154,362 foreign-language students reported in 42 schools not included in this table.

<sup>4</sup> 10 periods of English in first year and 5 periods in each of next 3 years.

Table 3.—OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS IN HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS, EACH SUBJECT BEING REPORTED BY 16 OR MORE STATES, 1933-34—Continued

State or uniting part	Number of schools reporting	Latin												French													
		Registrations in full-year courses						Registrations in half-year courses						Registrations in full-year courses						Registrations in half-year courses							
		Grades		Last 4 years of high school			Total	Un-declared		Grades		Last 4 years of high school			Total	Un-declared		Grades		Last 4 years of high school			Total	Un-declared			
		7	8	First	Second	Third	Fourth			7	8	First	Second	Third	Fourth			7	8	First	Second	Third	Fourth				
1	17	19	19	20	20	21	20	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	28	29	30	31	32	33	32	34	35	35		
Central United States	11,137	1,546	17,233	229,579	241,573	51,067	22,304	57,186	721,017	39,373	6,146	2,529	9,911	228,571	162,194	44,570	7,209	40,124	48,306	48,306	48,306	48,306	48,306	48,306	48,306		
Alabama	85	32	33	2,040	1,541	377	169	635	6,035	145	107	5	297	1,661	1,168	271	111	1,097	4,916	4,916	4,916	4,916	4,916	4,916	4,916	4,916	
Arizona	19	19	19	193	141	44	44	59	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	
Arkansas	147	340	2,662	1,630	121	74	698	5,425	36	52	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	
California	322	68	120	11,085	7,050	1,254	259	1,067	21,063	1,053	1,053	1,053	1,053	1,053	1,053	1,053	1,053	1,053	1,053	1,053	1,053	1,053	1,053	1,053	1,053		
Colorado	143	601	4,003	2,449	252	110	415	7,859	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073		
Connecticut	93	25	25	4,764	3,160	1,373	629	944	11,206	80	87	80	87	80	87	80	87	80	87	80	87	80	87	80	87	80	
District of Columbia	19	1,181	642	1,046	2,726	97	4	115	635	4,424	29	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	
Florida	112	322	2,128	2,120	322	66	449	7,586	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	
Georgia	218	91	4,204	2,824	308	123	1,090	9,690	201	172	201	172	201	172	201	172	201	172	201	172	201	172	201	172	201	172	
Idaho	60	60	1,778	994	16	23	2,771	2,771	26	26	494	494	494	494	494	494	494	494	494	494	494	494	494	494	494	494	
Illinois	702	26,406	21,260	3,408	1,264	1,470	54,973	62	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	
Indiana	659	77	400	16,951	10,290	1,654	1,654	1,654	1,654	1,654	1,654	1,654	1,654	1,654	1,654	1,654	1,654	1,654	1,654	1,654	1,654	1,654	1,654	1,654	1,654	1,654	
Iowa	427	119	6,804	4,053	898	204	1,065	14,803	171	60	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	
Kansas	381	60	7,371	2,025	303	157	782	11,567	62	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
Kentucky	260	196	4,225	3,340	628	245	1,383	10,817	115	127	115	127	115	127	115	127	115	127	115	127	115	127	115	127	115	127	
Louisiana	89	26,406	21,260	3,408	1,264	1,470	54,973	62	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	
Maine	143	67	2,586	2,583	734	328	365	5,617	150	260	150	260	150	260	150	260	150	260	150	260	150	260	150	260	150	260	
Maryland	123	223	2,286	6,583	734	446	2,499	15,289	3,999	1,854	4,948	3,639	4,948	3,639	4,948	3,639	4,948	3,639	4,948	3,639	4,948	3,639	4,948	3,639	4,948	3,639	
Massachusetts	817	724	2,723	12,943	11,114	4,948	3,639	4,948	4,948	3,639	4,948	3,639	4,948	3,639	4,948	3,639	4,948	3,639	4,948	3,639	4,948	3,639	4,948	3,639	4,948	3,639	

**OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS.—HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS** **37**

Michigan	509	204	12,946	1,332	6,281	4,923	1,309	140	1,612	13,265	14	104	17	190	6,354	16
Minnesota	263	—	2,058	1,200	208	106	248	3,820	181	10,923	120	50	50	27	961	10
Mississippi	120	—	5,083	4,655	400	220	181	10,923	20	3,750	20	54	45	30	152	116
Montana	176	201	2,292	1,319	88	20	181	10,923	181	10,923	10	54	45	117	4,193	98
Montana	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	388	—	8,057	5,059	260	80	901	14,500	20	14,500	20	34	34	108	1,657	—
Nevada	7	—	120	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—
New Hampshire	82	224	969	755	356	213	388	2,030	573	26,307	720	93	200	414	2,133	657
New Jersey	209	1,111	11,286	10,662	3,386	1,220	1,220	1,220	1,220	1,220	1,220	1,220	1,220	1,220	1,220	353
New Mexico	17	—	426	248	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	—
New York	699	63	1,519	25,486	23,217	9,004	1,862	1,446	62,587	1,142	662	21	640	20,476	9,320	677
North Carolina	159	81	7,099	4,686	1,026	531	272	57	12,676	1,026	390	93	200	414	2,133	657
North Dakota	127	—	1,979	1,026	531	30	74	8,162	30	1,220	20	54	45	1,674	12,145	863
Ohio	433	2,052	28,170	26,218	4,266	2,266	3,748	64,311	1,220	1,220	1,220	1,220	1,220	1,220	1,220	353
Oklahoma	1,029	—	3,889	2,886	241	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144
Oregon	92	—	3,101	1,814	808	84	84	5,307	49	1,306	49	1,306	49	1,306	49	1,306
Pennsylvania	907	1,317	39,801	26,728	6,635	3,690	14,798	92,873	3,339	601	152	26,818	18,621	3,268	774	60,745
Rhode Island	37	43	1,64	1,527	1,075	1,026	1,026	1,026	1,026	1,026	1,026	1,026	1,026	1,026	1,026	619
South Carolina	86	236	2,626	2,626	1,748	443	180	555	555	555	150	150	150	150	150	515
South Dakota	146	71	2,444	1,681	30	30	167	4,301	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	728
Tennessee	200	—	131	4,186	3,816	573	406	1,688	9,700	263	177	—	—	4,515	4,515	50
Texas	229	194	7,521	5,243	798	271	1,494	15,611	709	23	1,173	1,173	1,173	1,173	1,173	319
Utah	11	60	1,188	1,188	104	25	545	1,085	18	87	123	123	123	123	123	619
Vermont	73	74	1,197	867	867	147	147	24	2,610	98	74	100	100	100	100	35
Virginia	284	590	6,484	4,767	986	461	346	12,624	291	191	191	191	191	191	191	51
Washington	168	130	4,320	3,183	613	386	228	9,888	217	157	6	3	4,833	2,884	2,884	228
West Virginia	127	—	3,261	2,605	347	89	462	6,764	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	946
Wisconsin	291	—	6,670	3,716	632	324	3,658	14,988	73	83	83	83	83	83	83	830
Wyoming	41	—	3,861	2,749	71	18	162	1,981	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	311
<i>Outlying parts of the United States</i>																
Alaska	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	4	4	89
Canal Zone	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	6	6	65
Hawaii	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	117	117	117	117	216
Philippine Islands	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	7	7	89
Puerto Rico	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	193	193	193	193	193

TABLE 3.—OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS IN HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS, EACH SUBJECT BEING REPORTED BY 15 OR MORE STATES, 1933-34—Continued

State or outlying part	Spanish		German												General foreign languages													
			Registrations in full-year courses				Registrations in full-year courses				Registrations in full-year courses				Registrations in full-year courses				Registrations in full-year courses				Registrations in full-year courses					
	Grades		Last 4 years of high school		Grades		Last 4 years of high school		Grades		Last 4 years of high school		Grades		Last 4 years of high school		Grades		Last 4 years of high school		Grades		Last 4 years of high school		Grades			
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
Continental United States	2,945	3,631	4,317	5,006	5,611	6,115	7,101	7,600	8,201	8,800	9,375	9,916	10,421	10,935	11,426	11,936	12,427	12,937	13,428	13,938	14,429	14,939	15,430	15,940	16,431	16,951	17,432	
Alabama	31	57	116	1,205	1,697	1,114	67	398	2,397	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Arizona	51	87	135	1,740	1,198	2,369	52	1,317	4,700	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Arkansas	17	35	59	565	508	45	45	45	13	950	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
California	419	612	798	26,768	15,762	4,617	304	3,105	62	5,056	81	3,163	1,400	3,222	30	207	4,288	374	9	710	724	747	750	753	756	759	762	
Colorado	154	237	558	5,306	2,065	1,183	68	2,354	9	428	1	212	6	246	120	12	289	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Connecticut	11	17	11	1,103	472	99	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Delaware	1	1	1	71	40	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
District of Columbia	13	267	1,346	778	64	433	2	900	161	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida	100	275	2,470	2,685	103	450	2	900	161	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Georgia	24	500	1,300	533	7	457	2	457	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Idaho	39	89	1,051	4,228	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Illinois	11	463	7,287	1,470	408	609	25	401	44	76	8,609	4,213	657	114	942	14,625	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Indiana	27	1,740	1,074	210	12	42	31	4,963	42	1,204	7,627	70	18	127	2,180	75	3	265	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Iowa	22	728	351	10	220	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kansas	24	475	913	913	91	449	4	893	26	11	894	14	2	262	26	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

**OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS—HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS** **39**

## 40 OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS—HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS

TABLE 8—OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS IN HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS, EACH SUBJECT BEING REPORTED BY 16 OR MORE STATES, 1933-34—Continued

State or outlying part	Registrations in—		Dramatic art		Literature		Public speaking		Short story	
	Grades 7 and 8	Last 4 years of high school	Registrations in—		Grades 7 and 8	Last 4 years of high school	Registrations in—		Grades 7 and 8	Last 4 years of high school
			Full-year courses	Half-year courses			Full-year courses	Half-year courses		
Continental United States	1	1	11	14	1	1	26	12	619	171
Alabama	144	22	10	10	1	1	28	1	18	4
Arizona	100	53	6	10	1	1	51	1	10	13
Arkansas	10	26	2	22	1	1	16	1	306	20
California	159	26	4	76	7	7	373	1,365	1,641	1,641
Colorado	10	52	10	300	10	10	357	258	301	297
Connecticut	2	2	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1
District of Columbia	2	2	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1
Florida	104	108	4	2	1	1	16	10	85	49
Georgia	200	10	10	1	1	1	10	1	1	1
Idaho	12	49	1	1	1	1	20	1	45	45
Illinois	1,209	1,260	56	12	1	1	20	2	20	20
Indiana	43	675	704	50	1	1	72	1	113	113
Iowa	476	476	126	126	1	1	304	758	158	158
Kansas	1,071	302	10	10	1	1	751	104	103	103
Louisiana	53	53	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS—HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS 41

Alabam  
Cape Sable  
Ocean Zone  
Hawaii

TABLE 3.—OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS IN HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS, EACH SUBJECT BEING REPORTED BY  
16 OR MORE STATES, 1933-34—Continued

**OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS—HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS 43**

Domiciled parts of the United States

Philippine Islands

Puerto Rico.....

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**44 OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS—HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS**

**TABLE 3.—OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS IN HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS, EACH SUBJECT BEING REPORTED BY 15 OR MORE STATES, 1933-34—Continued**

State or outlying part	Bible		Library training		Registrations in—	
	Registrations in—		Number of schools reporting		Last 4 years of high school	
	Full-year courses	Half-year courses	Full-year courses	Half-year courses	Grades 7 and 8	Last 4 years of high school
Continental United States						
Arizona	106	167	169	119	111	111
Arkansas	119	639	2,524	1,267	159	9,891
California	2	106	7	17	61	18
Colorado	1		12			
Delaware						
Florida						
Idaho						
Illinois						
Indiana						
Iowa	20	12	206	442	2	1
Kansas			451	1	223	1
Kentucky			75	108	3	2
Louisiana			59		2	
Maine			70		1	
Maryland						
Massachusetts						
Michigan						
Minnesota						
Missouri						
Montana						
Nebraska						
Nevada						
New Hampshire						
New Jersey						
New Mexico						
New York						
Pennsylvania						
Rhode Island						
Tennessee						
Vermont						
Virginia						
Washington						
West Virginia						
Wisconsin						
Wyoming						

**OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS—HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS 45**

*Outlying parts of the United States*

## OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS—HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS

TABLE 3.—OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS IN HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS, EACH SUBJECT BEING REPORTED BY 15 OR MORE STATES, 1933-34.—Continued

State or uniting part	Elementary arithmetic			Advanced arithmetic			Elementary algebra			Advanced algebra			Plane geometry		
	Registrations in—			Registrations in—			Registrations in—			Registrations in—			Registrations in—		
	Number of schools reporting	Grades 7 and 8	Last 4 years of high school	Number of schools reporting	Full-year courses	Half-year courses	Number of schools reporting	Full-year courses	Half-year courses	Number of schools reporting	Full-year courses	Half-year courses	Number of schools reporting	Full-year courses	Half-year courses
1	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130
Continental United States	5,554	616,483	20,550	61,332	35,226	3,321	49,235	54,235	16,468	2,111	7,374	971,732	52,077	9,783	236,639
Alabama	216	15,463	64	1,273	120	36	492	448	268	90	12,860	260	141	4,432	1,104
Arizona	10	885	30	324	262	4	166	88	62	2,036	22	476	1,163	60	8,832
Arkansas	183	10,487	77	324	262	93	631	1,224	287	64	9,613	96	207	3,463	1,143
California	169	57,356	7,751	2,190	96	30	1,450	62	437	184	37,428	2,618	248	7,849	1,525
Colorado	55	12,244	61	465	61	22	496	108	199	10	222	126	93	1,763	342
Connecticut	25	8,306	481	111	61	8	744	23	95	11,946	66	3,673	137	74	4,405
District of Columbia	14	2,681	111	1,773	72	9	544	81	1	1,301	15	791	60	20	1,117
Florida	13	4,423	1,252	262	262	11	386	22	171	11,462	12	1,047	468	0	2,021
Georgia	88	2,826	2,206	1,072	116	1,626	1,092	265	121	10,960	337	249	7,906	107	5,378
Idaho	11	2,178	10	1,351	12	91	124	127	6	286	11,951	532	831	215	6,459
Illinois	96	11,419	1,464	1,351	98	428	1,294	860	76,390	4,563	493	2,632	11,577	573	1,042
Indiana	324	10,386	1,375	1,375	145	2,016	1,154	630	32,832	6,662	206	1,428	6,220	125	5,136
Iowa	121	12,741	274	1,374	269	619	6,985	920	535	31,600	687	447	1,453	7,797	887
Kansas	131	12,781	540	1,370	482	50	719	447	21,214	105	163	1,623	1,623	406	14,092
Kentucky	205	11,245	21	864	1,087	103	1,387	1,918	16,118	37	160	434	11,577	573	1,042
Louisiana	178	77	6,902	6,902	27	1,883	1,883	110	219	10,862	36	398	5,580	2,541	406
Maine	64	2,858	1,244	31	15	480	179	153	6,280	599	99	2,683	1,139	383	10,865
Maryland	39	8,807	1,642	227	98	24	758	427	183	206	6,203	111	2,403	1,623	42
Massachusetts	180	40,578	2,858	3,456	281	24	8,445	154	230	202	14,196	1,727	136	5,013	134
										302	1,301	324	186	9734	4,427
														214	1,280

## OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS—HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS 47

Michigan	50	2,765	1,069	576	514	2,971	4,838	237	27,231
Minnesota	90	4,961	3,406	520	410	4,206	4,812	442	18,365
Mississippi	105	1,501	1,029	534	321	2,222	6,653	227	5,577
Missouri	113	3,068	2,347	4,222	167	4,024	204	76	5,648
Montana	12	9,396	387	342	241	1,344	4,636	20	15,906
Nebraska	70	4,846	479	273	317	164	2,364	430	514
Nevada	20	2,587	119	167	10	277	2	22	2,971
New Hampshire	94	22,603	820	2,289	17	82	2	79	4,206
New Jersey	9	421	119	167	12	14	15	94	514
New Mexico	186	25,285	1,428	845	121	22	590	42	40,890
New York	233	3,008	2,339	9,269	171	2,687	6,670	434	21,052
North Carolina	74	1,487	1,385	8,339	922	41	86	687	21,052
North Dakota	612	63,886	1,833	8,750	1,795	166	1,023	2,654	22,792
Ohio	186	11,011	1,833	824	166	29	477	320	11,011
Oklahoma	39	2,058	62,932	1,554	2,724	300	98	2,892	1,100
Oregon	337	15	6,381	1,271	1,056	8	1,088	37	1,01,000
Pennsylvania	102	601	22	8,233	66	658	2,792	174	1,01,000
Rhode Island	23	1,952	150	139	19	34	277	233	1,01,000
South Carolina	60	6,511	239	465	73	582	774	356	1,01,000
Tennessee	162	12,954	263	2,620	1,169	388	1,544	6,539	1,01,000
Texas	49	4,457	4,457	3,354	202	8	14,5	52	47,067
Utah	39	2,457	120	531	5,066	123	1,768	3,437	47,067
Vermont	146	3,544	1,084	1,084	661	12	191	165	17,913
Virginia	45	14,864	14,864	1,084	137	65	2,103	2,187	47,067
Washington	192	14,681	9,026	2,335	394	10	445	40	10,957
West Virginia	70	9,026	2,335	394	10	158	53	67	1,005
Wisconsin	20	6,290	1,290	1,290	30	10	158	53	1,005
Wyoming									
Offerings parts of the United States									
Alaska									
Canal Zone									
Guam									
Hawaii									
Philippines Islands									
Puerto Rico									
Virgin Islands									

<sup>1</sup> Includes 178 full-time and 30 half-time students of seventh and eighth grades.

<sup>2</sup> New York City reported 42 schools with a total of 92,135 students enrolled in mathematics, not segregated as to subject.

TABLE 3.—OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS IN HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS, EACH SUBJECT BEING REPORTED BY 15 OR MORE STATES, 1933-34—Continued

State or uniting part	Solid Geometry			Trigonometry			Astronomy			General mathematics		
	Registrations in—		Number of schools reporting	Registrations in—		Number of schools reporting	Registrations in—		Number of schools reporting	Registrations in—		Last 4 years of high school
	Full-year courses	Half-year courses		Full-year courses	Half-year courses		Full-year courses	Half-year courses		Full-year courses	Half-year courses	
1	125	136	137	128	140	141	143	143	144	145	146	147
Continental United States	4,410	12,825	74,310	2,759	9,734	60,124	62	59	1,953	2,136	146,249	2,798
Alabama	89	167	146	17	96	424					3,295	115,724
Arizona	12	23	214	9	38	98					159	17,352
Arkansas	41	114	616	21	60	200					236	73
California	174	287	2,377	217	836	3,603	6	27	26	3,087	34	34
Colorado	56	75	813	39	62	602	6	48	183	5,029	21	1,459
Connecticut	58	170	995	53	80	1,023	4		30	1,700		257
District of Columbia	17	43	217	19	38	140					2,490	52
Florida	5		229	7	110	269					67	13
Georgia	61	189	654	38	85	485					161	
Idaho	70	288	762	5	10	41					413	226
Illinois	26	105	260	16	149	88					1,670	146
Indiana	397	807	6,902	97	754	2,706	3				287	25
Iowa	201	464	3,578	49	150	920	1				1,856	260
Kansas	104	187	1,725	15							4,306	544
Kentucky	107	616	1,644	26		3072	1				4,663	80
Louisiana	51	122	685	27	108	415					1,005	282
Maine	13	119	348	7	23	207					1,165	269
Maryland	49	70	456	33	41	450					1,148	1,019
Massachusetts	97	227	866	68	1,736	900					1,459	1,402
	143	1,069	2,304	139	1,542	2,684	6	204	204	132	9,319	811

OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS—HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS 49

<sup>7</sup> Includes 162 students enrolled in trigonometry.

TABLE 3.—OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS IN HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS, EACH SUBJECT BEING REPORTED BY 16 OR MORE STATES, 1933-34—Continued

**OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS—HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS** 51

Michigan	8	143	88	222	31,519	4,834	19,072	2,884	63	217	66	1,327	1,102	78	387	1,094	577	1,543	
Minnesota	4	116	40	494	6,305	1,428	20,697	142	20	41	41	1,464	300	10	275	521	275	521	
Mississippi	3	90	14	213	857	205	6,060	61	25	140	176	182	27	51	73	180	260	260	
Missouri	2	400	400	468	2,187	624	18,073	219	35	1,970	58	106	672	120	2,176	2,176	1,270	1,270	
Montana	1	34	117	377	102	4,832	88	12	1	374	209	3	1	1	1	1	1	80	
Nebraska	1	1	390	367	402	861	6,246	4,475	54	1	1	1	78	854	82	108	148	610	1,473
Nevada	1	3	54	54	4,480	423	1,052	1	14	22	22	270	5	77	100	100	100	12	
New Hampshire	1	6	554	16	187	6,322	2,028	32,610	6,782	7	24	243	289	13	318	180	200	200	
New Jersey	6	1	82	54	1	2,028	2,009	177	9	1	1	1	160	36	187	117	117	514	
New Mexico	1	1	111	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
New York <sup>1</sup>	5	325	403	21	636	22,353	3,488	46,700	1,078	160	160	6,064	6	555	75	72	72	145	
North Carolina	2	163	46	26	576	399	20,816	7,125	90	126	126	4,288	6	663	7	663	7	450	
North Dakota	2	2	472	20	1,036	31,917	2,425	68,444	7	60	60	365	1,761	106	191	34	88	1,450	
Oklahoma	17	2,081	111	1	486	6,094	2,323	18,120	76	333	333	1,856	1,560	110	2,900	855	2,900	2,601	
Oregon	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Pennsylvania	14	1,006	940	68	183	41	820	9,130	266	5	635	855	62	80	44	205	601	600	
Rhode Island	1	120	30	11,170	904	20,827	4,816	97,681	999	1	1	1	904	26	1,060	145	1,453	735	
South Carolina	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
South Dakota	3	76	76	40	209	306	267	6,232	150	27	150	1,167	142	2	90	270	168	120	
Tennessee	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Texas	24	237	360	44	265	2,876	119	9,782	42	76	76	444	1,080	6	223	105	105	15	
Utah	10	447	118	37	60	692	3,861	1,048	25,033	692	6	803	2,662	148	148	168	168	242	
Vermont	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Virginia	1	1	12	12	320	3,013	80	14,016	513	32	175	34	177	14	7	18	20	165	
Washington	2	144	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
West Virginia	3	1,161	1,144	25	246	5,027	2,741	16,446	194	16	64	612	18	90	205	97	97	41	
Wisconsin	4	114	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Wyoming	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
<i>Outlying parts of the United States</i>																			
Alaska	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Canal Zone	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Hawaii	1	207	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Philippines Islands																			
Puerto Rico																			
Virgin Islands																			

\* New York City reported 42 schools with 125,356 students enrolled in science, not segregated as to subject.

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TABLE 3.—OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS IN HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS, EACH SUBJECT BEING REPORTED BY 15 OR MORE STATES, 1933-34—Continued

State or outlying part	Biology		Botany		Zoology		Chemistry		Physics		Geology	
	Registrations In—	Number of schools reporting										
1	159	179	171	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	181	182
Continental United States	11,256	624,824	21,666	367	26,063	15,922	345	16,897	19,378	6,653	334,069	5,161
Alabama	201	9,070	63	42	67	1	18	168	6,452	15	131	3,744
Arizona	36	2,312	6	36	1	18	16	40	1,269	15	26	656
Arkansas	166	6,423	265	6	86	1	12	43	1,388	15	634	14
California	308	22,965	790	39	2,463	112	661	16	288	19,380	1,069	206
Colorado	113	6,245	107	3	23	46	1	21	119	6,112	32	118
Connecticut	71	11,347	83	1	83	1	83	67	6,058	15	63	4,430
District of Columbia	7	2,265	21	1	122	1	165	15	6,559	9	9	5,856
Florida	113	6,603	320	1	42	2	17	8	1,813	7	7	749
Georgia	214	7,613	45	4	70	1	138	75	2,866	63	1,900	32
Idaho	92	4,635	46	1	206	2	201	84	8,232	33	1,707	10
Illinois	505	26,307	454	173	7,858	6,167	160	9,001	1,809	61	2,829	60
Indiana	461	27,158	1,063	53	3,509	261	11	1,030	20	201	20,632	841
Iowa	475	11,674	8,447	19	210	273	6	25	254	136	6,976	111
Kansas	278	10,705	421	12	635	127	1	40	70	8,313	227	733
Kentucky	201	8,635	130	14	473	260	13	26	54	2,861	30	109
Louisiana	190	7,471	73	11	67	163	2	222	66	162	4,639	23
Maine	89	3,125	157	11	86	2	472	6	204	50	2,207	1
Maryland	142	10,900	13	13	812	470	13	107	6,043	62	5,600	94
Massachusetts	163	21,462	39	13	612	472	20	19,027	153	180	14,969	261
										4	157	159

OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS—HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS 58

*Outlying parts of the  
United States*

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TABLE 3.—OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS IN HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS, EACH SUBJECT BEING REPORTED BY 16 OR MORE STATES, 1933-34—Continued

State or outlying part	American history				State history				English history				World history				
	Registrations in—		Number of schools reporting		Last 4 years of high school		Last 4 years of high school		Registrations in—		Number of schools reporting		Last 4 years of high school		Registrations in—		
	Grades 7 and 8	Full-year courses	Half-year courses	Full-year courses	Half-year courses	Full-year courses	Half-year courses	Full-year courses	Grades 7 and 8	Full-year courses	Half-year courses	Full-year courses	Grades 7 and 8	Full-year courses	Half-year courses	Full-year courses	
1	197	189	199	191	193	188	194	185	190	187	186	189	201	200	204	205	
Continental United States	14,915	121,805	116,470	89,700	82,739	642	1,860	2,464	2,168	17,897	643	1,834	17,711	4,262	9,767	15,222	512,386
Alabama	270	4,706	94	8,904	8,904	309	1	60	1	13	75	242	207	204	193	94	32,382
Arizona	63	1,986	45	2,759	118	118	1	16	16	13	23	22	20	20	214	424	179
Arkansas	269	5,185	64	6,435	172	7	268	160	160	190	190	190	60	60	60	60	6,124
California	350	10,036	4,475	20,883	4,900	18	6,928	1,857	3	1,007	5	43	220	199	273	400	20,443
Colorado	171	2,329	124	6,928	1,857	3	64	33	11	11	75	75	157	157	157	157	9,032
Connecticut	80	4,565	—	10,744	302	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	60	60	60	6,005
Delaware	22	1,326	—	1,873	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	13	13	13	206
District of Columbia	19	7,033	1,157	4,876	2,362	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	10	10	205
Florida	145	6,306	20	4,247	2,362	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106	106	106	106	305
Georgia	212	2,494	—	5,397	5,397	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	78	78	78	4,068
Idaho	115	1,063	161	3,603	1,235	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102	102	102	102	4,479
Illinois	721	4,902	—	48,424	6,739	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	108	108	108	108	67
Indiana	632	5,975	1,264	20,374	313	2	21	106	106	106	114	114	201	201	201	201	501
Iowa	707	6,197	783	22,604	5,932	1	42	16	16	16	676	676	342	342	342	342	771
Kansas	472	4,999	1,031	14,644	5,397	3	101	101	101	101	63	63	114	114	114	114	40
Kentucky	373	2,090	535	9,330	500	10	44	130	16	16	62	62	17	17	17	17	206
Louisiana	205	434	—	6,644	616	—	—	—	—	—	20	20	302	302	302	302	1,246
Maine	128	1,065	—	265	4,168	1,092	2	798	2,362	8	15	15	63	63	63	63	1,160
Maryland	101	15,094	8,003	8,369	46	—	—	—	—	—	149	149	240	240	240	240	573
Massachusetts	331	25,065	4,619	20,575	1,619	—	—	—	—	—	317	317	157	157	157	157	1,991
						2	65	65	65	65	1,970	1,970	109	109	109	109	6,803
						223	223	223	223	223	1,163	1,163	61	61	61	61	6,803

## OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS—HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS 55

Michigan	20,401	2,914	22,116	4,000	10	408	51	206	26,459
Minnesota	559	10,351	200	2,700	3	15	478	275	1,021
Mississippi	236	1,192	96	1,164	1	120	2	18	16,382
Missouri	450	8,089	6	20,754	1	43	15	15	16,775
Montana	121	267	31	1,571	1	325	17	119	15,563
Nebraska	363	2,182	1,168	11,672	1	71	1	15	1,943
Nevada	222	4,297	20	327	1	200	1	14	422
New Hampshire	69	16,508	3,063	17,600	1	2,984	1	27	206
New Jersey	200	16,508	3,063	17,600	1	3,305	1	157	450
New Mexico	65	401	1	1,504	1	716	1	106	213
New York <sup>a</sup>	657	12,700	288	32,008	1	19	1	106	229
North Carolina	366	570	1	15,465	1	201	1	106	114
North Dakota	219	563	1	6,061	1	715	1	14	114
Ohio	900	30,851	2,415	26,463	1	14,700	1	14	9,020
Oklahoma	416	4,151	1,138	19,890	1	4,455	1	14	3,046
Oregon	176	636	181	10,447	1	514	1	14	1,621
Pennsylvania	918	54,607	4,054	57,945	1	2,314	1	14	1,565
Rhode Island	30	4,806	776	5,800	1	961	1	14	1,024
South Carolina	213	262	1	4,748	1	555	1	14	1,792
South Dakota	203	632	159	4,794	1	753	1	14	1,756
Tennessee	261	8,281	16	6,105	2	321	1	10	206
Texas	716	6,451	953	32,635	2	34	1	14	2,434
Utah	73	2,844	270	6,094	3	304	1	14	2,434
Vermont	59	934	1	1,674	1	65	1	14	1,070
Virginia	351	2,785	1,257	12,204	2	925	1	14	1,070
Washington	249	3,078	1,944	13,810	7	230	1	14	1,070
West Virginia	218	5,470	1,464	11,487	1	141	1	14	1,070
Wisconsin	429	2,109	700	27,717	1	926	1	14	1,070
Wyoming	58	560	1	1,604	1	347	1	14	1,070
<i>Outlying parts of the United States</i>									
Alaska	9				96	90			136
Canal Zone	2				190	10			182
Guam	1				17				41
Hawaii	11	646		1,018	1				1,128
Philippine Islands	63			6,564	4,856	67	4,322	2,426	3,175
Puerto Rico				47	307	10	257	20	1,291
Virgin Islands	2	120		70	1	68			40

<sup>a</sup> Two schools reported 1,018 students as the total registration in history, not segregated by kind of history.  
 \* New York City reported 43 schools with a total registration of 158,341 students in social studies, not segregated as to subject.

TABLE 3.—OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS IN HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS, EACH SUBJECT BEING REPORTED BY 15 OR MORE STATES, 1933-34—Continued

State or outlying part	Ancient history		Medieval history		Modern history		Industrial history		Occupations		Registrations in—			
	Registrations in—		Registrations in—		Registrations in—		Registrations in—		Registrations in—		Last 4 years of high school			
	Grades 7 and 8	Last 4 years of high school	Number of schools reporting	Full-year courses	Half-year courses	Full-year courses	Half-year courses	Full-year courses	Half-year courses	Grades 7 and 8	Number of schools reporting	Full-year courses	Half-year courses	
Confidential United States	5,850	4,415	1,151	267,768	65,317	4,154	146,619	45,717	1,376	74,570	11,639	143	4,214	
Alabama	33	267	1,122	1,390	20	653	1,220	8	478	37	14	658	170	
Arizona	10	371	1,371	225	3	471	225	3	26	27	9	9	170	
Arkansas	27	364	4,417	333	21	351	239	2	21	50	9	12	102	
California	74	4,032	564	63	2,560	647	87	2,037	468	8	90	12	170	
Colorado	19	1,175	333	10	263	252	9	919	120	83	45	35	161	
Connecticut	62	4,784	454	37	2,610	325	7	2,205	7	1	745	13	126	
District of Columbia	12	819	1,706	665	14	470	951	2	708	8	143	3	126	
Florida	53	2,675	1,453	40	1,270	972	10	253	24	119	10	16	63	
Georgia	139	145	4,304	262	123	2,928	260	24	443	119	11	94	34	
Idaho	17	1,320	264	10	227	233	4	206	11	1,013	148	20	70	
Illinois	692	16,443	6,943	650	12,658	7,814	165	7,998	2,400	62	250	208	203	
Indiana	47	8,691	6,409	61	2,610	542	9	5,535	8	61	160	61	650	
Iowa	94	1,720	1,974	64	8,836	1,682	53	1,717	738	8	161	161	149	
Kansas	106	942	4,724	81	4,309	623	40	849	40	47	60	40	220	
Kentucky	115	73	4,906	811	66	2,369	220	26	768	235	62	186	119	
Louisiana	26	2,874	207	45	2,454	469	2	451	2	476	5	11	97	
Maine	102	68	2,890	1,674	35	1,444	325	17	428	80	100	20	346	
Maryland	202	125	171	14,195	46	1,339	4,161	1	1,067	1,728	27	1,243	125	119
Massachusetts										4,637	10	448	62	4,546
										1,545	62	524	62	524

**OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS—HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS** 57

<sup>11</sup>Includes 7 schools with 1,063 full-time registrations in ancient history, medieval history, and current events, and 28 schools with 5,400 registrations in ancient and medieval history.

**OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS—HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS**

TABLE 3.—OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS IN HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS, EACH SUBJECT BEING REPORTED BY 16 OR MORE STATES, 1933-34—Continued

Civil government, United States																		
State or outlying part		Geography				Social science studies				Comparative government				Registrations in—				
		Registrations in—		Registrations in—		Registrations in—		Registrations in—		Last 4 years of high school		Last 4 years of high school		Last 4 years of high school		Registrations in—		
		Grades 7 and 8	Last 4 years of high school	Grades 7 and 8	Last 4 years of high school	Grades 7 and 8	Last 4 years of high school	Grades 7 and 8	Last 4 years of high school	Grades 7 and 8	Last 4 years of high school	Grades 7 and 8	Last 4 years of high school	Grades 7 and 8	Last 4 years of high school	Grades 7 and 8	Last 4 years of high school	
1	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	
Continental United States.	6,063	364,483	18,144	52,660	41,353	944	386,728	6,285	162,169	6,985	1,459	46,388	28,614	384,386	211,458	4,367	15,187	14,182
Alabama.	216 <sup>a</sup>	9,413	543	479	181	4	260	63	239	871	10,301	770	26	59	600	322	1,408	1,403
Arizona.	6	470	45	476	450	4	103	40	44	20	19	215	10	150	153	150	153	153
Arkansas.	114	2,396	1,766	1,676	1,690	9	747	507	8	222	69	202	30	767	767	1,408	1,403	
California.	66	1,200	4,259	4,079	4,029	117	26,963	1,950	26,963	8,946	3,266	119	265	50	256	256	867	867
Colorado.	41	2,439	473	67	238	20	7,264	48	2,301	100	1,400	203	4,236	1,53	1,53	1,53	1,53	1,53
Connecticut.	14	1,745	—	—	—	—	448	349	18	4,400	1,170	31	48	84	84	176	176	176
Delaware.	3	1,782	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	40	6,084	6,084	6,084	6,084
District of Columbia.	16	9,741	446	162	162	64	998	11	235	—	—	—	16	663	33	33	33	33
Florida.	102	8,987	64	210	160	4	143	—	—	—	—	—	16	946	876	876	876	876
Georgia.	26	8,810	108	108	108	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	114	20	1,140	1,140	1,140	1,140
Idaho.	14	866	483	51	140	1	227	—	—	—	—	—	200	987	61	204	11	1,081
Illinois.	136	4,333	590	2,776	2,763	18	4,226	417	2,864	114	4,030	61	313	65	403	1,152	1,152	1,152
Indiana.	256	5,592	1,720	2,036	2,036	26	1,857	1,413	1,413	1,413	2,077	2,070	9,074	1,152	361	414	414	414
Iowa.	201	2,707	1,69	656	656	648	26	1,120	1,120	1,120	291	225	5,445	7,233	310	5,445	5,445	5,445
Kansas.	103	7,130	701	144	144	3	34	4	—	—	152	197	1,574	844	307	81	81	81
Kentucky.	173	1,630	482	1,018	1,206	23	5,435	851	2,570	62	222	167	230	4,375	4,375	211	211	211
Louisiana.	46	4,032	633	717	717	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	122	44	1,240	1,240	1,240	1,240
Maine.	17	1,137	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	108	66	66	61	61	61
Maryland.	27	6,023	1,344	350	10	734	7	1,190	—	—	—	—	97	97	203	203	203	203
Massachusetts.	127	30,900	6,438	1,056	234	46	10,935	873	3,330	209	106	106	7,670	1,553	1,553	1,553	1,553	1,553
													4,163	1,553	1,553	1,553	1,553	1,553

**OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS—HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS** 59

*Owing parts of the  
United States*

TABLE 3.—OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS IN HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS, EACH SUBJECT BEING REPORTED BY 15 OR MORE STATES, 1933-34—Continued

State or outlying part	Sociology			Economics			Problems of democracy			International relations			Psychology		
	Number of schools reporting	Registrations in—		Number of schools reporting	Registrations in—		Number of schools reporting	Registrations in—		Number of schools reporting	Registrations in—		Number of schools reporting	Registrations in—	
		Full-year courses	Half-year courses												
Continental United States	3,482	247	248	249	251	253	253	254	254	245	246	247	248	249	249
Alabama	30	586	140	25	372	371	159	4,251	275	416	7,494	657	1,940	13,065	13,065
Arizona	7	117	31	255	1,288	111	1,198	173	1	22	—	1	48	—	—
Arkansas	69	20	1,164	82	96	1,698	154	2,139	945	—	—	—	—	—	—
California	97	476	3,097	184	1,827	6,074	56	1,625	1,088	49	19	2,724	36	279	353
Colorado	76	268	1,500	88	320	1,968	34	473	363	2	22	63	29	52	893
Connecticut	6	41	210	44	2,173	1,182	37	8,067	201	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	2	19	42	7	26	129	6	376	77	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	33	876	613	41	245	1,245	29	688	328	1	36	16	129	129	692
Georgia	22	124	450	65	677	918	16	443	307	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	73	121	2,136	84	313	2,204	9	498	222	1	17	4	71	71	207
Illinois	104	467	3,689	539	1,119	17,824	38	646	1,837	—	—	—	2	44	44
Indiana	146	358	3,726	333	604	10,745	76	795	1,689	1	13	—	—	—	—
Iowa	409	659	8,992	686	1,298	16,080	90	278	3,634	—	—	—	84	280	3,835
Kansas	227	310	4,616	227	536	4,594	22	403	301	78	23	2,345	129	108	2,965
Kentucky	95	472	1,744	109	880	1,997	186	8,308	931	3	29	46	7	454	454
Louisiana	7	105	62	10	216	3,263	11	97	33	—	—	—	8	192	192
Maine	3	25	160	13	664	675	28	554	430	1	53	—	—	—	—
Maryland	10	104	306	115	3,734	3,925	107	577	124	3,848	62	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	73	291	2,493	316	1,827	13,029	47	1,781	1,356	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	99	1,995	3,482	109	1,969	3,852	193	6,377	563	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minnesota	13	80	155	165	590	2,286	74	3,822	1,060	1	4	224	2	149	149
Mississippi	60	213	2,956	70	339	3,284	300	6,778	518	213	7	84	26	86	86
Montana	83	113	1,749	87	129	1,771	31	—	—	—	13	21	266	266	266

OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS—HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS 61

Outline of the United States

TABLE 3.—OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS IN HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS, EACH SUBJECT BEING REPORTED BY 15 OR MORE STATES, 1933-34—Continued

State and outlying part	Hygiene and sanitation				Physical education				Military drill			
	Registrations in—		Registrations in—		Registrations in—		Registrations in—		Registrations in—		Registrations in—	
	Grades 7 and 8	Last 4 years of high school	Grades 7 and 8	Last 4 years of high school	Grades 7 and 8	Last 4 years of high school	Grades 7 and 8	Last 4 years of high school	Grades 7 and 8	Last 4 years of high school	Grades 7 and 8	Last 4 years of high school
Number of schools reporting	Full-year courses	Half-year courses	Full-year courses	Half-year courses	Full-year courses	Half-year courses	Full-year courses	Half-year courses	Full-year courses	Half-year courses	Full-year courses	Half-year courses
1	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272
Continental United States	3,039	255,272	310,59	246,284	46,518	9,237	712,013	12,440	2,228,907	48,868	205	557
Alabama	80	4,361	342	2,782	218	14,744	287	23,226	552	6		
Arizona	5	1,083	261	34	48	936	194	9,087	89			
Arkansas	45	9,686	264	436	37	3,249	19	3,616	7			
California	79	1,323	13,803	4,425	449	71,460	4,066	221,932	14,106	35		
Colorado	23	2,281	276	644	16	12,978		21,614		6		
Connecticut	20	4,676	927	2,938	81	66	11,048	44	349			
District of Columbia	5	2,697	117	796	14	2,830	117	4,159				
Florida	91	9,834	646	761	21	9,739		12,264		7		
Georgia	25	1,714	979	2,965	127	75	11,915	200	9,029	172	1	2,057
Idaho	7	3,887	464	47	68	4,949		10,138	200	7	29	10
Illinois	52	2,486	843	6,233	306	45	2,194	3	631			1,987
Indiana	353	1,268	695	4,073	401	469	10,230	208,911		1		
Iowa	78	1,210	713	1,883	2,330	587	16,735	1,751	60,384	1,953	7	
Kansas	64	2,270	2,246	923	514	223	14,904	970	83,133	909	3	1,241
Kentucky	63	1,705	748	752	639	88	7,163	701	30,576	731	1	778
Louisiana	7	725	125	349	231	49		15,813	420	2		448
Maine	16	5,312	1,411	690	354	35	1,698	11,204	182	6,933	63	190
Maryland	30	28,943	531	12,481	1,548	65	16,335	25,143	848	25	2	927
Massachusetts	126							104,387	324	33	33	410
												1,656

OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS—HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS 63

12 schools reported community hygiene with registration of 539 students for half time.

64 OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS—HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS

TABLE 3.—OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS IN HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS, EACH SUBJECT BEING REPORTED BY 15 OR MORE STATES, 1933-34—Continued

State or outlying part	Freehand drawing		Art—craft—design		Art appreciation		Commercial art		Related and applied art	
	Registrations in—		Registrations in—		Registrations in—		Registrations in—		Registrations in—	
	Grades 7 and 8	Last 4 years of high school	Grades 7 and 8	Last 4 years of high school	Grades 7 and 8	Last 4 years of high school	Grades 7 and 8	Last 4 years of high school	Grades 7 and 8	Last 4 years of high school
Continental United States	2,364	236	206	44,800	219,453	28,600	1,400	97,915	19,612	96,350
Alabama	16	639	11	658	80	3	209	18	12	331
Arizona	8	60	—	428	—	4	21	234	27	—
Arkansas	11	107	114	395	—	4	1,901	—	—	—
California	232	7,944	10,299	17,201	2,866	160	4,297	4,173	10,321	4,367
Colorado	25	3,281	440	1,439	378	14	1,431	1,381	677	241
Connecticut	30	2,946	1,181	6,266	233	10	1,206	171	968	47
District of Columbia	22	8,445	2,001	5,273	3	800	90	481	2	127
Florida	22	3,909	21	2,059	28	3	559	17	—	47
Georgia	9	1,408	500	467	—	2	14	70	145	—
Idaho	6	246	70	61	3	50	—	—	—	—
Illinois	100	2,002	1,130	32,634	1,006	27	1,162	97	85	—
Indiana	181	5,564	1,687	6,221	616	176	1,356	1,166	60	—
Iowa	33	2,378	634	1,633	376	26	1,577	222	411	5
Kansas	80	432	674	1,131	60	29	417	443	1,072	47
Kentucky	18	1,355	24	825	708	149	7	1,168	871	100
Louisiana	14	1,645	—	—	886	203	—	—	—	—
Maine	13	1,575	302	11,486	676	30	—	—	—	—
Maryland	29	2,990	27,907	2,383	4	97	305	14	212	23
Massachusetts	261	38,090	—	—	22	3,635	36	1,733	16	311,064
										40
										37
										2
										18
										292

OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS—HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS 65

Of that number 796 were reported by Philadelphia for all its high schools. Subject registration for Philadelphia was not given by schools.

TABLE 3.—OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS IN HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS, EACH SUBJECT BEING REPORTED BY 15 OR MORE STATES, 1933-34—Continued

**OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS—HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS** 67

Michigan	24,800	208	3,688	10,430	75	313	2,891	2,685	78	261	32	72	18	18	704
Minnesota	16,721	16	100	1,070	4,649	10	24	82	32	1,267	1	29	2	16	905
Mississippi	1,800	213	67	1,012	11	1	11	1	29	251	7	20	2	16	54
Missouri	256	22	813	3,007	117	494	3,594	249	61	157	50	31	2,018	41	788
Montana	75	256	6,364	4,007	117	494	3,594	249	133	16	15	459	25	707	5
Nebraska	201	3,260	340	13,701	1,780	100	548	2,730	42	80	962	226	37	68	1,108
Nevada	14	33	3,718	2,486	11	7	69	191	21	1	8	43	8	5	208
New Hampshire	149	20	786	22,120	318	301	72	115	10	12	160	25	3	1,146	18
New Jersey	39	416	1,785	277	27	56	1,355	2,008	40	118	1,646	188	30	96	44
New Mexico	304	29	286	23,626	1,368	201	1,365	7,141	141	200	4,399	75	107	209	3,811
New York	75	861	4,981	6,605	70	60	60	1,367	28	3	21	1	24	25	137
North Carolina	205	1,164	6,144	904	72	63	63	1,408	177	15	294	17	221	228	134
North Dakota	807	64	529	94,329	2,646	532	2,163	17,409	648	109	163	3,220	93	81	2,665
Ohio	108	8,097	11,414	829	83	1,105	3,362	287	15	17	335	27	24	68	917
Oklahoma	57	834	2,485	1,106	35	95	854	78	21	4	228	123	19	42	145
Oregon	708	116,629	124,855	2,882	389	2,177	12,578	779	150	975	4,000	42	108	804	3,811
Pennsylvania	32	9,645	6,848	17	206	20	783	5	20	191	6	20	20	208	133
Rhode Island	10	637	788	706	20	20	327	96	100	7	100	19	19	19	813
South Carolina	114	1,632	5,570	534	56	7	1,880	17	1	1,880	92	2	2	2	486
South Dakota	53	4,869	5,422	27	73	444	4	4	4	157	7	22	281	4	208
Tennessee	167	8,949	9,926	13,367	468	90	481	148	3,342	58	25	44	860	25	877
Texas	84	4,565	10,666	103	83	834	2	451	109	12	343	16	71	895	16
Utah	30	1,180	2,204	8	221	2	221	10	20	204	4	180	1	1	3
Vermont	66	4,581	6,892	429	38	70	746	4	4	92	2	63	4	360	278
Virginia	209	12,954	11,091	2,611	109	731	3,154	738	62	300	1,644	333	37	61	1,512
Washington	127	6,646	459	8,442	342	72	525	74	2,670	131	17	418	19	45	1,447
West Virginia	187	8,122	869	16,138	1,007	147	797	80	7,974	63	94	2,733	13	98	740
Wisconsin	35	1,160	2,925	2,925	54	23	36	702	25	3	1,452	142	5	101	4,834
Wyoming	5	40	160	160	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Outlying parts of the United States</i>															
Alaska	2	33	134	1	1	1	42	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Caasal Zone	13	3,667	1,929	10	512	818	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hawaii	2	20	404	1	45	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Philippines Islands	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Puerto Rico															
Virgin Islands															

TABLE 8.—OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS IN HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS; EACH SUBJECT BEING REPORTED BY 15 OR MORE STATES, 1933-34—Continued

State and outlying part	Agriculture		Animal husbandry		Horticulture		Soils and crops		Poultry		Registrations in—	
	Registrations in—											
	Grades 7 and 8	Last 4 years of high school	Grades 7 and 8	Last 4 years of high school	Grades 7 and 8	Last 4 years of high school	Grades 7 and 8	Last 4 years of high school	Grades 7 and 8	Last 4 years of high school	Grades 7 and 8	Last 4 years of high school
Number of schools reporting	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837
Continental United States	4,732	5,807	3,844	116,988	10,447	648	42	11,060	1,171	131	201	10
Alabama	108	108	2,803	100	10	27	71	15	10	16	21	43
Arizona	14	301	144	2,278	16	4	58	1	1	6	22	47
Arkansas	41	179	1,782	4,398	407	51	1,262	65	24	22	70	14
California	53	121	88	1,309	25	10	274	...	...	...	...	...
Colorado	8	21	...	46	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Connecticut	...	...	...	147	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District of Columbia	1	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida	48	684	472	671	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	43	109	1,087	16	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho	35	62	...	1,245	16	6	87	...	...	...	...	...
Illinois	202	4,243	4,243	16	125	...	2,078	...	...	...	...	...
Indiana	157	833	246	2,690	44	20	776	119	7	57	74	4
Iowa	481	49	6,408	3,872	60	...	575	409	...	...	...	...
Kansas	307	34	24	6,233	116	2	30	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky	168	284	213	8,244	478	6	24	40	2	45	6	79
Louisiana	51	...	...	1,703	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine	19	...	...	615	27	1	21	...	...	...	...	...
Maryland	38	21	...	1,124	14	1	749	...	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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**OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS—HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS 69**

70 OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS—HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS

Table 3.—OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS IN HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS, EACH SUBJECT BEING REPORTED BY 15 OR MORE STATES, 1933-34—Continued

State and uniting part	Home economics			Biology			Cooking			Child care			Home nursing		
	Registrations in—		Last 4 years of high school	Registrations in—		Last 4 years of high school	Registrations in—		Last 4 years of high school	Registrations in—		Last 4 years of high school	Registrations in—		Last 4 years of high school
	Grades 7 and 8	Grades 7 and 8		Grades 7 and 8	Grades 7 and 8		Grades 7 and 8	Grades 7 and 8		Grades 7 and 8	Grades 7 and 8		Grades 7 and 8	Grades 7 and 8	
United States	6,783	166,526	25,972	26,286	1,764	19,567	24,525	44,386	22,439	1,571	17,785	23,732	25,214	21,246	69
Alabama	174	768	8,790	90	12	127	301	40	12	74	128	46	128	46	128
Arizona	30	246	1,020	86	3	26	8	97	7	25	218	92	1	1	1
Arkansas	83	1,253	11	3,060	4	111	605	67	25	54	19	19	19	19	19
California	280	4,020	3,593	20,418	7,120	1,826	4,625	1,070	80	843	1,908	2,380	852	1	24
Colorado	67	1,641	2	2,408	13	66	200	182	86	7	80	26	136	1	23
Connecticut	32	1,436	297	3,677	15	27	593	509	471	26	532	577	1,991	345	1
District of Columbia	17	234	195	568	2	341	111	163	3	499	209	249	1	150	40
Florida	14	2,866	626	1,372	183	2	144	116	2	160	223	1	1	1	1
Georgia	85	2,576	860	4,467	274	3	221	16	97	3	321	107	1	1	1
Idaho	82	1,668	345	4,183	65	14	102	169	684	337	14	337	1	1	1
Illinois	42	672	2,196	222	31	64	1,070	16	16	331	1	1	1	1	1
Indiana	150	1,760	224	4,175	89	99	292	449	4,084	118	7	83	497	101	15
Iowa	344	3,946	1,572	9,306	1,277	106	302	601	2,783	764	96	306	484	1,653	44
Kansas	483	1,058	125	9,805	996	170	209	1,826	1,243	2,057	168	104	909	3,068	44
Kentucky	170	850	782	4,608	278	127	130	214	1,612	202	103	117	213	1,702	1
Louisiana	106	620	376	3,423	34	17	105	204	234	195	15	169	204	151	174
Maine	49	813	10	10,904	1,016	14	1	1,036	368	16	1	908	744	1	1
Maryland	133	5,491	960	14,192	204	6	483	329	117	6	1	483	453	117	1
Massachusetts	116	5,163	1,220	7,019	1,218	75	2,202	1,731	6,437	1,307	69	3,202	1,966	2,453	1,013
													42	95	12

OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS—HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS 71

*Outlying parts of the  
United States*

Alaska  
Gazette

Hawaii  
Philippine Islands  
Puerto Rico

TABLE 3.—OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS IN HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS, EACH SUBJECT BEING REPORTED BY  
16 OR MORE STATES, 1933-34—Continued

OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS—HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS 73

**Only living parts of the  
United States**

**74. OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS—HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS**

**TABLE 3.—OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS IN HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS, EACH SUBJECT BEING REPORTED BY 15 OR MORE STATES, 1933-34—Continued**

State or outlying part	Elementary business training				Commercial arithmetic				Commercial geography				Shorthand				Registrations in—			
	Registrations in—		Registrations in—		Registrations in—		Registrations in—		Registrations in—		Registrations in—		Registrations in—		Registrations in—		Registrations in—		Registrations in—	
	Number of schools reporting	Last 4 years of high school	Number of schools reporting	Last 4 years of high school	Number of schools reporting	Last 4 years of high school	Number of schools reporting	Last 4 years of high school	Number of schools reporting	Last 4 years of high school	Number of schools reporting	Last 4 years of high school	Number of schools reporting	Last 4 years of high school	Number of schools reporting	Last 4 years of high school	Number of schools reporting	Last 4 years of high school	Number of schools reporting	Last 4 years of high school
Contingent United States	4,664	45,386	23,844	222,237	53,101	4,459	1,162	398	149,738	70,950	3,756	991	450	86,202	92,206	6,052	305	88	391,071	13,166
Alabama	81	153	139	685	677	94	9	1,398	2,180	124	78	95	856	3,219	32	2,228	142			
Arizona	16	354	386	312	18	561	9	561	88	9	96	248	32	1,026	1,026					
Arkansas	20	137	130	666	61	209	927	68	80	47	286	918	32	1,012	1,012					
California	261	373	1,067	16,733	2,616	75	3,492	1,766	56	1,947	1,410	307	16,324	16,324						
Colorado	50	671	1,061	1,854	923	64	22	1,036	1,119	33	160	971	85	3,830	174					
Connecticut	58	157	776	5,641	1,902	35	22	2,318	1,660	25	67	1,498	1,985	67	8,422	56				
Delaware	5	354	215	183	65	11	7	455	72	7	589	1,224	16	7	590	420				
District of Columbia	8	839	199	174	117	19	2,135	593	4	231	509	50	2,557	2,557						
Florida	19	405	265	168	145	40	1,692	722	16	231	509	50	2,060	2,060						
Georgia	25	276	120	585	387	34	635	351	6	289	21	25	904	904						
Idaho	29	60	633	515	23	129	579	16	129	579	16	144	241	55	1,638	33				
Illinois	170	453	618	16,138	4,502	354	1,600	7,867	379	21	13,592	11,713	454	1,179	88	41,787	1,205			
Indiana	177	618	171	6,241	1,660	202	5,109	2,031	95	1,143	2,045	670	6,107	263	10,614	565	9,434	9,434	126	
Iowa	219	274	251	3,402	3,376	181	3,115	3,865	204	130	2,503	215								
Kansas	64	319	131	1,801	977	51	3,279	2,885	124	130	2,503	215								
Kentucky	40	217	276	618	326	32	391	531	88	371	1,283	60	2,752	2,752						
Louisiana	5	25	342	15	342	15	1,330	99	85	1,306	1,802	40	1,944	71						
Maine	63	75	1,754	403	62	150	2,706	375	30	549	74	23	3,135	32						
Maryland	37	1,337	1,839	867	648	47	2,025	1,150	25	1,483	315	69	4,837	4,837						
Massachusetts	174	3,788	1,055	13,462	758	133	401	1,013	114	428	13,714	2,441	199	24,592	402					

**OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS—HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS** 75

<b>Michigan</b>	162	2,373	2,433	8,174	2,007	184	6,052	4,888	93	1,738	3,192	251	3,516
Minnesota	391	150	611	16,533	472	8	137	139	256	7,166	210	168	12,034
Mississippi	80	134	27	1,412	27	120	162	438	22	127	246	68	1,270
Missouri	28	43	124	820	430	63	776	1,949	36	1,117	1,121	163	8,380
Montana	32	.....	.....	1,160	200	40	196	867	33	134	631	89	2,094
<b>Nebraska</b>	81	.....	394	720	1,790	64	15	321	1,459	64	682	1,326	127
Nevada	2	.....	47	63	4	4	54	63	2	19	19	17	4,777
New Hampshire	52	1,238	72	1,285	15	33	490	230	53	366	1,383	61	2,187
New Jersey	152	790	396	17,086	3,116	100	353	10,267	1,792	97	6,337	3,613	161
New Mexico	9	27	.....	117	16	16	168	122	10	45	124	47	901
<b>New York<sup>14</sup></b>	490	3,068	676	24,894	649	527	45	25,456	411	346	7,006	11,758	376
North Carolina	14	.....	505	180	26	180	892	190	38	718	581	50	338
North Dakota	191	.....	3,620	375	111	111	53	1,486	133	88	2,400	40	129
Ohio	266	1,671	140	9,869	3,651	473	18,654	6,161	203	210	3,989	5,610	503
Oklahoma	11	45	394	89	46	46	635	1,630	220	635	4,691	113	34
Oregon	58	.....	1,371	1,139	56	56	904	1,000	61	624	1,272	104	4,346
Pennsylvania	367	25,360	10,281	35,691	7,250	345	74	26,304	5,066	221	9,804	6,450	402
Rhode Island	19	751	1,770	881	12	35	1,030	286	10	645	195	16	1,851
South Carolina	82	.....	2,132	300	10	10	167	303	8	120	24	49	1,654
South Dakota	52	.....	1,199	429	97	97	637	1,686	61	48	1,083	64	1761
Tennessee	9	146	441	37	37	37	444	496	63	90	1,068	47	2,019
Texas	64	600	110	2,608	463	202	1,622	6,161	119	599	2,709	184	7,091
Utah	11	.....	11	845	153	8	468	1,202	2	181	26	26	2,416
Vermont	18	18	205	548	20	24	785	116	12	289	118	36	1,617
Virginia	23	574	205	1,074	397	34	2,661	400	9	31	293	311	57
Washington	127	188	5,336	2,284	98	110	2,276	2,777	92	291	3,911	162	8,421
West Virginia	38	258	94	540	785	54	31	2,534	592	42	372	1,114	85
Wisconsin	287	.....	168	11,391	1,640	61	2,592	1,980	34	1,503	1,150	265	3,615
Wyoming	17	.....	.....	244	218	19	293	239	5	45	142	33	16,909
<b>Owning parts of the United States</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,083
Alaska	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	542
Canal Zone	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68
Hawaii	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	309
Philippine Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Puerto Rico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,083
													87
													99
													505
													385
													1,147
													76

\* New York City reported 194,428 students enrolled in commercial subjects, not segregated by subject (number of schools not given).

76 OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS—HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS

TABLE 3.—OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS IN HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS, EACH SUBJECT BEING REPORTED BY 15 OR MORE STATES 1933-34—Continued

State or outlying part	Typewriting		Registrations in—		Office practice		Registrations in—		Business organization		Registrations in—		Bookkeeping							
	Number of schools reporting	Grades 7 and 8	Last 4 years of high school		Number of schools reporting	Grades 7 and 8	Last 4 years of high school		Number of schools reporting	Grades 7 and 8	Last 4 years of high school		Number of schools reporting	Grades 7 and 8	Last 4 years of high school					
			Full-year courses	Half-year courses			Full-year courses	Half-year courses			Full-year courses	Half-year courses			Full-year courses	Last 4 years of high school				
1	431	423	424	426	425	428	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440
Continental United States	8,637	12,784	3,600	676,550	72,765	1,781	1,116	742	51,076	20,997	282	784	290	9,318	7,180	7,352	93	80	415,419	27,519
Alabama	50	—	—	2,716	100	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	47	—	—	3,367	13	7	—	—	—	169	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	48	—	—	2,443	66	6	—	—	—	13	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
California	377	3,444	1,284	90,829	1,949	184	—	—	—	3,507	1,082	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado	165	—	—	9,309	485	23	—	—	—	130	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	80	—	—	16,812	323	41	—	—	—	1,806	1,083	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	7	—	—	691	3	—	—	—	—	127	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	68	—	—	4,465	547	10	627	325	246	273	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia	38	431	150	2,474	278	6	—	—	70	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	108	—	—	4,930	72	19	—	—	206	68	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	511	—	—	55,969	4,149	63	—	—	—	14	171	43	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana	373	—	—	20,261	1,340	69	—	—	—	2,987	1,470	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa	473	—	—	19,771	1,473	48	—	—	—	772	608	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	460	20	80	17,824	209	42	—	—	—	483	476	67	144	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	80	319	64	3,992	649	15	—	—	—	459	138	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	55	—	—	2,883	125	6	—	—	—	97	156	305	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	73	28	—	4,448	40	26	—	—	—	430	361	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	74	200	7,511	1,349	16	224	152	720	100	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Massachusetts	212	380	4	40,052	521	103	80	8,537	804	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
																			33,990	

## OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS—HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS 77

Michigan	364	36,218	6,933	63	1,285	898	26	640	290	400	451	327	19,968	3,794
Minnesota	60	204	15,818	79	28	927	683	4	146	72	138	61	9,416	64
Mississippi	72	2,379	2,379	8	92	1	1	1	1	1	1	245	1,680	12
Missouri	265	15,971	397	25	1,471	614	1	1	1	1	1	94	8,314	112
Montana	130	4,880	78	10	97	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	2,317	18
Nebraska	290	13,050	521	49	1,044	259	7	65	128	228	12	12	4,510	1,568
Nevada	21	458	3,303	146	5	17	1	1	1	1	1	57	2,574	12
New Hampshire	55	37,394	438	117	766	117	1	1	1	1	1	1	27,233	489
New Jersey	175	129	68	2,318	12	103	2	1	1	1	1	1	16	726
New Mexico	78	337	204	11,244	348	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
New York	488	440	40,702	890	57	49	2,422	432	7	88	223	418	28,813	72
North Carolina	57	420	3,766	141	11	73	260	184	1	1	1	1	42	1,576
North Dakota	216	342	8,642	636	7	144	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	125
Ohio	642	2,843	81	50,759	2,960	131	80	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Oklahoma	171	337	1,625	235	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Oregon	200	2,843	32,006	40,314	233	4,600	5,046	18	1	1	1	1	5,414	63
Pennsylvania	466	1,166	342	5,335	846	10	70	236	269	1	1	1	1	1
Rhode Island	27	1,625	1,625	1,948	90	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
South Carolina	53	146	1,625	4,626	276	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
South Dakota	145	176	4,234	225	5	137	55	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tennessee	57	45	17,746	1,768	30	33	105	413	287	1	1	1	1	1
Texas	347	336	7,650	1,653	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Utah	48	41	2,163	1,653	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vermont	63	1	6,988	468	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Virginia	249	1	19,633	1,038	68	1,410	623	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Washington	101	101	8,823	167	24	533	93	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
West Virginia	279	180	113	26,321	529	67	1,270	1,139	7	1	1	1	1	1
Wisconsin	67	1	2,471	40	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wyoming	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Offerings parts of the  
United States

Alaska	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chamorro Zone	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hawaii	16	427	2,117	604	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Philippine Islands	3	696	421	1,057	28	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Puerto Rico	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

78 OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS—HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS

TABLE 3.—OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS IN HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS, EACH SUBJECT BEING REPORTED BY 15 OR MORE STATES, 1933-34—Continued

State or outlying part	Accounting			Machine operating			Salesmanship and advertising			Business English			Commercial law			
	Registrations [In—]		Number of schools reporting	Registrations [In—]		Number of schools reporting	Registrations [In—]		Number of schools reporting	Registrations [In—]		Number of schools reporting	Registrations [In—]			
	Full-year courses	Half-year courses		Full-year courses	Half-year courses		Full-year courses	Half-year courses		Full-year courses	Half-year courses		Full-year courses	Half-year courses		
Continental United States	85	2,662	863	77	5,161	2,871	526	12,779	19,252	829	22,016	16,220	4,164	29,841	115,501	
Alabama	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	
Arizona	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Arkansas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
California	3	169	12	28	17	421	608	81	2,674	2,623	103	3,147	3,187	21	116	2,809
Colorado	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Connecticut	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Dakota	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
District of Columbia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Florida	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Georgia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Idaho	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Illinois	1	20	72	9	986	606	40	1,700	1,700	8	151	120	25	58	686	
Indiana	4	167	72	2	96	96	32	206	638	32	1,111	1,111	275	1,629	9,399	
Iowa	2	22	14	1	45	45	14	205	435	48	247	247	111	385	2,789	
Kansas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	116	6	164	164	102	408	8,913	
Kentucky	1	25	133	1	106	111	317	165	45	4	23	85	67	187	1,357	
Louisiana	15	15	70	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	106	12	12	62	463	
Maine	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	163	12	31	380	695	
Maryland	40	496	16	7	614	56	6	106	116	3	163	12	9	62	355	
Massachusetts	40	496	16	7	614	56	18	1,480	344	14	2,138	230	109	4,572	4,556	

OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS—HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS 79

Alaska  
Outstanding parts of the United States

out  
last

Alaska

Woolly Part of Alaska

Alaska

Algebraic Semantics

Outline of the United States

Algebra

Alaska  
Owning Parts of the United States

CONTINUING PARTS OF THE CHINESE STATES

Comparing parts of the same source

Alaska  
Owing parts of the United States

Overlapping parts of the  $\mathcal{C}$ -nucleus seems to be linked to

Shipping parts of the United States

*Owning parts of the United States*

CONTINUING PARTS OF THE CHINESE SERIES

Alaska  
Covering parts of the United States

*Overseas parts of the United States*

Alaska  
Owning parts of the United States

Alaska  
Owning parts of the United States

Widening parts of the United States

Alaska  
Outlying parts of the United States

Alaska  
Owning parts of the Unrued Series

*Oil-painting prints of the Chinese Scenes*

Owning parts of the Chinese Service 20

*Outlying parts of the United States*

TABLE 3.—OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS IN HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS, EACH SUBJECT BEING REPORTED BY  
15 OR MORE STATES, 1933-34—Continued

**OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS—HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS** 81

Offerings and Registrations—High-School Subjects									
Kentucky	9	38	1,471	280	1,950	36	30	401	224
Louisiana	14	14	1,171	60	953	74	13	108	93
Maine	3	38	1,171	60	953	74	25	323	93
Maryland	7	768	946	392	13,022	394	26	788	678
Massachusetts	16	2,524	80	13,247	2,267	13,772	776	32	4,411
Michigan	67	1,406	267	3,006	743	159	210	5,659	2,176
Minnesota	13	43	296	111	1,900	5,432	2,441	130	6,090
Mississippi	1	190	755	158	6,396	1,428	64	1,117	2,742
Missouri	6	13	427	111	15	428	144	7	1,756
Montana	5	19	85	127	72	2,760	333	20	1
Nebraska	8	13	323	36	31	239	221	951	31
Nevada	2	188	18	120	1,070	849	2,625	1,431	35
New Hampshire	3	71	2,736	187	37	1,520	6	6	158
New Jersey	40	2,673	689	20	18	4,554	613	1,616	1,248
New Mexico	1	190	234	29	18	1,164	600	10	1,248
New York	34	2,113	258	1,633	80	43	8,750	1,633	35
North Carolina	2	138	33	15	16	1,195	1,082	149	1,246
North Dakota	32	739	2,277	26	16	1,175	214	97	1,175
Oklahoma	9	160	234	29	707	16,950	3,623	27	1,175
Oregon	1	21,749	364	22,656	58	208	2,447	3,053	20
Pennsylvania	10	272	81	105	703	36	483	2,570	32
Rhode Island	4	471	867	115	1,236	36	483	2,570	30
South Carolina	34	320	275	80	15	130	85	600	1,758
South Dakota	88	80	128	12	16	469	139	908	140
Tennessee	14	139	272	81	100	1,193	373	2,743	65
Texas	34	320	867	328	906	601	6,044	6,044	241
Utah	4	66	298	80	37	960	228	261	972
Vermont	2	633	177	31	8	101	241	15	241
Virginia	14	155	801	58	157	2,445	197	2,135	244
Washington	14	192	130	130	118	2,997	2,914	11,414	111
West Virginia	7	356	169	118	4,444	446	9,205	709	134
Wisconsin	11	119	119	118	1,640	1,254	1,254	1,254	104
Wyoming									
Outgoing Parts of the United States									
Alaska	6	146	330	5	75	826	120	4	75
Canal Zone									
Hawaii									
Philippines Islands	14	2,432	11	5	75	215	2	393	402
Puerto Rico									
Virgin Islands									

TABLE 8.—OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS IN HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS, EACH SUBJECT BEING REPORTED BY  
15 OR MORE STATES, 1933-34—Continued

**OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS—HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS** 8

83

84 OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS—HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS

TABLE 3.—OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS IN HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS, EACH SUBJECT BEING REPORTED BY  
15 OR MORE STATES, 1933-34—Continued

State or outlying part	Auto mechanics		Printing		Registrations in—		Registrations in—		Registrations in—		Registrations in—	
	Last 4 years of high school		Last 4 years of high school		Last 4 years of high school		Last 4 years of high school		Last 4 years of high school		Last 4 years of high school	
	Grades 7 and 8	Half-year courses	Full-year courses	Half-year courses	Grades 7 and 8	Half-year courses	Full-year courses	Grades 7 and 8	Half-year courses	Full-year courses	Grades 7 and 8	Half-year courses
Number of schools reporting	482	1,559	1,724	31,746	4,899	318	2,451	7,825	36,935	6,660	113	3,515
Registrations in—	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517
Last 4 years of high school	158	159	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171
Grades 7 and 8	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Continental United States	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Alabama	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Arizona	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Arkansas	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
California	10	205	899	8,218	748	93	712	1,690	4,295	1,418	4	421
Colorado	8	538	227	12	538	227	12	538	227	12	74	6
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	3	221	40	12	938	94	451	66	116	—	—	—
Florida	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana	26	60	105	11	4,417	4,417	255	47	50	53	4,732	4,069
Iowa	8	—	—	—	1,967	1,967	188	30	88	207	2,095	1,069
Kansas	11	—	—	—	307	307	87	12	20	1,112	565	122
Machine shop	699	93	699	93	699	93	699	93	699	93	699	93
Number of schools reporting	1,112	20	1,112	20	1,112	20	1,112	20	1,112	20	1,112	20
Last 4 years of high school	1,112	20	1,112	20	1,112	20	1,112	20	1,112	20	1,112	20
Grades 7 and 8	1,112	20	1,112	20	1,112	20	1,112	20	1,112	20	1,112	20
Half-year courses	1,112	20	1,112	20	1,112	20	1,112	20	1,112	20	1,112	20
Full-year courses	1,112	20	1,112	20	1,112	20	1,112	20	1,112	20	1,112	20
Farm shop	1,112	20	1,112	20	1,112	20	1,112	20	1,112	20	1,112	20
Grades 7 and 8	1,112	20	1,112	20	1,112	20	1,112	20	1,112	20	1,112	20
Half-year courses	1,112	20	1,112	20	1,112	20	1,112	20	1,112	20	1,112	20
Full-year courses	1,112	20	1,112	20	1,112	20	1,112	20	1,112	20	1,112	20
Machine shop	1,112	20	1,112	20	1,112	20	1,112	20	1,112	20	1,112	20
Grades 7 and 8	1,112	20	1,112	20	1,112	20	1,112	20	1,112	20	1,112	20
Half-year courses	1,112	20	1,112	20	1,112	20	1,112	20	1,112	20	1,112	20
Full-year courses	1,112	20	1,112	20	1,112	20	1,112	20	1,112	20	1,112	20

**OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS—HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS** 85

*Outlying parts of the  
United States*

Hawaii  
Philippines Islands

## 86 OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS—HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS

TABLE 4.—OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS IN HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS, EACH SUBJECT BEING REPORTED IN FEWER THAN 15 STATES, 1933-34

## I.—LANGUAGES

States by language	Number of schools reporting	Registrations in full-year courses								Registrations in half-year courses	
		Grades		Last 4 years of high school				Undesignated			
		7th	8th	First	Second	Third	Fourth				
V	I	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
<b>Bohemian:</b>											
Illinois.....	3			381	164						
Nebraska.....	1			2							
<b>Czechoslovakian:</b>											
Texas.....	4			31	38						
<b>Danish:</b>											
Minnesota.....	1			23							
<b>Greek:</b>											
California.....	2			6	2						
Connecticut.....	1			17	12	9					
Massachusetts.....	2			102	60	24				15	
Michigan.....	1			78							
New Jersey.....	1			17							
New York.....	3			8						34	
Ohio.....	1			21	23	8					
Rhode Island.....	2			25	34	22					
<b>Hawaiian:</b>											
Hawaii.....	1			20							
<b>Hebrew:</b>											
Massachusetts.....	1									28	
Missouri.....	1									72	
<b>Italian:</b>											
California.....	92		149	8,551	2,351	786	107	1,490	149		
Connecticut.....	15		37	1,337	317	133	42	95			
Illinois.....	5			391	137	18					
Louisiana.....	7			233	113	31				329	
Massachusetts.....	3			84							
New Jersey.....	10			322	137	116	39	507			
New York.....	21		112	1,605	878	245	7	319			
Ohio.....	17			808	450	189	19				
Pennsylvania.....	1			45	40						
Rhode Island.....	4			206	57					57	
Texas.....	6			426	220	54				65	
Wisconsin.....	2			74						140	
Norse.....	1									118	
Minnesota.....	13			182	206					88	
North Dakota.....	5			162	182						
Wisconsin.....	7			6	114					88	
<b>Polish:</b>											
Illinois.....	11			598	810	19				75	
Michigan.....	6			344	163	19				75	
Wisconsin.....	2			156	78					120	
Swedish:											
Minnesota.....	3			98	69						
				318	216					104	

## OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS—HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS 87

TABLE 4.—OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS IN HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS, EACH SUBJECT BEING REPORTED IN FEWER THAN 15 STATES, 1933-34—Continued

## II. OTHER SUBJECTS

States by subject	Number of schools reporting	Registration in			
		Grades 7 and 8		Last 4 years of high school	
		Full-year courses	Half-year courses	Full-year courses	Half-year courses
Mathematics					
History of mathematics					
Kansas	1				7
Shop mathematics					
Ohio	3			17	
Slide rule				13	
Nebraska	1				127
Surveying	8			30	125
California	2				78
Kentucky	2				59
Maryland	1				240
Minnesota	1			28	
Pennsylvania	2				30
Trade mathematics					
New York	3			1,062	
Agricultural shop mathematics	15			404	95
California	2			216	22
Kansas	1			20	
Minnesota	3			41	
Nebraska	2			15	
North Dakota	5				52
Rhode Island	2			112	
Philippine Islands	6			245	
Science:					
Applied science					
District of Columbia	1			82	
New York	1			145	
Agricultural economics	82			810	373
California	15			286	14
Maryland	1			9	
Michigan	38			187	617
Missouri	1			6	
Nebraska	1				16
Ohio	1				20
Wisconsin	25			322	
Agricultural marketing	22			224	165
California	1			8	
Montana	1			20	
North Dakota	5			70	18
Pennsylvania	9			81	101
Washington	3			45	
Wisconsin	3				36
Agricultural science	16			344	62
California	5			104	
Indiana	4			80	23
Iowa	1				10
Michigan	4			150	
Nebraska	2			10	30

<sup>1</sup> Not included in totals.

## 88 OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS—HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS

TABLE 4.—OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS IN HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS, EACH SUBJECT BEING REPORTED IN FEWER THAN 15 STATES, 1933-34—Continued

## II. OTHER SUBJECTS—Continued

States by subject	Number of schools reporting	Registrations in—			
		Grades 7 and 8		Last 4 years of high schools	
		Full-year courses	Half-year courses	Full-year courses	Half-year courses
1	2	3	4	5	6
Science—Continued.					
Agronomy	44			898	43
California	3			47	
Georgia	10			145	
Illinois	2			21	
Maryland	7			153	
Massachusetts	2			99	
Mississippi	2			24	
Montana	3			63	31
Nebraska	1			19	
Ohio	2			44	
Utah	12			283	12
Philippine Islands	20			771	213
Bacteriology:					
Michigan	1				68
Utah	1				105
Gold assaying					
California	1				21
Home mechanics	43	1,052	1,386	347	390
California	6		87	144	164
Colorado	3	317		35	26
Kansas	2	6		4	43
Massachusetts	1			16	
Michigan	14	501	962	27	16
Missouri	2	65	104	19	
Minnesota	3			11	96
Ohio	1				23
Nebraska	3	104		26	
New York	2	59			
Oklahoma	2			35	22
Virginia	1			20	
Wisconsin	3		143	10	
Household science	10	224	147	110	81
Massachusetts	1				34
Michigan	1		147		
Ohio	4	224		50	47
Pennsylvania	2			36	
Rhode Island	1			15	
West Virginia	1			9	
Photography	9			208	115
California	4			90	55
Colorado	1				42
Illinois	1			25	
New York	2			93	
Wisconsin	1				18
Radio	16			746	222
California	1			134	
Colorado	1				42
Illinois	3			155	
Kansas	2			10	89
Maine	1			20	
Massachusetts	1			122	
New York	1				59
Ohio	5			245	32
Oklahoma	1			69	
Hawaii	1			63	

\* Not included in totals.

TABLE 4.—OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS IN HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS, EACH SUBJECT BEING REPORTED IN FEWER THAN 15 STATES, 1933-34—Continued

## II. OTHER SUBJECTS—Continued

States by subject	Number of schools reporting	Registrations in—			
		Grades 7 and 8		Last 4 years of high schools	
		Full-year courses	Half-year courses	Full-year courses	Half-year courses
	2	3	4	5	6
Science—Continued.					
Related science (HE)	11			614	110
Kentucky	7			117	57
Maryland	2			36	—
Massachusetts	1			18	—
North Dakota	3			40	53
Ohio	1			403	—
Trade science:					
Massachusetts	1			42	—
New York	4			1,481	—
Civil service:					
California	1			28	28
Massachusetts	1			21	—
Current events	27	67	105	556	480
Alabama	2	67		42	—
California	8			207	73
Connecticut	2			27	168
Illinois	2		105	84	—
Iowa	1				13
Kansas	3			30	4
Maine	1			91	—
Massachusetts	2			34	84
Michigan	1				44
Mississippi	1			10	—
Montana	2			31	—
Nebraska	1				15
Oklahoma	1				59
Philippine Islands <sup>1</sup>	6			277	154
Current history	3			22	100
New Jersey	1				66
New Mexico	1			22	—
Wisconsin	1				34
Hebrew history:					
Kansas	1			30	—
History of civilization and history of mankind	16			853	—
Iowa	2			58	—
Louisiana	3			67	—
New Hampshire	6			219	—
New Jersey	3			450	—
Texas	2			59	—
Latin-American history	18			32	706
Arizona	1				65
California	4			32	68
Florida	1				181
Illinois	1				30
Kentucky	1				49
Michigan	1				28
Minnesota	1				40
Ohio	3				83
Texas	5				162
Canal Zone <sup>1</sup>	1			52	—
Puerto Rico <sup>1</sup>	1				78

<sup>1</sup>Not included in totals.

## 90 OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS—HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS

TABLE 4.—OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS IN HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS, EACH SUBJECT BEING REPORTED IN FEWER THAN 15 STATES, 1933-34—Continued

## II. OTHER SUBJECTS—Continued

States by subject	Number of schools reporting	Registrations in—			
		Grades 7 and 8		Last 4 years of high schools	
		Full-year courses	Half-year courses	Full-year courses	Half-year courses
1	2	3	4	5	6
Science—Continued.					
Negro history.....	33			409	1,189
Alabama.....	4			109	484
Arkansas.....	1				5
Delaware.....	1			23	
Georgia.....	5			36	68
Kentucky.....	1				22
Maryland.....	1				63
Mississippi.....	2				75
Missouri.....	1				156
North Carolina.....	10			168	169
Texas.....	4			38	124
Virginia.....	1			21	
West Virginia.....	2			14	23
Oriental history:					
Ohio.....	1				33
Philippine Islands.....	46			287	6,543
Pan-Pacific relations:					
California.....	11			19	757
Spanish history.....	9				267
State history:					
Puerto Rico.....	10				267
Philippine Islands.....	57			6,332	2,426
History of transportation:					
California.....	1			23	
World government:					
Wisconsin.....	1			38	
Health and physical education:					
Accident prevention:					
Ohio.....	1			591	
Alcohol (effects of):					
California.....	1		103		
Red Cross.....	4			102	34
Illinois.....	2			80	22
Michigan.....	1				12
North Carolina.....	1			22	
Industrial subjects:					
Aeronautics.....	43			3,389	565
California.....	12			537	52
Illinois.....	6			150	140
Indiana.....	2			80	
Maryland.....	1				115
Massachusetts.....	2			667	
Michigan.....	4			744	119
Minnesota.....	1				11
New York.....	4			257	55
Ohio.....	6			390	
Oklahoma.....	2			51	
Oregon.....	1			513	
Washington.....	1				59
West Virginia.....	1				14

## OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS—HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS 91

TABLE 4.—OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS IN HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS, EACH SUBJECT BEING REPORTED IN FEWER THAN 15 STATES, 1933-34—Continued

## II. OTHER SUBJECTS—Continued

States by subject	Number of schools reporting	Registrations in—			
		Grades 7 and 8		Last 4 years of high schools	
		Full-year courses	Half-year courses	Full-year courses	Half-year courses
1	2	3	4	5	6
Industrial subjects—Continued.					
Banking	12			164	402
California	1				7
District of Columbia	1			13	
Kansas	1				30
Kentucky	1				49
Maryland	1			10	
Massachusetts	2			141	
Michigan	1				46
New Jersey	1				50
Ohio	2				57
Pennsylvania	1				163
Basketry					
Alabama	1	42		12	
California	5	71	87	53	157
Beauty culture	9			681	276
California	5		67	472	263
Minnesota	1			117	
Missouri	1			18	
New Mexico	1				13
Texas	1			74	
Blacksmithing					
Kansas	1			40	
Oregon	1			383	
Bookbinding	10		727	209	376
Colorado	3			56	
Kentucky	1			35	
Massachusetts	1		727		363
Michigan	1				13
Minnesota	1			49	
New York	3			60	
Brick and stone masonry	12	29	48	843	
Arkansas	1			70	
District of Columbia	1			15	
Georgia	2		48	50	
Louisiana	2			486	
New York	1			36	
North Carolina	1			31	
South Carolina	2			103	
Virginia	1			52	
Wisconsin	1	29			
Broommaking					
Texas	1				6
Building construction (including house painting)	14		152	956	164
California	2		17	110	
Indiana	2			17	48
Kansas	1			24	
Massachusetts	2			56	
Michigan	1			644	93
Minnesota	1			13	
Nebraska	1		70		
New Hampshire	1			8	
New York	1			54	
Pennsylvania	1			30	
Texas	1		65		28
Philippine Islands <sup>1</sup>	5			354	

<sup>1</sup> Not included in totals.

## 92 OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS—HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS

TABLE 4.—OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS IN HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS, EACH SUBJECT BEING REPORTED IN FEWER THAN 15 STATES; 1933-34—Continued

## II. OTHER SUBJECTS—Continued

States by subject	Number of schools reporting	Registrations in—			
		Grades 7 and 8		Last 4 years of high schools	
		Full-year courses	Half-year courses	Full-year courses	Half-year courses
1	3	4	6	8	6
Industrial subjects—Continued.					
Chair caning:					
Alabama.....	1	36		11	
Citrus culture:					
Arizona.....	1			11	
Coal mining:					
West Virginia.....	2			29	
Commercial (exploratory)	15	453	833	900	434
Connecticut.....	1		492		
Idaho.....	1			269	
Maryland.....	1			394	
Michigan.....	2			69	395
Missouri.....	1		72		
New Jersey.....	2			26	39
Pennsylvania.....	4	50	269	113	
Texas.....	3	403		29	
Dairying.....	48	16		687	251
California.....	4			72	
Indiana.....	12			236	20
Massachusetts.....	1				16
Missouri.....	3				46
Nebraska.....	2			8	56
New Jersey.....	2			17	
North Dakota.....	1				8
Ohio.....	1				13
Oklahoma.....	1			9	
Pennsylvania.....	16	16		279	12
Utah.....	1				27
Washington.....	3			66	36
Wisconsin.....	1				17
Forestry and nursery.....	10	38	72	99	
California.....	3			55	
Massachusetts.....	1			44	
Mississippi.....	6	38	72		
Industrial materials and processes.....	8			836	662
Massachusetts.....	2			75	457
Michigan.....	1				132
New Jersey.....	1			429	
New York.....	2			9	73
Ohio.....	2			323	
Jewelry.....	5	6		68	47
New Jersey.....	2	6		32	
New York.....	1			17	
Ohio.....	1			19	
Washington.....	1				47
Knitting:					
North Carolina.....	1			114	
Lace, embroidery, etc.:					
Philippine Islands.....	9			318	268

## OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS—HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS 93

TABLE 4.—OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS IN HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS, EACH SUBJECT BEING REPORTED IN FEWER THAN 15 STATES, 1933-34—Continued

## II. OTHER SUBJECTS—Continued

States by subject	Number of schools reporting	Registrations in—			
		Grades 7 and 8		Last 4 years of high schools	
		Full-year courses	Half-year courses	Full-year courses	Half-year courses
1	2	3	4	5	6
Industrial subjects—Continued.					
Landscape gardening.....	18	20		432	141
Arkansas.....	1	20			9
California.....	12			365	84
Iowa.....	3			67	21
Pennsylvania.....	1				20
Texas.....	1				14
Lathe.....	7		4	130	58
Indiana.....	1				17
Kansas.....	1			34	
Michigan.....	2				32
Oklahoma.....	1				13
Texas.....	1		4		14
West Virginia.....	1			70	
Laundry.....	9	65	102	136	172
Arkansas.....	1		102		
Florida.....	1	65			
Pennsylvania.....	3			32	39
Texas.....	3			75	133
West Virginia.....	1			20	
Leathercraft.....	15	35		235	274
California.....	8				145
Colorado.....	1			20	113
Indiana.....	1			26	
Iowa.....	1				17
New Jersey.....	1			9	
New York.....	2	35		35	42
Utah.....	1				102
Millinery.....	29	197	115	1,365	922
California.....	12		52	326	749
Massachusetts.....	6	197	63	522	50
Michigan.....	1			33	
Missouri.....	1				34
New Jersey.....	2			79	
Ohio.....	2			37	64
Oregon.....	1			295	
Pennsylvania.....	1			19	
Texas.....	2			46	25
Washington.....	1			8	
Plumbing.....	11			319	711
California.....	1			57	
Illinois.....	1			13	
Maryland.....	1				711
New York.....	2			42	
Ohio.....	2			30	
Oregon.....	1			68	
Pennsylvania.....	3			109	
Refrigeration, air conditioning, heating and ventilation:					
Illinois.....	2			95	
Texas.....	1			9	

## 94 OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS—HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS.

TABLE 4.—OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS IN HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS, EACH SUBJECT BEING REPORTED IN FEWER THAN 15 STATES, 1933-34—Continued

## II. OTHER SUBJECTS—Continued

States by subject	Number of schools reporting	Registrations in—			
		Grades 7 and 8		Last 4 years of high schools	
		Full-year courses	Half-year courses	Full-year courses	Half-year courses
	1	3	4	8	6
Industrial subjects—Continued					
Rug making:					
Virgin Islands.....	1		35		
Shoe repairing.....	6	241		255	
Alabama.....	1			135	
District of Columbia.....	1			60	
Kentucky.....	2	181		41	
Michigan.....	1	51			
Oklahoma.....	1	9		19	
Sign painting:					
Ohio.....	2			24	37
Stone work:					
Indiana.....	1			33	
Tailoring.....	6			302	64
Alabama.....	1			125	
Illinois.....	1			32	
Minnesota.....	1				31
New York.....	1			44	
Oregon.....	1				53
Texas.....	1			101	
Textile design:					
California.....	2			17	15
Upholstery.....	3			168	27
Alabama.....	1			125	
California.....	1			43	
Minnesota.....	1				27
Weaving:					
California.....	3		8	86	45
New York.....	1			10	
Miscellaneous:					
Auditorium.....	47	26,694	2,570	24,746	1,058
Alabama.....	1	178		242	
California.....	1		517		
Delaware.....	1	880		430	
Indiana.....	1		304		
Iowa.....	1	277		170	
Michigan.....	10	5,216	1,356	2,738	890
New Jersey.....	1	1,395		679	
Oklahoma.....	1	39			
Pennsylvania.....	23	13,333		18,654	
Rhode Island.....	4	3,796		1,579	
Tennessee.....	1	688		254	
Texas.....	1		393		168
West Virginia.....	1	914			
Business living.....	4			135	233
Colorado.....	1			36	
Illinois.....	1				81
Michigan.....	1				96
Pennsylvania.....	1			39	55

<sup>a</sup> Assembly, mostly in Pittsburgh.

TABLE 4.—OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS IN HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS, EACH SUBJECT BEING REPORTED IN FEWER THAN 15 STATES, 1933-34—Continued.

## II. OTHER SUBJECTS—Continued

States by subject	Number of schools reporting	Registrations in—			
		Grades 7 and 8		Last 4 years of high schools	
		Full-year courses	Half-year courses	Full-year courses	Half-year courses
1	2	3	4	5	6
Miscellaneous—Continued					
Field and farm work:					
Philippine Islands.....	15			237	
Education:					
Arkansas.....	1			40	
Etymology:					
Pennsylvania.....	1				69
Foreign opportunity:					
California.....	2	193			70
Guidance and girls' social problems.....	20			651	440
California.....	1				423
Colorado.....	3			12	31
Connecticut.....	1			37	
Georgia.....	2				42
Illinois.....	1				7
Iowa.....	1				22
Kentucky.....	1				63
Nebraska.....	5			17	68
New York.....	3			240	39
Washington.....	2			345	45
Grammar.....	138			653	3,410
California.....	2			55	27
New Hampshire.....	1			9	
New Jersey.....	4				243
New Mexico.....	1				20
New York.....	66			339	2,371
North Carolina.....	1			29	
North Dakota.....	54			28	621
Ohio.....	1			32	
Oklahoma.....	3			45	77
Pennsylvania.....	2			106	
Washington.....	2				61
West Virginia.....	1			10	
How to study:					
Ohio.....	3			134	25
Lip reading:					
California.....	1				202
Motion-picture appreciation:					
California.....	1				18
Orientation.....	16			495	738
California.....	3			332	55
Delaware.....	1				53
Nebraska.....	8			44	100
New York.....	1			119	40
Ohio.....	1				25
Oregon.....	1				377
Pennsylvania.....	1				
Reviews.....	2			30	66
Arkansas.....	1			30	
California.....	1				66

## 96 OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS—HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS

TABLE 4.—OFFERINGS AND REGISTRATIONS IN HIGH-SCHOOL SUBJECTS, EACH SUBJECT BEING REPORTED IN FEWER THAN 15 STATES, 1933-34—Continued

## II. OTHER SUBJECTS—Continued

States by subject	Number of schools reporting	Registrations in			
		Grades 7 and 8		Last 4 years of high schools	
		Full-year courses	Half-year courses	Full-year courses	Half-year courses
Miscellaneous—Continued.					
Special help:					
Wisconsin.....	1	87			
Social arts:					
California.....	10	612		323	314
Teacher training.....	300			3,808	1,213
Arkansas.....	2			50	
Iowa.....	114			785	1,106
Kansas.....	28			213	60
Louisiana.....	2			0	1
Mississippi.....	1			15	
Missouri.....	1			47	
Nebraska.....	102			2,511	46
New Jersey.....	2			10	
Wisconsin.....	4			90	
Wyoming.....	4			69	